

SEVENTH ANNUAL
GENERAL REPORT
OF THE DEPARTMENT,
1906-07.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

4th June, 1908

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Seventh Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, for the year 1906-7.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street,
Dublin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION,	1
PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.	•
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS—	
The Council of Agriculture,	2
The Agricultural Board,	3
The Board of Technical Instruction,	4
The Consultative Committee of Education,	5
FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT—	
The Parliamentary Vote,	6
The Endowment Fund,	7
The General Cattle Diseases Fund,	7
ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND—	
The Endowment Fund,	8
Funds for Agricultural Purposes,	8
Funds for Technical Instruction,	9
Funds for Fishery Purposes,	10
Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund,	10
CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS—	
The Royal College of Science,	11
Other Central Institutions,	12
The Geological Survey of Ireland,	14
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Committee of Inquiry into the Working of the Department,	14
Irish Minerals and Raw Materials,	14
Grants of Books to Village Libraries,	14
PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1906-1907.	
AGRICULTURE,	15
AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION,	15
Royal College of Science,	16
Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin,	17
Agricultural Stations,	18
Agricultural Classes and Schools,	19
Munster Institute, Cork,	21
Ulster Dairy School, Loughry,	22
Schools of Rural Domestic Economy,	22

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1906-1907—*continued*.

AGRICULTURE—*continued*.

Page

Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture,	23
Special Work in Congested Districts,	24
Special Demonstration Plots in Congested Districts,	25
Potato Spraying,	25
Loans to Agricultural Credit Societies for the Purchase of	
Seed Potatoes,	26
Horticulture and Bee-keeping,	27
Poultry Keeping,	29
Butter Making,	30
Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms,	30
Pioneer Lectures,	31
Agricultural Organisation,	31
Agricultural Credit Societies,	32
IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK,	33
Horse Breeding,	33
Asses,	39
Cattle Breeding,	39
Registration of Dairy Cattle,	46
Swine Breeding,	46
Sheep Breeding,	48
Subsidies to Shows,	48
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS,	49
Field Experiments,	49
Barley Growing,	50
Early Potato Growing,	51
Irish Seed Potatoes in Great Britain,	51
Flax Growing,	52
Cheese Making Experiments,	54
Tobacco Growing,	54
Fruit as a Farm Crop—Experiments,	55
Poultry Fattening,	55
Training of Managers of Co-operative Poultry Societies,	56
Mortality in Young Cattle,	56
Improvement in the Management of Creameries,	57
Analysis of Spraying Materials,	59
Forestry,	60
Seed Testing,	61
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act,	64

PART II—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1906-1907—*continued*.

AGRICULTURE—*continued*.

Page

Loans for the Erection of Fencing,	64
" " Purchase of Horse Sprayers,	65
" " " Hand Separators,	65
" " Erection of Village Halls,	65
Grading and Packing of Eggs and Poultry,	65
Exhibitions of Irish Produce in Great Britain,	66

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 68

THE ORGANISATION OF A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, &c., IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS,	68
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

THE ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES,	71
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Home Industries,	72
----------------------------	----

Details of County Borough Schemes,	75
----------------------------------------------	----

" " Urban District Schemes,	78
---------------------------------------------	----

" " County Schemes,	86
-------------------------------------	----

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS,	99
-------------------------------------	----

Summer Courses, 1907,	99
---------------------------------	----

Teachers—Science and Art,	104
-------------------------------------	-----

" Commercial Subjects,	104
-------------------------------------	-----

" Manual Instruction,	104
------------------------------------	-----

" Domestic Economy,	104
----------------------------------	-----

" National School Teachers,	105
------------------------------------------	-----

CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS—

Royal College of Science and Metropolitan School of Art,	105
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Irish Training School of Domestic Economy,	105
------------------------------------------------------	-----

Killarney School of Housewifery,	106
--------------------------------------------	-----

SCHOLARSHIPS,	106
-------------------------	-----

Junior Scholarships,	107
--------------------------------	-----

Scholarships at Trades Preparatory Schools,	107
-------------------------------------------------------	-----

Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training,	108
---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Local Exhibitions,	108
------------------------------	-----

Senior Science Scholarships,	109
----------------------------------------	-----

Senior Art Scholarships,	109
------------------------------------	-----

Industrial Scholarships,	109
------------------------------------	-----

DRAWING AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS,	110
--------------------------------------------------------------	-----

FISHERIES—

SEA FISHERIES	110
-------------------------	-----

Loans,	113
------------------	-----

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1906-1907—*continued*.

FISHERIES— <i>continued</i> .	Page
Piers and Harbours,	113
Instructors and Bailiffs,	115
Marine Superintendence,	116
INLAND FISHERIES,	116
Salmon Fisheries,	116
Eel Fisheries,	118
Pollen Fisheries,	119
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH,	119
STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE,	120
VETERINARY,	122
TRANSIT AND MARKETS—	
TRANSIT OF ANIMALS,	124
TRANSIT OF PRODUCE,	125
Butter,	125
Eggs,	126
Live Fowl,	127
Fruit,	128
Fish,	128
Transit in Great Britain	128
RAILWAY RATES,	130
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS,	132
Working of the Acts in the Counties,	132
Working of the Acts in the Boroughs,	133
Samples taken by Department's Officers,	134
Time limit for Instituting Proceedings,	135
Inspection of Margarine Registers,	135
Margarine—Registration of Premises,	136
Water in Butter,	136
Butter and Margarine Act,	137
INSPECTOR FOR IRISH AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN GREAT BRITAIN,	138
MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 and 1891,	141
APPENDICES,	143
(See Table of Contents, p. 144).	

SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Seventh Annual General Report.

Since the date of the last Annual Report a change has taken place in the office of Vice-President. In May, 1907, Sir Horace Plunkett, who was Vice-President of the Department from its establishment in 1900, resigned his position. His successor entered upon the duties of the office in June.

Following the procedure adopted in previous years, the Annual Report of the Department includes operations up to the close of the agricultural year. It has been found more convenient to adopt this arrangement rather than to limit the Report to the period of the financial year.

The Report has been divided as follows :—

Part I. ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

Part II. DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

The Council of Agriculture, which is constituted under Section 7 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, consists of 104 members, of whom 68 are appointed by the County Councils and 34 are nominated by the Department, the President and Vice-President of the Department being *ex-officio* members. The names and addresses of the members of the Council as at present constituted are printed at page 158.

Council of Agriculture.

In the year 1907 there were two meetings of the Council of Agriculture. The first meeting was held under the presidency of Sir Horace Plunkett on the 16th and 17th May. Among the more important subjects discussed at this meeting were the following :—Agricultural Development in the poorer districts ; Tuberculosis in cattle ; the functions of the Department in relation to rural industries and training for home life ; the collection of Statistics relating to the trade in Imports and Exports ; proposals for improving the position of the Irish Dairy Industry ; the necessity for arterial drainage ; re-afforestation ; Transit of Produce ; the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill ; and the Department's Order for the compulsory dipping of sheep with a view to the eradication of sheep scab.

Meetings of the Ulster and Munster Provincial Committees of the Council of Agriculture were held on the 16th May for the purpose of electing members to serve on the Agricultural Board in room of Mr. Arthur S. Lough (Ulster) and Mr. Patrick J. Mullally (Munster), who had resigned. The Ulster Provincial Committee elected Mr. Alexander Robb, J.P., County Down, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Lough ; and the Munster Provincial Committee appointed Mr. William M'Donald, J.P., County Cork, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mullally.

The second meeting of the Council was held on the 19th November. The most important subject considered at this meeting was whether the Department's aid to the promotion of agricultural co-operation should take the form of a subsidy to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. After a lengthened discussion the Council by a majority endorsed the proposal submitted by the Vice-President that the annual subsidy paid to the Society by the Department should not be continued ; but that in order to facilitate the Society in adjusting itself to the new arrangements, the Agricultural Board should be asked to continue a diminishing grant for a period of years at the end of which it would cease altogether. The other subjects discussed included the following :—The representation of the Department on the Board of Governors of the Royal Veterinary College for Ireland ; suggested amendment of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act,

1906; proposals regarding the control of the sale of farm seeds; Tuberculosis in cattle; Registration of Sires; Arterial Drainage; Wheat-growing; the Department's schemes for encouraging improvement in the breeds of Horses; the Merchandise Marks Act; inspection of premises used for the production of butter.

As on previous occasions the meetings of the Council were held in the buildings of the Royal University, where, through the courtesy of the Senate of the University, the necessary accommodation was placed at the disposal of the Department.

A summary of the proceedings of each meeting of the Council, together with the Vice-President's address, was published in the Department's *Journal*.*

The Agricultural Board.

The Agricultural Board at present consists of the following members:—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castle-dawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Daly, Very Rev. Canon, D.D.	Diocesan College, Ballaghaderreen.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., H.M.L.	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart., D.L.	Lissadell, Sligo,	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam.	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rcm.	Bishop's House, Slishbreen Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
M'Donald, William, J.P.,	Labaran, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de P., D.L.	Blossingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsely House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Robb, Alexander, J.P.,	Ballybeen House, Dundonald, Co. Down.	Ulster Provincial Committee.

Reference has already been made to the resignation of Mr. Arthur S. Lough, J.P. (one of the representatives of the Ulster Provincial Committee of the Council of Agriculture), and Mr. Patrick J. Mullally, J.P. (one of the representatives of the Munster Provincial Committee); and to the appointment of Mr. Alexander Robb, J.P., and Mr. William M'Donald, J.P., in their stead.

The Agricultural Board meets at the Offices of the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The funds controlled by the Agricultural Board are set forth on page 8. The schemes and operations of the Department that are explained in detail in the section of this report which deals with agriculture, have all been undertaken with their advice and concurrence.

* See *Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 2 pp. 213 and 221, and No. 4 pp. 616 and 625.

**The Board of
Technical Instruction.**

The Board of Technical Instruction in 1907 consisted of the following members :—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank, . .	Wellesbourne, Warwick.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo, . .	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Crosier, James, J.P., V.S.,	26, Montpelier Hill, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunn, Christopher J., J.P.	1, Mount Vardon-terrace, Wellington-road, Cork.	The Department.
Edmondson, Thomas J.P.,	Creewagh, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the Co. Dublin Urban Districts.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Goff, Sir William G. Davis, Bart., J.P., D.L.	Glenville, Waterford, .	Waterford County Borough Council.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	79, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor Park, Belfast.	The Department.
Joly, John, B.A.L., D.Sc., F.R.S.	Somerset, Temple-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.	The Department.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P.	Limerick.	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.	St. Joseph's, Galway, .	The Department.
Lyon, Abraham, J.P.	Altona House, Howth-road, Clontarf, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Macartney, William, J.P.,	Thornview, Clifton Park, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
M'Learn, Sir William, J.P.	Carriekmore House, Londonderry.	Londonderry County Borough Council.
Magee, Patrick Joseph, .	49, Victoria-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Konilwerth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Power, Thomas, . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Sisk, Richard, . .	128, Georgeen-road, Cork.	Cork County Borough Council.
Starkie, William J. M., M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
Taylor, Alexander, .	99, Donagall-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.

The annual sum of £55,000 as provided by Section 16 (1) c. of the Act of 1899, has been allocated by the Department with the concurrence of the Board for the triennial period ending 31st March, 1909, as follows :—

For Technical Instruction in the County Boroughs	£26,000
For Technical Instruction elsewhere than in the County Boroughs, and for central purposes	£29,000

The Board therefore continue to control the expenditure of an annual sum of £29,000, which is applicable for technical instruction elsewhere than in County Boroughs, and for certain central purposes. The balance of the £55,000, viz., £26,000, allocated, with the concurrence of the Board, for technical instruction in the six county boroughs, is applied in aid of schemes in these boroughs subject to the approval of the Department alone. Out of the sum of £29,000 referred to, the Department, with the concurrence of the Board, set aside an annual sum of £4,000 for central purposes, e.g., for Senior Scholarship schemes, provision for training teachers, &c. The remaining £25,000 is distributed in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction in urban and county districts in the manner explained in the Department's Third Annual Report. Details of these schemes will be found in Part II. of the present report, under the head of "Technical Instruction."

As the funds available for the ordinary subjects of technical instruction are all needed for the urban schemes, the Department found it necessary to ask the Agricultural Board to allocate a sum of £5,000 in 1902-3, of £5,500 in 1903-4, and of £7,500 in each of the years 1904-5, 1905-6, and 1906-7 out of the funds administered with the concurrence of that Board, for Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy classes in rural districts. Such classes are regarded as part of the general scheme of agricultural education, but, for administrative reasons, the Department have hitherto found it convenient to administer this sum with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction. Classes in lace and crochet-making, basket-making, and other rural industries, are also financed from the Agricultural surplus, the amount voted in 1906-7 for this special purpose being £3,000.

The Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration, as constituted by Section 23 of the Act of 1899, consists of the Vice-President of the Department as Chairman, and one person appointed by each of the following bodies:—The Commissioners of National Education; the Intermediate Education Board; the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction. The Committee, as at present constituted, consists of the following members:—

**The Consultative
Committee
of Education.**

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
T. W. Russell, M.P., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical Instruction.
T. P. Gill.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

Two meetings of the Consultative Committee were held in 1907—one on the 19th April and the other on the 15th November. At these meetings the Committee had under consideration the arrangement between the Intermediate Education Board and the Department in regard to the programme of Experimental Science and Drawing, and at the meeting in November a conference took place between the Committee and representatives appointed by the Intermediate Education Board. The Committee had also under consideration the question of the utilisation of Technical Schools for training National School Teachers; arrangements for using the Department's schemes of itinerant instruction in Domestic Economy and kindred subjects for the benefit of children in the upper standards of National Schools; and arrangements for the co-operation of the Department with the National Education Board in regard to the establishment of School Gardens in connection with National Schools and for the training of National Teachers to fit them for giving instruction in horticulture. At the instance of the Committee, this latter question was discussed at a conference held on the 17th December between the representatives of the Department and of the National Education Board, when a joint scheme of work was agreed upon.

2. FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(a.) *Parliamentary Vote.*

In the Parliamentary Vote for the Department for 1906-7 provision was made for the salaries and other expenses in connection with the institutions and officers transferred from other Departments under Section 2 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, as well as for the salaries and expenses of officers appointed since 1st April, 1900. The Vote also contained the following grants-in-aid:—Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account, including the grant for Swine Fever and Rabies work, £12,200; Congested Districts Board, £25,000; provision for agricultural purposes under Section 15 of the Act, £18,000 (this sum forms part of the Endowment fund); provision for the purchase of specimens for the Museum, £2,300; books for the National Library, £1,300; and apparatus for the College of Science, £1,500.

The Parliamentary Vote also contains the grants for Science and Art Instruction in Ireland, payable to Schools which adopt the Department's programme for Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy. The provision made for these purposes was £27,400, an increase of £6,050 on the corresponding provision for the previous year.

The expenditure in respect of the institutions maintained from the Parliamentary Vote during the year 1906-7 was as follows:—

Royal College of Science,	.	.	.	£16,388
Museum of Science and Art,	.	.	.	13,071
National Library,	.	.	.	4,779
Metropolitan School of Art,	.	.	.	3,817
Royal Botanic Gardens,	.	.	.	4,291
				<hr/>
				£42,346

The Geological Survey of Ireland was transferred, as from 1st April, 1905, from the Board of Education, England, to the Department, and the provision made in the Department's Vote to meet the expenditure on the survey was £2,587.

(b.) *Endowment Fund.*

During the year ended 31st March, 1907, the whole of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund of £166,000 provided under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, was duly received, together with a further annual sum of £5,000 under the terms of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, No. 2, 1902. The latter sum was formerly payable to the Royal Dublin Society, under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, for the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle.

There was also received a contribution of £7,000 from the Ireland Development Grant, ear-marked for the purposes of Technical Instruction, and a sum of £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board in respect of agricultural schemes, the work in connection with which has been transferred to the Department since December, 1903. The amount received as interest arising out of securities held by the Department, and from moneys on deposit in the Bank of Ireland, was £11,198, and the interest received from loans for bulls, stallions, agricultural banks, etc., was £562.

(c.) *The General Cattle Diseases Fund.*

The General Cattle Diseases Fund was formed under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878 by assessment on the several Poor Law Unions in Ireland, mainly for the purpose of recouping to local authorities one half of the expenditure incurred by them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, thus lessening the burthen which might otherwise press unduly on particular localities, owing to the prevalence therein of contagious diseases of animals. It may also, however, be drawn upon to supplement the Annual Grant-in-Aid of the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account in any year in which that grant proves insufficient to meet the expenditure of the Central Authority in dealing with pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rabies, and swine fever.

The Fund is replenished by assessments on the several counties and county boroughs in proportion to the net annual value of property therein. The total amount which may be levied on the several contributing bodies for the purposes of the Fund is limited by the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894 to a sum which, added to a balance of £5,287 15s. 8d., transferred from the Cattle Plague Account on 30th September, 1878, is equivalent to a poundage of 8d. in the pound; and no larger sum may be levied at any one time than the equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

in the pound. Since the inception of the Fund, a sum equivalent to a poundage rate of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound, has been levied in eighteen assessments, the last of which was dated 11th February, 1907. An assessment at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound now yields approximately £16,100, and this sum covers the normal expenditure for a period of about two years.

A proportion of the fines recovered in prosecutions for offences under the Diseases of Animals Acts is also carried to the credit of the General Cattle Diseases Fund, and the amount thus realized covers certain miscellaneous expenses of the Central Authority, such as the expenses incurred in the examination of carcases washed ashore, etc., with which the Fund is also chargeable under Sec. 72 (4) of the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Department's Endowment Fund consists, as has been shown above under (b.), of an annual income of £171,000, supplemented by £7,000 from the Ireland Development Grant, and £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board.

From this sum, £62,000 has to be set aside, as shown on pp. 9-10, for the purposes of technical instruction, and £10,000 for sea fisheries. A provision of about £1,400 a year has also to be made for the payment of the Superannuation allowances of certain persons formerly employed under the Commissioners of National Education, and for the travelling expenses of members of the Council of Agriculture, and of the two Boards established by the Act of 1899.

When the amounts mentioned have been set aside for these purposes, the balance, approximately £107,000, which constitutes the annual sum to be administered with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, is applicable for "the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries, and sea fisheries." In addition to this annual income, certain capital sums, amounting in all to £204,906, were placed at the disposal of the Department under Section 15 (e) and (g) of the Act of 1899. These sums and the unexpended balances of the annual income of the Endowment Fund during the initial years of the Department's existence were invested in Government securities. The nominal or face value of the securities held

on 31st March, 1907, including £20,000 Consols transferred from the Board of Works to the Department in April, 1904, in respect of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, was £379,431, and their cash value was £353,290.

The liabilities on this sum of £353,290 in respect of sums specifically ear-marked under Section 16

**Liabilities on the
Amount Invested.**

of the Act of 1899, were as follows:—For technical instruction in the six county boroughs, £54,939; for technical instruction in urban and rural districts, £22,119; for extension of special schemes of technical instruction, £12,851; for sea fisheries, £10,167; for the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, £21,145; for the buildings and equipment of the Royal Veterinary College, £1,057, being the unexpended balance of £20,000 set aside for this purpose; and for the buildings and equipment of the Munster Institute, an unexpended balance of £1,931 out of £10,000 provided under the Act of 1899. The total amount of these liabilities was therefore £124,209 on 31st March, 1907.

Deducting the liabilities from the sum of £353,290, there remained a sum of £229,081 available for the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries, and sea and inland fisheries. The latter sum has been allocated with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board for various undertakings, such as the purchase of additional land in connection with the Agricultural Colleges and Stations of the Department, the building and equipment of agricultural schools, forestry operations, loans to Agricultural Credit Societies, loans for the erection of fencing, the purchase of bulls and stallions, etc., special investigations in fruit culture, winter dairying, wheat growing, flax experiments, etc., and the protection and development of sea and inland fisheries.

The net expenditure on the agricultural side of the Department's work in 1906-7, including the grant of £7,500 for the purpose of providing instruction in manual work and domestic economy in rural districts, was £129,604. Special items of a non-recurring character, which may be regarded as capital expenditure, were the erection of new school buildings and the installation of electric lighting at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, £1,784; farm buildings at Athenry Agricultural Station, £1,950; repairs and equipment of Ballyhaise Agricultural Station, £840; and new buildings, equipment, and fencing at Clonakilty Agricultural Station, £2,650. A grant of £2,000 was made with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board towards the cost of the dredging operations at Arklow Harbour, and a grant of £300 towards the repair of the pier at Ringmoylan, County Limerick.

The cash balance available for current expenditure on 31st March, 1907, was £32,430.

Under Section 16 (c.) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899 an annual sum of £55,000, allocated for the purposes of technical instruction, is to be divided into two parts, one part of which (£26,000 for the three years ending 1908-9) must be distributed, in proportion to their respective populations, among the County

**Funds for
Technical Instruction.**

boroughs, in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction, and the other part (£29,000) for schemes of technical instruction elsewhere than in County boroughs, and for certain other purposes mentioned in the Act, such as the collection of information for the purposes of technical instruction.

The grant in aid of technical instruction for 1906-7, commonly known as the "Equivalent Grant," was duly received from the Ireland Development Grant, and amounted to £7,000.

A grant of £7,500 for the purposes of instruction in manual work and domestic economy in rural districts was made from the funds administered by the Agricultural Board.

The total of the sums available in 1906-7 for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects was £70,930, exclusive of the balance of £95,226 brought forward from the year 1905-6. The expenditure was £76,248, of which £27,647 was paid to the county boroughs. The amount of the balance carried forward to the year 1907-8 was £89,910, and comprised £54,939, accrued in respect of technical instruction schemes in county boroughs, and £34,970 ear-marked, as stated above, for schemes in urban districts and the extension of special schemes such as the establishment of trade preparatory schools, special courses of instruction for masters and foremen in trades, and summer courses for teachers of elementary science, drawing, manual instruction, and domestic economy.

Under Section 16 (d.) of the Act a provision of £10,000 is to be made each year for the purposes of sea fisheries.

**Funds for
Fishery Purposes.**

The total sum available for these purposes in 1906-7, including the balance carried forward from 1905-6, was £15,891. The expenditure in 1906-7 was £10,485, of which £3,729 net was spent on marine works carried out at Annagasson, Arklow, Courtown, Kilmore, Loughshinney, Passage East, Portaferry, Poulduff, and Tramore. Full information regarding these and other marine work, such as the patrol of the fishing grounds, the investigations carried on at the marine laboratory and oyster beds at Ardfry, the cost of which is defrayed from this fund, is given in the Department's reports on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

The portion of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund reserved by the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, for expenditure elsewhere than in Congested Districts counties, which remained vested in the Commissioners of Public Works, was transferred to the Department under an Order in Council dated 24th March, 1904, in accordance with the terms of Section 15 (c) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

**Sea and Coast
Fisheries Fund.**

The Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund was the residue of a sum collected by public subscription for the relief of distress in Ireland in the year 1822. This sum was vested in trustees known as the "Trustees to aid Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland." By the Act 47 and 48 Vic., c. 21, the fund was transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works, who were authorised to make fishery loans therefrom to such persons, and upon such security, as the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries should recommend. By the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vic., c. 48) the fund was transferred to the Congested Districts Board, save £20,000, which was reserved for the purpose of loans in non-congested districts under the same terms as obtained before the passing of that Act.

By the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, this sum of £20,000—or what it was then represented by in cash, investments and outstanding loans—was placed at the disposal of the Department. It was not, however, actually transferred until 1st April, 1904, when the Department received from the Commissioners of Public Works £1,521 19s. 6d. in cash, £20,000 in Consols, and promissory notes to the amount of £7,700, inclusive of arrears and irrecoverable balances.

In the year 1906 one hundred and twenty-four applications for loans to the amount of £2,762 were favourably considered by the Department, and a sum of £2,340 was issued out of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund for the purchase and repair of fishing boats and gear. The manner in which these loans are repaid continues satisfactory. The details of the transactions are published in the annual Reports of the Fisheries Branch.

4. CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science will be found in the Appendices. The teaching staff of the College at present consists of eight Professors, five Lecturers, and ten Assistants, and the subjects of instruction are—Chemistry, Physics, Electro-Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Agriculture, Agricultural Bacteriology, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Geology. The Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, is used in connection with the instruction in Agriculture in the Royal College of Science. The College is maintained by an annual Parliamentary vote, the students' fees being appropriated in aid of the vote. Special provision is made at the College by means of Scholarships, short summer courses and otherwise, for the training of teachers in Science and Technological subjects and in Agriculture. During the Session 1906-7 twenty students qualified for the Diploma of Associate. The average number of students who attended the College during the six years from 1901-2 to 1906-7 was 120.

The Short Summer Courses of instruction for teachers are held at the College, amongst other centres, during the summer vacation, and are designed to enable teachers of Experimental Science under the Department's regulations to gain additional knowledge and skill, and to improve their general efficiency. The Summer Courses held at the College during the year 1907 were attended by 163 teachers. The new buildings for the College are being erected, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the selected site adjoining Upper Merrion-street. They will be fully equipped for the work of the several Faculties. A Mechanical Engineering Laboratory will form an adjunct to the main structure.

The Museum Staff has met with some losses during the period to which this report refers. In September, 1907, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Plunkett, C.B., who held the office of Director of the Science and Art Institutions since the year 1895, retired under the age limit. Under his able guidance the Museum has become one of the best arranged in the three kingdoms. To him was also due the inception and publication of the Short Guide to the Museum, which has passed through forty-four editions, as well as the chapters of the General Guide devoted to special portions of the collections, 28 chapters of which were published during his term of office, seven of these being published during the past year. Colonel Plunkett has been succeeded in the office of Director of the Museum by Count G. N. Plunkett, F.R.S.A.

The Museum suffered a further loss by the retirement owing to ill-health of Mr. Thomas H. Longfield, the Keeper of the Art and Industrial Section, who had served the Museum since 1879, and under whose initiative and care the Art Section of the Museum was created and brought to its present state of usefulness. Mr. Longfield was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Buckley, Assistant Keeper.

An arrangement by which one of the Assistants in the Geological Survey gives assistance in the Mineralogical Section of the Museum is a great advantage, and much good work has resulted therefrom.

Interesting additions have been made to many of the collections, notably a collection of Irish Antiquities formerly belonging to St. Columba's College, acquired through the Royal Irish Academy. Several valuable objects have also been lent to the Museum, among which a collection of old Irish Silver by the Dominican Convent, Cabra, and a Chippendale Chair by the Governors of Simpson's Hospital, are of special interest.

Moulds were taken of two very important Irish Crosses at Ahenny, County Kilkenny, and it is hoped that casts from these may soon be added to the collection.

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Fifteen demonstrations or lectures were given in the Museum by officers of the Science and Art Institutions and other gentlemen who were specially competent to give information on various subjects illustrated in the collections. These lectures were well attended.

The new Circulation Branch, comprising collections of specimens to illustrate the process of manufacture of various articles and materials, as well as examples of artistic workmanship, Irish Antiquities, samples of Barley, good pasture Plants, Plants injurious to Cattle, and Forest Trees and their Diseases, Insects injurious to Agriculture, Birds useful in Agriculture, etc., has been rendered more useful by the addition of fifty-three cases of exhibits.

National Library. The number of volumes added to the National Library and made accessible to readers during the year has been 3,946. The Author and Title Catalogue for 1902-1903 has been printed and issued, and the Catalogue for 1904 is in proof. The slips for Catalogues up to date, including subject indexes, have been written and are either in proof or in preparation for press.

The alterations recommended by the Treasury Committee upon Library accommodation were carried out during the year, and for the present they relieve the congested state of the Book Stores. The Department regret that owing to the necessity of providing additional accommodation in the Library it was necessary to close the Refreshment Room, which was situated in the incomplected wing of the building, and to convert the space thus made available into accommodation for book storage and other purposes.

The systems of lighting and heating the Library have also been improved during the past year.

Metropolitan School of Art. The vacancy in the Headmastership of the School of Art has been filled by the appointment of Mr. James Ward, A.R.C.A. The work of the School was carried out in a satisfactory manner during the past session under the direction of Mr. Luke, Second Master, and the results compare favourably with those of previous years.

Royal Botanic Gardens. Considerable improvements have been made in the glass-houses and other permanent structures at the Royal Botanic Gardens. New systems of shelving and of roller blinds have been supplied for the glass-houses, and the curvilinear range of hot houses has been substantially repaired and put into good order. The lodge for the apprentices and learners has been greatly improved, and a suitable lunch room has been provided for the employees. Many improvements have been made in the grounds, especially in the Arboretum.

Particulars regarding the year's work in the National Library, Science and Art Museum, Metropolitan School of Art, and Royal Botanic Gardens are given in the Appendices. The Report of the Board of Visitors of the Science and Art Museum and the Royal Botanic Gardens is printed at page 629; and the Report of the Council of Trustees of the National Library at page 644.

The Geological Survey, which now forms part of the work of the Department, and is under the charge of the Professor of Geology at the Royal College of Science, has been mainly occupied during the past year in the preparation of the map and memoir of the district round Londonderry, and the examination in detail, for the first time, of the superficial deposits in that area. Numerous samples of soil have been collected during this work, and have been classified on the results of detailed mechanical analysis. The boundary of the Ballycastle coalfield has been re-surveyed, and assistance has been given in a number of scientific and economic inquiries, including several concerned with the utilisation of the extensive peat deposits of Ireland. (See Appendices, page 596.)

**Geological Survey
of Ireland.**

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee appointed to inquire into certain matters connected with the Department presented their report in June last. One member of the Committee presented a minority report. These reports, together with the evidence taken by the Committee, were presented to Parliament and have been published.

**Committee of Inquiry
into the
Working of Department.**

**Irish Minerals and
Raw Materials.**

The Department have continued to act as a bureau of information with regard to the mineral and raw material resources of the country, and to make inquiries and give advice, through the agency of their Economic Geologist, on very varied matters relating to these resources. They have been able to advise persons interested in the development of specific mineral deposits, or supposed deposits, as to whether the deposits were worthy of prospecting with a view to their being worked on commercial lines. As a result of this advice active prospecting and development are now taking place in various parts of the country.

The Department have continued to make small grants of books (not exceeding £3 in value) dealing with subjects of agriculture and technical instruction, to approved village libraries.

**Grant of Books to
Village Libraries.**

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1906-07.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

This section of the Report deals with the operations of the Department's schemes during the agricultural year ended 30th September, 1907.

During the period under review the development of the several county schemes has still further progressed as will be seen from a perusal of the several tables set out below. In many counties the maximum funds available were utilised to their fullest extent.

No change was made in the rate of the Department's contribution to the various county schemes, viz., three-fifths in the congested counties and five-ninths in the non-congested counties. In addition the salaries of the Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture were as hitherto paid direct by the Department and were not in any instance made a charge on the funds of the County Committees employing them.

As usual the work of the Agricultural Branch is reviewed under three heads, viz :—

- (a.) Agricultural Instruction.
- (b.) Improvement of Live Stock.
- (c.) Special Investigations.

(a.) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The development of the Department's policy of Agricultural education proceeded steadily throughout the year. The training of teachers and Itinerant Instructors was continued at the Royal College of Science, the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, and the Munster Institute. The schemes of itinerant instruction were put into operation to a greater extent than in previous years and the number of winter agricultural classes was considerably increased. Special schemes for the promotion of potato spraying and the development of agriculture generally were carried out in the poorer districts of the western counties. Full courses of instruction in agriculture were given at the Albert College and at the several agricultural stations. A resident agricultural school for boys was established by the Franciscan Brothers of Mary at Mount Bellew, County Galway, with the assistance of the Department. New agricultural schools for girls were opened at Ramsgange, County Wexford, and Claremorris, County Mayo, and arrangements were completed for the establishment of a dairy school for female students at Loughry, near

Cookstown, County Tyrone; and of additional schools of Rural Domestic Economy at Clifden, County Galway, and Swinford, County Mayo.

Twenty-five students who completed their courses at the Department's training institutions were passed as qualified for appointments and are now employed either by County Committees of Agriculture or directly by the Department. The number of persons trained in these institutions who are at work in connection with the Department's programme of agricultural instruction now amounts to 98. In addition to those who had taken out courses with a view to becoming qualified for teaching work, nineteen young men who had attended sessions at the Albert College, the Agricultural Stations or County Agricultural Classes were engaged during the past year as Assistants to the Overseers intrusted with the carrying out of the special programme of agricultural development in Congested Districts.

A special course of instruction in Beekeeping was provided at the Albert College for Itinerant Instructors in Horticulture, whose qualifications to give instruction in Beekeeping had not been previously approved.

Short courses of training in the fattening of poultry were also provided at the Department's Poultry Station at Avondale for Itinerant Instructors in Poultry Keeping.

Each of the thirty-three County Committees of Agriculture adopted one or more schemes of itinerant instruction and made provision for the employment of 118 instructors, but in a few cases it was not found possible to secure the services of qualified instructors. The number of appointments—by County Committees—made for the first time or renewed from the previous year was 113. This number was made up as follows:—

Instructors in Agriculture,	30
Do. Poultry Keeping,	28
Do. Butternaking,	28
Do. Horticulture and Beekeeping,	27
	<hr/>
	113

Ten students who completed the three years' course in Agriculture at the Royal College of Science at the end of the 1905-6 session secured appointments during the year 1906-7.

The number of past students of the agricultural faculty of the College employed in Ireland in connection with the Department's work now amounts to thirty-seven.

The number of applicants for the agricultural scholarships offered annually by the Department continues to increase. Fifty-eight candidates attended the examination held in September, 1906. The prospectus of this examination will be found at page 264 of the Appendices. Ten new scholarships were awarded, and twenty scholarships granted in previous years were renewed for the session 1906-7.

At the examination for scholarships in connection with the 1907-8 session which was held in September, 1907, one scholarship in Horticulture and one scholarship in Forestry were awarded for the first time in addition to those for students of agriculture. Similar scholarships in these three subjects and also in Creamery Management will be offered for competition in September, 1908.

The question of extending the course in the Agricultural Faculty from three years to four years is at present under the consideration of the Department.

The number of students in the Agricultural Faculty at the close of the Session in June, 1907, was:—

First year,	. . . . .	10
Second year,	. . . . .	7
Third year,	. . . . .	12
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	29

The testing of seeds and the investigation of plant diseases were continued by the staff of the College. A summary of the work done at the Seed Testing Station appears at page 61 of this Report.

Twenty-five free places at the Albert Agricultural College, open to sons of farmers from all parts of Ireland, were offered for competition at the entrance examination in connection with the 1906-7 Session. Applications for admission to the College were received from twenty-eight counties and the number of candidates who underwent the examination showed a large increase as compared with the previous year. In addition to those who secured scholarships, a number of candidates who reached the qualifying standard were admitted as paying students. The fee for the session, which extended from the 9th October, 1906, to 6th September, 1907, was £25 for students whose parents derived their means of livelihood mainly from farming in Ireland, and £60 for other students. The programme of the entrance examination and other particulars relative to the conditions of admission will be found at page 266 of the Appendices. Practical agriculture has been included among the subjects prescribed for the entrance examination, and the candidates are tested both orally and by written papers as to the knowledge they have acquired through personal experience of farm work. No text book on agriculture is prescribed in connection with this examination, and only such knowledge is expected as can be acquired readily by a lad of average ability who takes an intelligent interest in the working of a farm.

Practical training in the various operations of the fields and of the farmyard occupies a large part of the time spent at the College. The programme of studies is so arranged as to co-ordinate the indoor and the outdoor work, with the result that the

student's acquaintance with the details of farm practice is advanced simultaneously with his knowledge of the principles on which they are founded.

Although the standard of general education required for admission is one that should be easily reached by an intelligent country lad who had attended a National School to the age of fifteen or sixteen, it is noticeable that a large proportion of the candidates fail to qualify in English or in Arithmetic. It is especially desirable in the case of an institution such as the Albert College that the students, on entering, should have a sound knowledge of the subjects taught in the higher classes at the primary schools, so that but a small part of the time available for their technical training may have to be given to improving their general education.

The courses intended to enable gardeners, possessing a good general knowledge of their work, to become qualified for employment as county instructors in Horticulture and Bee Keeping were continued. Six students completed their training during the year and obtained employment under County Committees of Agriculture or at schools connected with the Department. Twenty-one past students of the Horticultural School at the Albert College have secured appointments in Ireland, one student recently won a scholarship in Horticulture at the Royal College of Science, and six students are at present in training.

The attendance at the College during the year 1906-7 was made up as follows:—

Agricultural Course,	35
Horticultural Course,	11
Royal College of Science Students,	15
Special Course in Bee-Keeping,	13

The College farm was utilized as hitherto as a centre for the breeding and distribution of pure strains of live stock. Field experiments were carried out with the staple crops, and work was continued at the nursery established for the production of pure seed for use in the Department's experiments in the growing of barley, to which reference is made later on in this Report.

In the last Annual Report mention was made that resident pupils had been admitted, as farm apprentices to the agricultural stations at Athenry, County Galway, Ballyhaise, County Cavan, and Clonakilty, County Cork, and that practical courses of instruction covering the greater part of the year had been given. Full sessions, extending from October, 1906, to September, 1907, were held at each station in the year under review. In all sixty-three applicants passed the entrance examination and were admitted to the stations, viz.:—ten at Athenry, twenty-seven at Ballyhaise, and twenty-six at Clonakilty. This attendance exceeded by thirteen the number recorded for the previous year.

All applicants for admission to the stations are required to show that they have good prospects of obtaining farms or employment at farming. Every effort is made by the teaching staff to adapt the outdoor training and the classroom instruction to the requirements of farming in Ireland.

The temporary buildings at Athenry do not allow of more than ten apprentices being received, and in view of the limited accommodation, the apprentices at this station are admitted without payment of fees. At Ballyhaise and Clonakilty the apprentices pay fees, ranging from £3 to £15 per session, according to a scale based on the valuations of their parents' holdings. Young men whose parents do not derive their livelihood from farming, but who produce evidence that they will be provided with farms, are admitted at a fee of £20.

The demand for admission to the stations showed a satisfactory increase as compared with the previous year. It is nevertheless somewhat disappointing to find that only sixty-three out of the eighty places available were taken up. A few years must no doubt elapse before farmers learn to appreciate the educational advantages offered to their sons at these stations. It is to be expected that the number of applicants will be greater as the stations become better known and the young men returning to their farms on completion of their apprenticeship put into practice the improved methods they have learned and demonstrate the value of their training by the increase they effect in the produce of their lands.

Copies of the prospectuses of these stations will be found at page 267 of the Appendices.

Experiments with varieties of seeds and manures were carried out at each of the stations as in the previous year. The usefulness of the Athenry farm as a centre for the distribution of premium sires throughout the province of Connaught may be gauged from the fact that in 1907 fifty-seven bulls, forty-one rams, eleven stallions, and thirty-three stallion asses were sent out from this station.

The Department's scheme of Winter Agricultural Classes for the year 1906-7 was adopted by the Committees of Agriculture in ten counties. In nine counties Winter Classes had been held in previous years, and in these cases new

**Agricultural Classes
and Schools.**

centres were selected where possible. In County Tipperary, N.R., instruction of this nature was attempted for the first time. In four cases the classes were conducted by the Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture; in the remaining counties teachers were specially engaged for the purpose. The Department defrayed the entire cost of the salaries of the teachers, and the other expenses in connection with the work were borne jointly by the Department and the local rate in the proportions fixed for schemes of itinerant instruction. The duration of the courses varied from sixteen to twenty weeks according to local circumstances.

The course included instruction in soils, tillages, manures (natural and artificial), seeds, grasses, weeds, treatment of pasture, cropping, management of live stock, winter dairying, valuation of manures and feeding stuffs, simple farm account keeping, mensuration, elementary chain surveying, and elementary science explanatory of the principles underlying ordinary farm practice.

In some cases the County Committees arranged for demonstrations in the planting and after treatment of fruit trees by the County Instructor in Horticulture, and where possible the Department provided the services of a teacher of Veterinary Hygiene.

The Classes were held on two or three days per week at each centre and instruction was given for five hours daily.

The Classes were open to young men only who were over sixteen years of age and were actually engaged in farm work. All applicants for admission had to satisfy the Department that they had received sufficient general education to enable them to take advantage of the instruction. The number of pupils admitted at any one centre was not to exceed twenty-four.

The Agricultural School at Monaghan was opened for the usual winter session, for which fifteen pupils were enrolled. The course at this school was similar to that indicated above, but as the classes met on five days each week, the several subjects could be dealt with more fully than at the other class centres.

The course of instruction provided at the Agricultural College conducted by the Franciscan Brothers at Mount Bellew, County Galway, was remodelled. One session, extending from September to June, was substituted for the two sessions previously arranged, and accommodation was provided for resident pupils. The members of the Community, who act as teachers, have taken out courses of training at both the Royal College of Science and the Albert Agricultural College.

In connection with the instruction dealt with under this head, the following figures are of interest:—

YEAR.	Number of Classes.	Number of Pupils.
1902-3, 	2	44
1903-4, 	7	161
1904-5, 	18	317
1905-6, 	25	422
1906-7, 	28	449

The comparatively small increase shown for 1906-7 is due to the lack of trained men qualified to undertake the work of teaching agriculture at these classes.

Particulars as to the duration of the classes, and the number of pupils enrolled at the several centres, are given in the following table :—

County.	Centre.	Duration of Course in Weeks.	No. of Students.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	17	13
	Ballymoney, . . .	18	21
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	17	16
Carlow, . . .	Kildavin, . . .	16	12
	Hacketstown, . . .	16	24
Cork	Enniscorthy, . . .	20	20
	Ferriby, . . .	20	22
	Kanturk, . . .	20	19
	Kinsale, . . .	19	21
	Midleton, . . .	19	13
	Skibbereen, . . .	19	22
Down	Banbridge, . . .	20	11
	Downpatrick, . . .	20	9
Galway, . . .	Mount Bellew, . . .	36	15
Kildare, . . .	Donadea, . . .	16	9
	Castledermot, . . .	16	16
Monaghan, . . .	Monaghan School, . . .	19	15
Sligo,	Grange, . . .	16	12
	Sligo, . . .	16	20
	Ballymote, . . .	16	16
Tipperary, N.E. . .	Neenagh, . . .	18	20
	Roscrea, . . .	18	14
	Thurles, . . .	18	21
Tyronne, . . .	Trillick, . . .	20	11
	Aughnacloy, . . .	20	12
	Stewartstown, . . .	20	9
Wexford, . . .	Nash, . . .	18	21
	Kilmuckridge, . . .	18	16
Totals, . . .	28 Classes.	—	449

In accordance with the plan adopted at the reorganisation of the Munster Institute by the Department, four sessions were held during the twelve months ended the 30th September, 1907. The fifty places provided for resident pupils were all occupied during each session. The demand for admission has not only continued unabated, notwithstanding the opening of the additional agricultural schools for girls, but even shows an increase as compared with the previous year. 201 applications were received in 1905-6, and 230 in 1906-7. A period of more than twelve months must necessarily elapse between the receipt of the application and the

occurrences of a vacancy. As mentioned in previous Reports, the majority of the pupils leave the Institute after two sessions. Many such pupils subsequently apply for re-admission, but owing to the great demand for places, applications can be accepted for registration only from girls who have not previously attended a course at the Institute.

In addition to the course of two sessions for girls who desired to return to their homes, or to obtain employment in creameries, dairies, or private houses, the training of suitable girls for instructorships in Poultry-keeping and Butter-making, and for teacherships in the Department's agricultural schools for girls was continued as in former years. Nine students passed the necessary examinations during the year and obtained appointments, thus increasing to forty the number of pupils who took out their training at the Institute, and who are at present employed in connection with the Department's work. Candidates for teacherships and instructorships are now required to spend six sessions (about eighteen months) at the Institute before being admitted to their final examination.

The prospectus of the Institute will be found at page 274 of the Appendices.

The Department acquired an extensive dairy and tillage farm with a commodious and substantial dwellinghouse at Loughry, Cookstown, County Tyrone, and arrangements were made during the year for the establishment of a dairy school where instruction similar to that provided at the Munster Institute will be given to pupils from Ulster and the counties adjoining. Accommodation was provided for thirty resident pupils, and it was decided to begin the first session in January, 1908. As soon as the opening of the school was announced numerous applications for admission were sent to the Department, and all the available places were taken up several weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the session. The school will be under the immediate control of the Department. It is intended to hold four sessions annually. The course of instruction will include—Dairying, poultry-keeping, cookery, laundry work, sewing, and cottage gardening. The fee for tuition, board and lodging, during the season will be £8 3s. The pupils must be at least seventeen years of age, and they will be required, before admission, to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic, and to produce certificates of good health and character.

The Schools of Rural Domestic Economy are intended for girls of the farming class. The primary object of the instruction is not to train the girls for domestic service, but to place them in a position to improve the comfort of their homes, and to improve generally the conditions under which they live. In addition

**Schools of Rural
Domestic Economy.**

to cookery, laundry-work, needlework, and household management, the course includes dairy work, poultry keeping, and cottage gardening.

Two sessions each of about twenty-three weeks duration are held annually at these schools. Day pupils are admitted free and resident pupils pay a fee of £3 3s. for the session. Pupils who are considered likely to benefit by additional training are allowed to re-enter for a second session.

Additional schools of this type were opened during the year 1906-7, at Ramsgrange, County Wexford, and at Claremorris, County Mayo. Places for thirty resident pupils are provided at Ramsgrange, and for ten resident pupils at Claremorris. The accommodation for resident pupils at the school which was opened at Westport in 1905 was increased, so that fifteen such pupils can be received each session instead of five as formerly. The total number of pupils who attended during the year (including re-admissions) was as follows:—

SCHOOL.	Resident Pupils.	Day Pupils.	Total.
Portlanna,	30	55	85
Westport,	30	61	91
Ramsgrange,	60	3	63
Claremorris,	15	46	61
Loughglynn,	—	83	83
TOTAL,	135	248	383

Loughglynn school is intended for day pupils only.

For prospectuses of these schools see pages 275 to 279 of the Appendices.

Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of two additional schools of this class; one at Clifden, County Galway; the other at Swinford, County Mayo.

The scheme of itinerant instruction in Agriculture for 1906-7 (copy of which will be found in the Appendices) was adopted by thirty-one Committees of Agriculture, and appointments were made in twenty-nine counties. Two

Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture.

Instructors were, as previously, employed in County Cork, so that the number of Instructors at work was thirty, being an increase of seven as compared with the preceding year. Seven counties secured the services of an Instructor in Agriculture for the first time, viz., Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, and Mayo.

The following table indicates the progress of the work of itinerant instruction in agriculture since its inception:—

Year.	Number of Instructors at work.
1900-1,	3
1901-2,	10
1902-3,	10
1903-4,	17
1904-5,	21
1905-6,	23
1906-7,	30

The Instructor's work falls under three principal heads, viz., the delivery of lectures at meetings of farmers; the visiting of farms and the affording of advice on agricultural matters, orally and by letter; and the carrying out of field experiments and demonstrations. During the year 1906-7 the number of lectures delivered was 1,619, and the attendance amounted to 98,633, giving an average attendance of about sixty-one persons at each lecture. The number of visits made to farms for the purpose of affording advice was 11,316, an average of 377 visits by each Instructor. 498 agricultural experiments were instituted, and 1,894 demonstrations plots were also laid down by the Instructors.

In four counties, viz., Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, and Kildare, where the Instructors conducted Winter Agricultural Classes, lectures in accordance with the scheme of itinerant instruction could be given only on one evening in each week. In Counties Down and Dublin the Instructors were not appointed until the lecture season had closed, and in Counties Kerry, Tyrone, and Wexford the Instructors were not at work during a considerable part of the year.

The Instructors were also employed in connection with the Department's Dairy Cattle Scheme, and in judging in the competitions under the scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms. Particulars relative to the working of these schemes will be found further on in this Report.

With a view to the extension of their agricultural schemes in

**Special Work in
Congested Districts.**

Congested Districts the Department appointed during 1907 nineteen young men, trained principally at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, and the Department's Agricultural Stations, to act as Assistants to the four Agricultural Overseers already employed. The Overseers and Assistants are located as follows:—

County Donegal,	Four.
County Mayo,	Seven.
County Galway,	Five.
County Kerry,	Five.
County Leitrim,	Two.

Fourteen additional Assistants were employed temporarily during the spraying season to give demonstrations and instruction in the spraying of potatoes.

In the Spring of 1907 the Department made arrangements for the establishment of plots throughout the Congested Districts with the object of demonstrating the advantages to be derived from the introduction of fresh seeds, the application of suitable mixtures of artificial

manures, and the use of lime. Seeds, manures and lime were supplied at reduced prices to selected farmers who undertook to cultivate plots in accordance with the instructions of the Overseers. The total number of plots so established was 8,834, viz. :—

- 3,346 Potatoes (1 cwt. seed to each plot).
- 2,293 Oats (1 cwt. seed to each plot).
- 872 Turnip and Mangel (1 lb. seed to each plot).
- 346 Grass (10 lbs. seed to each plot).
- 1,397 Fertilisers (1 cwt. manure to each plot)
- 580 Lime (10 cwts. lime to each plot).

Of these 1,836 plots were located in County Donegal, 2,685 in County Mayo, 2,006 in County Galway, and 2,307 in County Kerry.

The Department are pleased to be able to report that the cultivation of these plots has given excellent results, and they feel assured that the scheme will fulfil the purpose intended.

The Agricultural Overseers devoted most of their time during the months of June, July, and August to encouraging the spraying of potatoes. As

Potato Spraying. already mentioned fourteen additional assistants were temporarily employed for this purpose. The operations of the overseers extended over the congested areas of the Counties Donegal, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, and Cork, and comprised :—

(a.) The giving of demonstrations and instruction in spraying.

(b.) The repairing of spraying machines which were out of order.

(c.) The selling of hand spraying machines at cost price, viz., 27s. 6d. each to farmers the valuation of whose land exceeded £5 but did not exceed £10, and the valuation of whose buildings did not exceed £3 per annum; and the selling of similar machines at 24s. each to farmers the valuation of whose land did not exceed £5 and buildings £3 per annum.

(d.) The selling of spraying materials (copper sulphate and washing soda) at cost price to farmers within the same limits of valuation.

The following table shows the number of spraying machines and the quantities of copper sulphate and washing soda sold by the overseers :—

DISTRICT.	Spraying Machines.	Copper Sulphate.				Washing Soda.			
	No.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Co. Donegal,	300	15	16	2	0	10	11	3	14
Counties Mayo, Rosecommon, and Sligo,	467	19	0	2	0	6	4	3	1
Co. Galway,	323	20	19	1	0	6	14	2	21
Co. Leitrim,	50	3	4	1	0	0	10	1	7
Co. Kerry and W. Cork, ...	109	2	10	3	10	2	19	2	5
Co. Clare,	10	—				—			
TOTAL,	1,259	61	11	1	0	27	1	0	20

NOTE.—The maximum quantities of copper sulphate and washing soda supplied to any one farmer were 56 lbs. and 70 lbs. respectively.

The number of spraying machines repaired by the overseers was as follows :—

County Donegal,	580
Counties Mayo, Rosecommon, and Sligo,	520
County Galway,	190
County Leitrim,	15
Counties Kerry and West Cork,	77
Total,	1,382

The necessary repair parts were supplied by the Department and charged for at cost price.

The Department assisted Agricultural Credit Societies in congested districts in the purchase of seed potatoes for their members, by advancing loans at a small rate of interest and supplying the services of Inspectors for the inspection of the seed. The number of loans

**Loans to Agricultural
Credit Societies for
the Purchase of
Seed Potatoes.**

advanced was twenty-eight, varying in amount from £25 to £300. The quantity of seed purchased exceeded 500 tons.

The Department also supplied Inspectors for the inspection of seed potatoes purchased by a few credit societies who did not require loans, and on behalf of the Local Government Board they arranged for the inspection of about 750 tons of seed bought by Distress Committees in the West of Ireland.

Details of the horticulture and bee-keeping scheme will be found at page 210 of the Appendices.

**Horticulture and
Bee-keeping.**

Twenty-seven itinerant instructors were employed by County Committees during the season 1906-7.

Of this number ten were qualified to give instruction in horticulture and bee-keeping; thirteen were qualified in horticulture only; and four in bee-keeping only. In three counties two instructors were employed—one in horticulture and one in bee-keeping.

The following summary indicates by provinces the Counties in which instruction was provided, and also the Counties in which the scheme was inoperative:—

Province.	Instruction in Horticulture and Bee-keeping available.	Instruction in Horticulture only available.	Instruction in Bee-keeping only available.	Counties in which the Scheme was not in operation.
Ulster,	Antrim Cavan Down Fermanagh Monaghan Tyrone	Nil.	Nil.	Armagh Donegal Londonderry
Munster,	Cork Limerick	Kerry Tipperary (N.R.) Tipperary (S.R.) Waterford	Nil.	Clare
Leinster,	Kildare Kilkenny Westmeath Wexford	King's Meath Queen's	Nil.	Carlow Dublin Longford Louth Wicklow
Connacht,	Galway	Mayo Roscommon Sligo	Leitrim	Nil.

When lectures are given by the instructors they are usually arranged for the evening, when such subjects as soils, manures, vegetable, fruit and flower cultivation, plant diseases and insect pests, are dealt with. Demonstrations which constitute the main part of an instructor's duties, are held either at the established plots, or in the gardens and orchards, in the districts visited by the instructors, and on these occasions practical lessons are given in pruning, spraying, planting, and grafting of fruit trees, vegetable culture, modern bee-keeping, &c.

The duties performed by the instructors in this respect during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1907, are summarised as follows:—Number of lectures delivered, 638; average attendance, 50; visits and demonstrations, 15,823.

The horticultural demonstration plots established throughout a county as examples of proper methods of selection and cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, continue to be a feature of great educational value. At each plot (which it is recommended should not exceed a quarter of an acre in extent) it is usual to plant apple, pear, and plum trees, as well as gooseberry and currant bushes. Raspberries and strawberries are also included, and the remainder of the plot is utilised for growing vegetables, herbs, and flowers. The planting is done under the supervision of the instructor, who periodically visits the plot for the purpose of directing its cultivation and conducting demonstrations. In all 163 plots of this kind were established in 1907 as compared with 108 in the previous year.

As a result of the operations of the scheme farmers and others are becoming more interested in tree-planting and the County Committees have continued the arrangement whereby they are enabled to supply reliable trees at a reasonable price to all persons from whom applications are received. The trees are as a rule purchased from the leading Irish nurserymen in bulk and re-sold at cost price. The suitability and freedom from disease of the trees so supplied are assured in the first instance by the inspections of nurseries carried out by the Department and subsequently by the supervision of the County Instructor when the trees are being distributed.

From weekly returns furnished by the Instructors, it appears that during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1907, the following varieties and quantities of trees were planted as a direct result of the operation of the scheme:—

Apples,	37,198
Pears,	1,970
Plums,	2,629
Damsons,	64
Cherries,	408
Gooseberries,	12,053
Currants,	8,786
Raspberries,	9,743
Other fruits,	15,345
Other trees,	288,722

Under the provisions of clause 6, a County Committee may make provision for the payment of compensation to persons whose stocks of bees were found to be infected with foul brood and were destroyed by the Instructor. Provision of this nature was made by the Committees in eight counties.

During the year under review continued efforts were made by the County Instructors to locate gardens in which American gooseberry mildew was present. A large number of badly infected bushes were destroyed, and experiments in the treatment of the disease were carried out. The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1907, contains provisions which will, it is hoped, enable the Department to deal more effectively with the matter in future.

The scheme for encouraging improvement in the poultry-keeping industry, 1906-7, as printed at page 205 of the Appendices, was put into operation in all counties with the exceptions

Poultry Keeping. of Donegal, Dublin, and Limerick.

Twenty-eight itinerant instructors were employed in giving effect to the scheme, and their duties, as in previous years, included the delivery of lectures on poultry-keeping, visiting poultry runs and giving practical advice to poultry keepers, conducting classes on the fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation of fowl for market, and on the grading, testing and packing of eggs.

The following is a summary of the work of the instructors in connection with the above-mentioned duties, the period covered being the twelve months ended 30th September, 1907:—Number of lectures, 1,367; average attendance, 61; number of classes, 892; average attendance, 14; visits (fowl runs), 9,652.

A premium of £5 was payable to the holder of each station from which at least 70 settings of eggs of pure-bred hens or ducks were distributed during the season which commenced on the 1st December, 1906, and ended on the 31st May, 1907. It is satisfactory to note that the average number of settings distributed largely exceeded the minimum prescribed.

An important addition was made to the scheme as compared with previous years, namely the inclusion of regulations under which stations may be established for the distribution of settings of eggs of Embden geese. The distribution of twelve settings of three eggs each entitled the station holder to a premium value £2.

Provision was also made, as in previous years, for the award of premiums value £2 each to persons who were prepared to keep one or more pure-bred American bronze turkey cocks for service purposes.

The following table shows the progress of this scheme since 1900:—

Year.	Counties.	No. of Meetings held.	No. of Classes held.	No. of Egg-Distributing Stations.		Eggs Distributed.	No. of Turkey Stations.	No. of Goose Stations.
				Hens only.	Hens and Ducks.			
1900-1,	4	223	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901-2,	12	1,124	—	36	—	4,109	—	—
1902-3,	22	2,231	—	220	—	18,040	—	—
1903-4,	32	3,185	—	346	46	40,857	181	—
1904-5,	30	2,662	—	383	129	49,191	328	—
1905-6,	30	2,024	620	315	180	52,409	404	—
1906-7,	30	1,367	892	303	205	51,378	460	68

The Butter-making scheme was put into operation during 1906-7 in twenty-four counties, and twenty-eight instructors were employed.

Butter-Making.

The following is a summary of the operations of the scheme during the year:—Number of lectures, 347; number of daily classes of from two to four weeks' duration at each centre, 3,620 (the average attendance being nine pupils). In addition, 3,421 visits of inspection were made to private dairies.

The following statement shows the number of counties in which instructors have been employed each year since the inception of the scheme:—

Year.	Counties at work
1900-1,	1
1901-2,	4
1902-3,	11
1903-4,	18
1904-5,	22
1905-6,	24
1906-7,	24

The regulations of this scheme are printed at page 215 of the Appendices.

The scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms as printed at page 217 of the Appendices, was put into

**Prizes for Cottages
and Small Farms.**

operation during 1907 in all counties with the exceptions of Kerry and Sligo. The itinerant instructors in agriculture acted as judges, each instructor being assigned a county other than that in which he was employed in connection with his ordinary duties.

In the Cottage section of the scheme prizes were confined to *bona fide* cottagers; and only *bona fide* farmers who resided on their farms and worked the farms themselves were eligible to compete in the small farm section.

On the whole the reports of the judges have been more satisfactory than in previous years. The general effect of the operations of the live stock and other agricultural schemes have better fitted the cottagers and small farmers to meet the requirements of the scheme, while a more widespread knowledge of the conditions under which prizes had been awarded in the past enabled many competitors to carry out improvements in the right direction. The defects mainly commented on by the judges may be summarised as follows:—Faulty ventilation and lighting of dwelling-houses and out-offices; defective dairy accommodation; unsuitable arrangement of manure heaps, and absence of provision for collecting liquid manure; inattention to the cultivation of vegetables in variety; use of impure grass seeds resulting in weedy grass land; omission to keep simple

farm accounts. The following figures show the number of administrative counties in which the scheme was in operation, the number of holdings entered for competition each year since 1901, and the number and the total value of the prizes awarded :—

Year.	No of Counties.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount Expended in Prizes.
				£
1901,	3	—*	168	309
1902, „... ..	8	—*	588	1,046
1903,	19	—*	1,066	1,972
1904,	25	3,005	1,534	2,537
1905,	27	3,146	2,008	3,476
1906,	31	3,975	2,551	4,035
1907,	31	3,924	2,501	5,258

* Accurate figures cannot be given.

The Pioneer lectures are now confined to one subject, viz—
Pioneer Lectures. Veterinary Hygiene. During the year under review the demand for such lectures has been steadily maintained, and the services of an experienced lecturer have been placed at the disposal of many County Committees free of charge. In all about 250 lectures were given, and the attendance of farmers and their interest in the subject were very gratifying.

The Department with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, continued to give assistance to the
Agricultural Organisation.* Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the purpose of helping that body to organise co-operative societies for the development of agricultural industries, and the improvement of the conditions of the agricultural classes. To this end a grant of £3,700 was made to the Society for the year commencing 1st March, 1907, but with the object of inducing those who benefit by the operations of that Society to support the movement, the grant was made conditionally on the understanding that the Department would give the Society £5 in respect of every £1 received by the Society from outside sources up to £600, and £3 in respect of every additional £1 over the £600. The grant was also subject to conditions similar to those which applied to the Department's contribution to the Society in the previous year, including a provision that the Department should be represented by two members on both the General and Executive Committees of the Society. This scheme has worked satisfactorily, and has proved effective in promoting harmonious working between the Organisers of the Society and the Department's Inspectors and Instructors employed by County Committees. During the period in question the organisers of the

* See last paragraph on page 2.

Irish Agricultural Organisation Society have been employed mainly in endeavouring to improve the condition of co-operative societies already formed. Some new co-operative flax societies have been established, which together with those organised in previous years have, generally speaking, made satisfactory progress. Much of the time of the organisers has been devoted to co-operative poultry societies, but it is regretted that the experience of several of the recently formed societies has been far from satisfactory. It would seem that if such societies are to be organised upon a sound basis it is essential that the following conditions should be insisted upon, viz., that the society shall accept supplies from members only; that the members shall take sufficient paid up shares to provide the necessary working capital; and that they shall be bound to give all their produce to the Society for a period of at least three years. It is certain that if similar conditions had applied to all co-operative creameries many that are now in a bad condition financially would be in a very different state.

At the close of 1906 there were 246 agricultural co-operative credit societies in existence, very few of which were not in active working order. At that time these societies possessed a membership of 14,999, their loan capital amounted to £46,381, of which £16,718 consisted of local deposits. They granted 8,447 loans during the year; the total amount lent to members being £50,164. The working expenses for the year were £275 14s. 1d., the net profit amounted to £550 3s. 2d., and on December 31st, 1906, the total reserve fund stood £2,321 17s. 4½d. On the 30th September, 1907, the total number of such societies had increased to 258.

During the year the Department granted £4,006 in loans to 37 credit societies. On 30th September, 1907, the Department had advanced £14,506 on loan to 154 agricultural credit societies. With few exceptions these loans have been repaid punctually.

It is very satisfactory to observe that there is a steady increase in the amount of the reserve fund and of the deposits. There is little doubt that the deposits could be very largely increased with great advantage to the banks and to the depositors. During 1907 a number of these credit societies in the poorer western districts obtained from the Department special loans to enable them to lend money to their members for the purpose of buying seed potatoes. By this means many small occupiers were able to purchase their seed potatoes for cash at a moderate rate instead of getting them on credit. As the banks do not possess trading powers they appoint committees to purchase and distribute the potatoes, and the Department when asked to do so supply inspectors to see the tubers on delivery. This system seems to have worked well, and is capable of great development.

On the whole, the credit societies would appear to be fairly well managed, but there are many instances in which the reverse is the case. It is often difficult for the banks to get a competent person to act as secretary, and frequently the minute book and bank books are not properly written up. Another grave fault in the case of many banks is their inclination to accept as members those who are not really "credit worthy"—that is to say, honest, steady men who can be relied upon to do their best to repay punctually any liabilities incurred. Many banks have been seriously injured by the want of sufficient care as to the selection of members when they were first started. Another serious evil, affecting many banks, is the custom of renewing loans when they fall due, or of issuing a fresh loan immediately after a loan has been repaid; thus, though the new loan is not technically a renewal of the old one, it amounts to the same thing. The Organisers of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society always endeavour to put a stop to this practice, but it is sometimes very difficult to do so. Whenever it appears that a bank to which the Department has granted a loan is badly or carelessly managed, notice is given that if an improvement is not soon effected the loan will be withdrawn. It would appear that for some time to come it is very desirable that bank committees should exercise a very strict vigilance as to whether the loan is applied to the special purpose for which it was obtained. It is of the greatest advantage to the poor farmer to obtain a loan on easy terms if the money is properly applied to a reproductive purpose, but if the loan merely tempts him to increase his liabilities, without any ultimate prospect of finding himself in an improved position, it can but injure him.

(b.) IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The horse-breeding scheme, which provides for the registration of sound and suitable thoroughbred agricultural and half-bred stallions and the selection of the best brood mares in each county to be served by these sires, was adopted and put into operation by all the County Committees during the year 1907. Details of the scheme for 1907 will be found at page 172 of the Appendices.

On the recommendation of a number of County Committees an important addition was made in this scheme. Half-bred stallions were for the first time declared eligible to serve nominated mares and 38 stallions of this type were selected for the purposes of the scheme.

The register of pure-bred and list of half-bred stallions, which were compiled by the Department, contained full particulars as to the name, age, pedigree, and location of the 276 stallions accepted for the season 1907.

The numbers of Stallions accepted each year since 1901 are given in the following table :—

YEAR.	Thoroughbred.	Clydesdale.	Shire.	Half-bred.	Total.
1901,	07	23	8	—	128
1902,	111	35	16	—	162
1903,	123	48	21	—	192
1904,	140	48	23	—	211
1905,	154	49	26	—	229
1906,	163	50	26	—	239
1907,	161	51	26	38	276

In the following table the extent of the assistance rendered by the Department in connection with the location of stallions is set forth :—

YEAR.	Thoroughbred.		Clydesdale.		Shire.		Half-bred.		Total.	
	Loans.	Subsidies.	Loans.	Subsidies.	Loans.	Subsidies.	Loans.	Subsidies.	Loans.	Subsidies.
1901,	1	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	7	8
1902,	1	5	4	3	—	1	—	—	5	9
1903,	6	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	9	7
1904,	11	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	13
1905,	9	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	11	9
1906,	7	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
1907,	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	4

The selection of the mares for service by the accepted stallions is made by judges and veterinary surgeons appointed by the Department, and is carried out in the spring at local centres arranged by the County Committees.

Details are set forth in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Local Exhibitions of Mares held.	Number of Nominations of Mares.					Amount allocated for Nominations.	Amount expended for Nominations.
		To Thoroughbred Stallions.	To Clydesdale Stallions.	To Shire Stallions.	To Half-bred Stallions.	Total.		
1901,	143	1,102	328	114	—	1,544*	£ 5,481	£ 4,422
1902,	170	1,580	528	235	—	2,343*	6,756	5,331
1903,	180	1,651	658	285	—	2,504*	6,933	4,331
1904,	210	2,010	761	273	—	3,044*	8,371	7,153
1905,	217	2,436	758	281	—	3,475*	8,637	8,122
1906,	227	2,624	743	241	—	3,608*	8,888	8,324
1907,	227	2,404	727	226	215	3,572†	8,497	8,061‡

* No. actually paid for. † Estimated No. to be paid for. ‡ Estimated amount to be paid.

Nominations are restricted to mares the *bona fide* property of farmers the valuations of whose holdings are not in excess of the limits fixed by the County Committees. The following table shows the regulations made by the County Committees in this respect :—

Province.	County.	Limits of Valuation.			
		Higher Valuation.		Lower Valuation.	
		Proportion of Nominations allocated.	Valuation £	Proportion of Nominations allocated.	Valuation £
Ulster,	Antrim,	1/10	150	1/10	75
	Armagh,	1/10	Unlimited	No Regulations	
	Cavan,	1/10	75		50
	Donegal,	1/10	150		40*
	Down,	1/10	150		50
	Fermanagh,	1/10	200		50
	Londonderry,	1/10	Unlimited		40
	Monaghan,	1/10	100		30
	Tyrone,	1/10	150		60
Munster,	Clare,	1/10	200	1/10	50
	Cork W.R.,	1/10	150	1/10	25
	Cork E.R.,	1/10	200	1/10	50
	Kerry,	1/10	100	No Regulations	
	Limerick,	1/10	200		60
	Tipperary N.R.,	1/10	150		75
	Tipperary S.R.,	1/10	Unlimited		80
	Waterford,	1/10	120		50
Leinster,	Carlow,	1/10	150	1/10	50
	Dublin,	1/10	300	1/10	100
	Kildare,	1/10	Unlimited	1/10	100
	Kilkenny,	1/10	Unlimited	1/10	50
	King's,	1/10	100	1/10	50
	Longford,	1/10	200	1/10	50
	Louth,	1/10	Unlimited	1/10	50
	Meath,	1/10	200	1/10	50
	Queen's,	1/10	150	1/10	50
	Westmeath,	1/10	100	1/10	50
	Wexford,	1/10	Unlimited	1/10	51
	Wicklow,	1/10	150	1/10	50
Connaught,	Galway,	1/10	300	1/10	30
	Leitrim,	1/10	Unlimited	1/10	20
	Mayo,	1/10	30	1/10	15
	Roscommon,	1/10	60	1/10	25
	Sligo,	1/10	50	1/10	35

* Not to exceed £12 in Congested Districts.

The following table shows the extent to which the scheme was availed of by farmers in each county :—

Provinces.	County.	Number of Local Exhibitions arranged by County Committee.	Number of Mares competing for free nominations.	Number of Mares declared unsuitable by Judge and Veterinary Surgeon for free nominations.		
				"Selected."	"Reserved"	TOTAL
ULSTER.	Antrim, .	6	393	175	36	211
	Armagh, .	4	136	43	8	56
	Cavan, .	8	342	90	23	113
	Donegal, .	11	350	126	42	168
	Down, .	11	300	150	55	205
	Fermanagh, .	5	138	50	24	74
	Londonderry, .	4	243	75	41	116
	Monaghan, .	6	186	80	27	107
	Tyrone, .	6	204	70	26	96
Totals for Ulster, .		61	2,391	864	232	1,146
MUNSTER.	Clare, .	6	438	120	58	178
	Cork, .	15	831	208	95	333
	Kerry, .	8	619	147	54	201
	Limerick, .	8	688	200	75	275
	Tipperary, N.R.,	5	472	124	33	167
	Tipperary, S.R.,	8	653	203	71	274
	Waterford, .	6	327	114	43	157
Totals for Munster, .		56	4,028	1,116	429	1,545
LEINSTER.	Carlow, .	4	157	32	25	57
	Dublin, .	12	297	134	60	194
	Kildare, .	5	129	80	18	93
	Kilkenny, .	8	610	150	41	191
	King's, .	6	226	60	34	94
	Longford, .	3	249	60	20	80
	Louth, .	3	155	52	22	74
	Meath, .	8	218	92	12	104
	Queen's, .	5	258	80	23	108
	Westmeath, .	6	297	100	51	151
	Wexford, .	4	398	146	24	170
	Wicklow, .	8	365	140	56	195
Totals for Leinster, .		72	3,300	1,126	301	1,517
CONNAUGHT.	Galway, .	11	513	200	105	305
	Leitrim, .	7	276	60	35	95
	Mayo, .	9	392	130	36	166
	Roosaminon, .	7	393	02	37	129
	Sligo, .	4	302	60	23	83
Totals for Connaught, .		38	1,786	542	236	778
Totals for Ireland, .		227	11,565	3,648	1,338	4,986

Of the 11,565 mares presented, 5,902, or 51 per cent., were passed by the judges as possessing sufficient merit for nominations, but of these the veterinary surgeons rejected 916 as unsound.

Over 69 per cent. of the nominations awarded were given to mares of 6 years of age and under.

The owner of a nominated mare having selected a registered stallion for the service of his animal, is supplied, through the County Committee, with a ticket which is at the time of service presented to and retained by the stallion owner. The latter, at the end of the season, provided he satisfies the County Committee and the Department that all the regulations of the scheme have been complied with, is paid the value of the service fee as fixed by the County Committee. The following table shows the fee fixed by each County Committee and payable for the service of a nominated mare by each class of registered stallion :—

Province.	County.	Fee fixed by County Committee.		
		Thoroughbred Stallion.	Agricultural Stallion.	Half-bred Stallion.
ULSTER, ...	Antrim, ...	£ 2	£ 2	£ 2
	Armagh, ...	2	2	2
	Cavan, ...	2	2	2
	Donegal, ...	2	2	2
	Down, ...	2	2	2
	Fermanagh, ...	3	2	2
	Londonderry, ...	2	2	2
	Monaghan, ...	2	2	2
	Tyrone, ...	3	2	2
MUNSTER, ...	Clare, ...	2	—	2
	Cork, ...	3	2	2
	Kerry, ...	3	—	2
	Limerick, ...	3	—	2
	Tipperary, N.H., ...	2	2	2
	Tipperary, S.R., ...	3	—	2
	Waterford, ...	2	—	2
LEINSTER, ...	Carlow, ...	2	—	2
	Dublin, ...	3	3	3
	Kildare, ...	3	2	2
	Kilkenny, ...	2	—	2
	King's, ...	2	2	2
	Longford, ...	2 10s.	—	2
	Louth, ...	2	2	2
	Meath, ...	3	2	2
	Queen's, ...	2	2	2
	Westmeath, ...	2	2	2
	Wexford, ...	2	2	2
	Wicklow, ...	2	2	2
CONNAUGHT,	Galway, ...	2	—	2
	Leitrim, ...	2	—	2
	Mayo, ...	2	—	2
	Roscommon, ...	2	—	2
	Sligo, ...	2	—	2

The Department, as in previous years, found it necessary to make special provision mainly for congested areas by locating stallions in outlying districts, a merely nominal service

fee being charged in each case. Particulars are entered in the following table :—

County.	Breed of Stallion.	Place of Location.
Donegal, ...	*Hackney, ...	Dunfanaghy.
" ...	" ...	Ardara.
" ...	Half-bred, ...	Arranmore Island.
" ...	" ...	Dunfanaghy.
" ...	" ...	Dungloe.
Leitrim, ...	Half-bred (Pony), ...	Drumkeelry, Mohill.
Mayo, ...	*Welsh Cob, ...	Clare Island.
" ...	" ...	Louisburgh.
" ...	" ...	Belmullet.
" ...	Half-bred, ...	Achill Sound.
" ...	Thoroughbred, ...	"
" ...	" ...	Belmullet.
Galway, ...	*Welsh Cob, ...	Gort.
" ...	*Hackney, ...	Carraroe.
" ...	" ...	Sheanroe, Spiddal.
" ...	Norwegian, ...	Leenake.
" ...	Half-bred, ...	Clifden.
" ...	" ...	Arran Island.
" ...	Half-bred (Pony), ...	Cornamona.
Cork, ...	Half-bred, ...	Bantry.
Kerry, ...	" ...	Kenmare.
" ...	" ...	Caherciveen.
" ...	*Welsh Cob, ...	Brens.

* Formerly the property of the Congested Districts Board.

The scheme for encouraging the improvement of the Irish Draught Horse as printed at page 222 of the Appendices was issued in the autumn of 1906. The inspections were carried out at 50 centres in the following spring, and of the 403 mares and 81 stallions offered by their owners for inspection, 256 mares and 66 stallions were presented. None of the mares having been considered suitable for the requirements of this scheme, and two stallions only having been selected, the Department were unable to compile a register for the year 1907.

The 55 stallion asses belonging to the Department are located in districts in which donkeys are largely used, and in which a demand exists for the service of suitable sires. The stallions are placed with caretakers, who are directly responsible to the Department for the proper treatment of the animals.

Asses.

The following statement shows the distribution for service of Fifty-five Stallion Asses in 1907 :—

County.	District in which Located.	County.	District in which Located.
Cavan ...	Carduff	Kerry—con. ...	Snem
Do. ...	Cootchill	Do. ...	Killberghin
Do. ...	Loughduff		
Cork ...	Bere Island	Leitrim ...	Ballinasboy, Leitrim
Do. ...	Clear Island	Do. ...	Catran Lake
Do. ...	Clonakilty	Do. ...	Mohill
Do. ...	Ballydehob	Do. ...	Dromed
Do. ...	Leap	Mayo ...	Charlestown
Donegal ...	Lettermaeward	Do. ...	Clare Island
Do. ...	Ballyshannon	Do. ...	Westport
Fermanagh ...	Newtownbutler	Do. ...	Claremorris
		Do. ...	Ballinlough
		Do. ...	Ballina
Galway ...	Woodlawn	Roscommon ...	Roscommon
Do. ...	Ballymacward	Do. ...	Fairymount
Do. ...	Kinvara	Do. ...	Kilroosky
Do. ...	Moyode	Do. ...	Fuerty
Do. ...	Tulrush, Ballinasloe	Do. ...	Elphin
Do. ...	Newcastle	Do. ...	Adelague
Do. ...	Boffin Island	Do. ...	Ballydangan
Do. ...	Clifton	Do. ...	Ballyghaderreen
Do. ...	Benladangan		
Kerry ...	Valentia Island	Sligo ...	Collooney
Do. ...	Glenear	Do. ...	Cliffoney
Do. ...	Causeway	Do. ...	Carrowneenan
Do. ...	Breena	Do. ...	Castleblawin
Do. ...	Castlegregory	Do. ...	Boyle
Do. ...	Cahereiveen	Do. ...	Cloghalee
Do. ...	Kennmare		
Do. ...	Knocknagishel	Wexford ...	Tagoat

The cattle-breeding scheme was continued in 1907 without any material alterations, the main features being the award of premiums for high-class pedigree bulls. Details of this scheme will be found in the Appendices, page 178. The operations of the scheme during the past seven years are summarised in the following tables:

Cattle Breeding.

TABLE showing the Value of Premiums to Bulls, and the amount provided and actually expended each year out of the funds administered by the County Committees :—

YEAR.	Value of Premiums to Bulls.				Money allocated for Premiums to Bulls.	Money expended in Premiums to Bulls.
	Yearlings.	Two-year-olds.	Three-year-olds.	Four-year-olds.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901, ...	12	12	—	—	8,902	4,039
1902, ...	15	10	—	—	11,235	5,557
1903, ...	15	15	—	—	11,535	9,187
1904, ...	15	15	10	—	14,125	10,518
1905, ...	15	15	15	15	13,605	11,778
1906, ...	15	15	15	15	13,635	12,213
1907, ...	15	15	15	15	13,575	12,250*

* Estimated expenditure.

NOTE.—A limited number of Premiums, value £10 each, were awarded for Kerry and Galloway Bulls.

TABLE showing the Ages and Breeds of Bulls selected for and awarded Premiums under the Scheme as administered by the County Committees :—

YEAR.	Ages.				Breeds.				Total No. of Bulls awarded Premiums.
	Yearlings.	Two-year-olds.	Three-year-olds.	Four-year-olds.	Shorthorn.	Aberdeen Angus.	Hereford.	Other Breeds.	
1901, ...	200	150	—	—	247	57	43	3	350
1902, ...	292	132	—	—	337	52	20	9	424
1903, ...	402	216	—	—	473	78	58	9	618
1904, ...	334	315	85	—	557	99	63	15	734
1905, ...	276	209	189	34	599	104	68	24	796
1906, ...	302	251	196	72	617	117	67	20	821
1907, ...	289	281	182	74	611	124	61	29	825*

* No. of premiums provisionally awarded.

It will be observed from the following table that the facilities afforded by the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls have been taken advantage of by small farmers throughout Ireland in increasing numbers from year to year. Full particulars of this scheme will be found at page 188 of the Appendices.

TABLE showing the number of Loans granted for the purchase of Bulls of different pure breeds :—

YEAR.	No of Loans granted for the purchase of Bulls.
1901,	54
1902,	86
1903,	105
1904,	122
1905,	147
1906,	135
1907,	181

Provision was made by County Committees for the award in 1907 of a total number of 905 premiums, and for this purpose the several committees allocated sums from the joint fund amounting in the aggregate to £13,575. Of the 821 bulls which held premiums in 1906, 706 were eligible to compete for premiums in 1907. Arrangements were made for the attendance of the Department's Inspectors at 341 centres throughout the country for the purpose of examining such of these 706 animals as might be put forward, and altogether 535 bulls were actually exhibited. Of this number, 523 were considered suitable for the requirements of the scheme, and County Committees were advised accordingly. Twenty-three of these bulls were, however, for various reasons, withdrawn, thus reducing the number available to 500. The County Committees then proceeded to select applicants to take up the remaining premiums, each applicant undertaking to secure an approved bull at one of the principal shows or sales at which the Department's Inspectors attend for the purpose of assisting the persons nominated by the Committees.

The following statement shows by provinces and counties the distribution of premium bulls, from which it will be observed that it was found possible to procure 91 per cent. of the number of bulls required by the several County Committees in 1907. The province of Ulster procured over 94 per cent., Leinster and Connaught 92 per cent., and Munster 83 per cent. of the number of bulls, for which provision had been made in the county schemes.

County.	Number of Premiums provided by County Committee for 1907.	Number of Bulls continued from 1906.	Number of Bulls awarded Premiums for first time in 1907.	Total Number of Bulls provisionally approved for Premiums in 1907.
ULSTER :				
Antrim,	50	26	20	46
Armagh,	26	21	14	35
Cavan,	31	14	13	27
Donegal,	36	18	19	37
Down,	60	38	21	69
Fermanagh,	26	13	9	22
Londonderry,	26	13	11	24
Monaghan,	24	11	12	23
Tyrone,	53	22	28	60
Totals for Ulster, ...	342	176	147	323
MUNSTER :				
Clare,	22	16	1	17
Cork,	72	37	35	79
Kerry,	30	11	15	26
Limerick,	40	15	4	19
Tipperary (N.R.),	19	12	5	17
Tipperary (S.R.),	14	10	2	13
Waterford,	8	3	4	7
Totals for Munster,	205	104	67	171
LEINSTER :				
Carlow,	15	6	7	13
Dublin,	15	11	4	15
Kildare,	21	12	9	21
Kilkenny,	23	12	5	17
King's,	16	11	5	16
Longford,	14	8	3	11
Louth,	14	11	2	13
Meath,	23	21	8	29
Queen's,	18	13	3	16
Westmeath,	30	22	8	30
Wexford,	27	14	11	26
Wicklow,	16	12	4	16
Totals for Leinster,	242	153	69	222
CONNAUGHT :				
Galway,	30	18	10	28
Leitrim,	16	10	3	13
Mayo,	25	15	7	22
Roscommon,	20	14	5	19
Sligo,	25	10	15	25
Totals for Connaught,	116	67	40	107
Totals for Ireland,...	905	500	323	823

County Committees are empowered, if they think fit, to restrict premiums to one or more pure breeds of bulls to stand for premiums in the county, and the following table will show how the premiums were accordingly distributed in 1907 among the pure breeds :—

County.	Short-horn.	Aberdeen Angus.	Hereford.	Red Limcoln.	Galloway.	Kerry.	Red Poll.	Totals.
ULSTER.								
Antrim, ...	42	—	—	—	4	—	—	46
Armagh, ...	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	35
Cavan, ...	19	3	4	—	—	—	1	27
Donegal, ...	23	8	—	—	6	—	—	37
Down, ...	54	4	—	1	—	—	—	59
Fermanagh, ...	16	4	—	2	—	—	—	22
Londonderry, ...	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	24
Monaghan, ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Tyrone, ...	43	7	—	—	—	—	—	50
Totals for Ulster, ...	273	32	4	3	10	—	1	323
MUNSTER.								
Clare, ...	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
Cork, ...	66	3	—	3	—	—	—	72
Kerry, ...	14	10	—	—	—	2	—	26
Limerick, ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Tipperary, N.R.,	12	2	3	—	—	—	—	17
Tipperary, S.R.,	8	1	3	1	—	—	—	13
Waterford, ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Totals for Munster,	140	19	6	4	—	2	—	171
LEINSTER.								
Carlow, ...	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	13
Dublin, ...	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	15
Kildare, ...	17	1	3	—	—	—	—	21
Kilkenny, ...	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
King's, ...	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	16
Longford, ...	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	11
Louth, ...	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	13
Meath, ...	14	5	10	—	—	—	—	29
Queen's, ...	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
Westmeath, ...	9	4	17	—	—	—	—	30
Wexford, ...	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	25
Wicklow, ...	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	16
Totals for Leinster,	140	31	45	—	—	—	—	222
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway, ...	19	1	2	—	0	—	—	22
Letchin, ...	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	13
Mayo, ...	11	10	—	—	1	—	—	22
Roscommon, ...	8	8	3	—	—	—	—	19
Sligo, ...	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	25
Totals for Connaught,	52	42	6	—	7	—	—	107
Totals for Ireland,	611	124	61	7	17	2	1	823

The value of the premium was £15 for all bulls except Galloways and Kerries, for which a premium of £10 only was payable. To earn the premium each yearling bull was required to serve thirty cows, and each bull of any other age forty cows at a fee of 1s. per service.

While herds, artisans, and *bona fide* agricultural labourers were entitled to the benefits of the scheme, the majority of the cows served were the property of farmers, the valuations of whose holdings did not exceed the limits fixed by the County Committee.

The following is a summary of the regulations made by each County Committee in this respect:—

Province.	County.	Qualification of Cows Owners as to Valuation.
ULSTER, ...	Antrim, ...	Not to exceed £100.
	Armagh, ...	No limit.
	Cavan, ...	Not to exceed £50.
	Donegal, ...	£150 in non-congested districts; £10 in congested districts.
	Down, ...	£100.
	Fermanagh, ...	£100.
	Londonderry, ...	No limit.
	Monaghan, ...	£100. But as far as possible $\frac{2}{3}$ of cows to be owned by farmers under £40.
	Tyrone, ...	£75.
MUNSTER, ...	Clare, ...	Not to exceed £75.
	Cork, ...	£150 in West Riding; $\frac{2}{3}$ not to exceed £30.
	Kerry, ...	£200 in East Riding; $\frac{2}{3}$ not to exceed £50.
	Limerick, ...	£100. If possible $\frac{2}{3}$ of cows to be owned by farmers under £30.
	Tipperary (N.R.), ...	No limit, but as far as possible 50 per cent. of cows to be confined to farmers under £50.
	Tipperary (S.R.), ...	£100.
	Watersford, ...	£80. £150.
LEINSTER, ...	Carlow, ...	Not to exceed £150.
	Dublin, ...	No limit.
	Kildare, ...	£75.
	Kilkenny, ...	No limit.
	King's, ...	£100. But as far as possible $\frac{2}{3}$ of cows to be owned by farmers under £50.
	Longford, ...	£100.
	Louth, ...	No limit.
	Meath, ...	£100.
	Queen's, ...	£100.
	Westmeath, ...	£50.
	Wexford, ...	£100.
	Wicklow, ...	£150.
CONNAUGHT, ...	Galway, ...	Not to exceed £20.
	Leitrim, ...	No limit.
	Mayo, ...	£15.
	Roscommon, ...	£25.
	Sligo, ...	£35.

In 1907 the Department continued to supplement the cattle-breeding scheme, as administered through some of the County Committees, by the placing of bulls for service in congested districts under special arrangements. Additional premiums were, accordingly, given by the Department for bulls located with suitable persons in the poorer localities. The bulls were in the first instance purchased by the Department and re-sold under the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls. In addition to these premium bulls the Department placed bulls of the Galloway, Kerry, and Red Polled breeds in congested areas on condition that the animals were kept for service in the districts for three years. These bulls were sold by the Department at reduced prices, payment being accepted by three instalments, the last of which will fall due at the end of the third season.

The following figures show the extent of the supplemental aid given by the Department in this manner:—

County.	No. of Special Premiums.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices during 1907.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices in previous year and retained for Service in 1907.	Total.
Cork, ...	2	—	1	3
Donegal, ...	24	3	3	30
Galway, ...	14	12	3	29
Kerry, ...	16	5	10	30
Leltrim, ...	9	—	—	9
Mayo, ...	17	10	2	29
Totals, ...	81	30	13	130

The total figures for each year from 1904, when the Congested Districts Board's schemes ceased, are given in the following table:—

YEAR.	Number of Special Premiums granted by the Department for Congested Districts.	Number of Bulls sold at reduced prices to residents in Congested Districts.
1904, ...	8	—
1905, ...	33	—
1906, ...	51	25
1907, ...	81	30

The steps taken by the Department to improve dairy cattle by the selection and registration of dairy cows are set forth in the scheme as printed at page 259 of the Appendices. This scheme was issued for the first time in 1906, and has been continued without material alteration.

The owners of the cows provisionally selected for general merit in 1906 were requested, in order to ensure that a full period of lactation might be covered in each case, to continue to keep records of the milk yield until the end of 1907, when the question of the suitability of the cows for registration will arise.

The following Summary indicates the extent to which the scheme has been availed of during 1906 and 1907 :—

YEAR.	No. of Owners who entered Cows for Inspection.	No. of Cows entered for Inspection.	No. of Cows submitted to Inspection.	No. of Cows provisionally selected for general merit.
1906, ...	213	621	595	401
1907, ...	68	178	176	156

The swine scheme operating in 1906 was continued in 1907 with a few slight modifications. The values of the premiums, viz., £5 for the first year, and £3 for the second, remained unaltered.

Advantage was again taken of the local arrangements made for the inspection of boars for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of boars which held first year premiums in 1906 for continuance in 1907, with the result that 131 of the 183 presented were passed by the Department's Inspectors, and of these 128 were awarded second year premiums.

All suitable boars in the hands of Irish breeders were purchased by the Department on behalf of persons selected by County Committees, but the available supply again fell short of the demand for these animals. Boars so obtained were supplied to applicants who lodged sums of £2 each with the Committees, the balance of the price of the boar being afterwards deducted from the premium. The number of boars supplied under this arrangement was 122.

The details of this scheme will be found at page 182 of the Appendices.

The following is a summary of the operations of the scheme since its inception :—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
No. of Premiums to Beare.	151	156	131	129	296	269	295*
Money allocated for Premiums to Beare.	£ s. d. 2,335 0 0	£ s. d. 2,635 0 0	£ s. d. 2,530 0 0	£ s. d. 2,070 0 0	£ s. d. 1,740 0 0	£ s. d. 1,585 0 0	£ 1,625
Money expended on Premiums to Beare.	752 6 3	726 0 0	578 13 4	621 0 0	840 3 8	1,110 11 8	1,219†
No. of Special Premiums for Contested Districts.	—	—	—	—	10	23	53

* No. of premiums provisionally awarded.

† Estimated expenditure.

The number of premiums awarded by each County Committee was as follows :—

Province.	County.	No. of First year Premiums.	No. of Second year Premiums.	Total.
ULSTER.	*Antrim.	—	—	—
	Armagh.	1	1	2
	Cavan.	4	3	7
	Donegal.	2	3	5
	Down.	2	—	2
	Fermanagh.	2	4	6
	Londonderry.	5	1	6
	Monaghan.	3	—	3
MUNSTER.	Tyrene.	10	3	13
	*Clare.	—	—	—
	Cork.	7	10	17
	Kerry.	7	11	18
	Limerick.	1	1	2
	Tipperary (N.R.).	6	2	8
	Tipperary (S.R.).	5	—	5
LEINSTER.	Waterford.	2	1	3
	Carlow.	3	3	6
	Dublin.	3	—	3
	Kildare.	4	1	5
	Kilkenny.	3	7	10
	King's.	8	8	16
	Longford.	4	1	5
	Louth.	3	2	5
	Meath.	3	1	4
	Queen's.	4	4	8
	Westmeath.	6	5	11
	Wexford.	9	11	20
	Wicklow.	2	2	4
CONNAUGHT.	Galway.	14	11	25
	Leitrim.	5	2	7
	Mayo.	15	12	27
	Roscommon.	17	9	26
	Sligo.	7	9	16
		167	128	295

* No Scheme.

In addition to the sires located through County Committees the Department arranged for a number of premium boars to stand in congested districts. The animals were supplied on a system of deferred payments similar to that adopted by the County Committees, and the premiums were paid entirely out of the Department's funds.

Premiums to Boars awarded in 1907 entirely from the Department's own funds.

County.	No. of First year Premiums value £5.	No. of Second year Premiums value £3.	Total.
Donegal,	6	1	7
Galway,	8	3	11
Kerry,	11	—	11
Leitrim,	5	—	5
Mayo,	8	7	15
Rooscommon,	4	—	4
Totals,	42	11	53

Prizes for sheep were provided at all agricultural shows receiving grants through County Committees in connection with the operation of the Scheme of Subsidies to Shows, the inclusion of classes for sheep being one of the conditions under which such grants were made. The County Wicklow Committee also arranged for the location of five Cheviot Rams in the sheep-breeding districts of the county.

The Department continued to supply Black-faced and Cheviot Rams to residents in congested districts, 117 having been purchased and located during 1907 as compared with 79 in 1906, and 15 in 1905. The rams are sold at reduced prices on condition that they are retained by the purchasers for at least two seasons.

This scheme (see page 185 of Appendixes) enabled County Committees to make grants in aid of :—

- (a.) Established Agricultural, Poultry, Horticultural, and Farm Produce Shows held under the auspices of an Agricultural Society;
- (b.) Industrial Shows or Exhibitions and Feiseanna; and
- (c.) Ploughing Matches, Skilled Labour Competitions, and Implement Trials.

The following table shows the progress of the scheme during the past seven years :—

	Subsidies granted to Shows.		Skilled Labour Competitions (Ploughing Matches, etc.)		Local Competitions. (Poultry Training, Butter-making, etc.)	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.
1901	61	4,384 4 9	—	—	—	—
1902	81	4,472 8 6	—	—	—	—
1903	121	6,233 1 11	—	—	—	—
1904	123	6,384 14 0	—	—	10	49 2 6
1905	126	6,295 10 6	—	—	56	106 10 10
1906	147	6,728 18 7	16	117 15	50	100 8 5
1907*	151	6,845 0 0	84	216 15	42	105 0 0

* Figures estimated for 1907.

The prize schedules of the different shows were framed subject to the approval of the County Committees and the Department, and as a rule were suitably prepared. It is regrettable, however, that in many instances the value of the prizes distributed did not bear a larger proportion to the expenses incurred in holding the shows. Attention has frequently been called to this matter, and the Department look to the County Committees to enforce economy by reducing or withholding subsidies in cases where excessive or unnecessary expenditure is involved.

(c.) SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Reports on the results of the field experiments instituted in the year 1906 were published and circulated by the Department during the period dealt with in this Report. These experiments were carried out on the plan followed during the preceding four years, which was slightly modified in a few instances, and, in the majority of cases, the results corroborated the conclusions drawn from the former trials. Each County Committee that adopted the scheme of Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture set aside funds for this work, and experiments on the staple crops were carried out in all cases except where the services of an instructor were not available during the summer months. The counties where experiments were instituted numbered twenty-two, viz. :—Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Down,

Fermanagh, Kildare, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's County, Roscommon, Tipperary (N.R. and S.R.), Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

The following table shows the number of experiments of each class undertaken in respect of the principal crops in the year 1906 :—

Crop.	Manual Experiments.	Variety of Seed Experiments.	Other Tests.	Total.
Potatoes, . . .	52	38	68	158
Turnips, . . .	77	27	—	104
Mangels, . . .	35	24	—	59
Oats, . . .	23	26	—	51
Hay, . . .	10	—	—	19
Other Crops, . .	12	36	—	48
Total, . . .	218	153	68	439

During the 1907 season the experimental work was continued on precisely the same lines as in the preceding year. 498 experiments were instituted and 1,894 demonstration plots laid down by the instructors. Reports on the results of the experiments are in course of preparation for publication.

Experiments in the growing of malting barley carried out under arrangements made in 1901 with Messrs. A. Guinness, Sons, and Co., Ltd., have in the past six years demonstrated the superiority of the Archer type to those usually cultivated in the barley-growing districts of Ireland. In 1907 experiments were carried out in Counties Cork, Wexford, Louth, Tipperary, Queen's, Carlow, and Kildare with the object of still further testing the suitability of these types of barley for general cultivation. The experiments of 1906 had shown that a selected strain of Archer imported from Denmark was superior to the existing strain of that variety in Ireland, and with the view of still further testing the value of strains of the same variety of barley imported from different climates Danish Archer freshly imported was taken against Danish Archer grown in this country one year, Archer grown in Ireland for a number of years, and the same variety freshly imported from England.

The pure seed raising experiments commenced in 1905 were continued and the bulks of seed of the most suitable varieties raised from single ears in the nursery in that year and increased in small plots in 1906 have been further enlarged. It is intended in the future to still further augment the quantities of seed from this source until sufficient bulks are obtained to sow large areas. At the same time the produce of ears sown in the nursery in 1906 has been cultivated in small plots in the open in a manner similar to that adopted for the produce of the 1905 ears and the bulk obtained from these will be increased again in 1908.

The experiments in Early Potato Growing were continued in 1907, but as in the previous year the De-

Early Potato Growing. partment gave particular attention to those districts in which there is the best chance of developing the industry on a commercial scale. It is evident from the interest displayed by merchants in England and Scotland that early potatoes from Ireland have now secured a recognised position in some of the leading markets in Great Britain. During the season a number of farmers sold their growing crops to merchants at prices varying from £30 to £40 per statute acre. The experiments were carried out at Youghal and Clonakilty in County Cork, and near Kilmore in County Wexford, and there is evidence that as growers gain more experience in the cultivation of the crop and the marketing of the produce they are extending the area planted.

Next year the experiments will be extended to certain districts in County Waterford, where it is hoped equally favourable results will be obtained. A report on the 1907 crop will be found in the Department's *Journal* for October, 1907, No. 1, Vol. VIII.

With a view to demonstrating that Irish seed potatoes will give good results when planted in Great

**Irish Seed Potatoes
in Great Britain.**

Britain the Department decided to carry out a series of experiments in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1906. The Directors of Agricultural Experiments at various Agricultural Colleges kindly agreed to co-operate and through their aid tests were made at ten centres in England, three centres in Scotland, and two centres in Wales. The experiments were made with three varieties of potatoes, viz.—Ninetyfold, Epicure, and Up-to-Date. The Department supplied Irish seed of each variety, and those making the tests were asked to procure English and Scottish seed through the ordinary sources of supply. A report on the experiments was published in pamphlet form, a copy of which is printed at

page 282 of the Appendices. The results were entirely satisfactory and showed in a striking manner that Irish seed planted in England and Wales will yield much heavier crops than seed grown locally. In order to bring the results under the notice of prominent agriculturists in this country the Department invited farmers to attend a conference which was held at the Winter Show of the Royal Dublin Society at Ballsbridge in December, 1906. A successful meeting was held, and as the result an association was formed known as "The Irish Potato Growers' Association." One of the objects of the Association is to develop the trade in seed potatoes with England. Similar experiments with Irish seed potatoes were continued in 1907, and the number of centres has been considerably extended, but the tests were confined to England and Wales.

Field experiments on flax growing were continued in 1906 and were carried out at nine centres in Counties Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The plan of the manurial experiments was identical with that of the 1905 trials and was devised for the purpose of affording information as to the best form of potash manure for flax, as to the most suitable season for its application, and also whether a potash manure might be profitably supplemented with a slow-acting nitrogenous manure. As in previous years, seed imported by the Department directly from Holland and Russia was tested against the brands of seed largely sold in Ulster. Sowing seed from the central and more easterly districts of Russia was also tested. Seed was saved in 1905 from specially selected plants in a crop grown in County Londonderry and sown in the summer of 1906 with a view to determine whether it were feasible to improve the flax crop by means of such selection. A further experiment on the rippling of green straw was carried out. Owing to the small yield of seed obtained the process did not prove profitable in 1906. The Department's experiments have now demonstrated that rippling green straw is remunerative only when the crop bears a heavy yield of seed. The results of the 1906 field experiments on flax have been issued in leaflet form and has been printed in the Department's *Journal*.

The Department caused inquiries as to the supply of sowing flax seed to be made in Holland and Russia in the summer and autumn of 1906, and early in 1907 issued a leaflet on that subject for the guidance of Irish flax growers.

A committee consisting of flax growers nominated by the Department from districts in which it was proposed to establish co-operative flax societies and of agricultural instructors from the province of Ulster and a representative of a co-operative flax society was deputed by the Department to visit certain flax growing districts of Belgium and Holland in July,

1906, and to report on the methods of cultivation and after treatment there in vogue. Their report was printed in the Department's *Journal* and also circulated in pamphlet form.

It was found that the policy of paying part of the salaries of approved managers to co-operative flax societies attained the object the Department had in view, i.e., the better handling and scutching of flax, and consequently in farmers obtaining an enhanced price for their produce. Assistance of this nature was, therefore, granted to six co-operative flax societies in the scutching season, 1906-7. Such societies also undertook to conduct field experiments and also to afford training in mill management to selected scutchers. At the close of the 1906-7 season the Department's assistance was withdrawn from one society which had received a grant during that and two previous seasons in respect of the salary of the approved manager. This society is now working independently, and has retained the services of the manager.

The experiments on the so-called artificial retting of dried flax straw on the Loppens and Deswarte system were continued at Millisle, County Down, by the Flax Supply Association. The Department are informed that the returns from the 1906 crop, retted at Millisle in the summer of 1907, are better than those from the crops of 1903-4-5. The flax grown in 1906 has not yet been fully dealt with, and consequently no complete detailed report thereon has been furnished by the Flax Supply Association to the Department, who are not therefore in a position to state whether the more remunerative returns from this crop would lead them to modify their conclusion, based on the reports of the experiments of previous years, that the system cannot be recommended for general adoption.

The portion of the Department's scheme for improvement in the flax growing industry which might be put into operation by County Committees of Agriculture embraced two sections:—Section A, prizes for scutched flax; and section B, prizes for flax on foot. Under section A of this scheme shows of scutched flax were held in Counties Fermanagh and Mayo at centres selected by the County Committees, and prizes were paid in flax seed, a total of forty-two bags of seed being distributed under this head. Prizes for flax on foot (section B) were offered in each of the Counties Antrim, Armagh, Donegal, Londonderry, and Monaghan, and entries were received from 855 flax-growers. It was left to the discretion of the County Committees to pay the prizes in flax seed or in money, and in three counties, i.e., Donegal, Londonderry, and Monaghan, seed was furnished to the successful competitors. In the case of the other counties cash prizes were given. The total value of the prizes awarded in seed and money under this section amounted to £536. A copy of the scheme for encouraging improvement in the flax growing industry is printed at page 190 in the Appendices.

The cheese-making experiments were continued at Glenfield, Lisscarroll, during 1906. The following summary gives particulars of the results obtained :—

Cheese Making Experiments.

Milk made into cheese, . . .	16,582 gallons.
Curd produced, . . .	16,928 lbs.
Ripe cheese sold, . . .	15,248 lbs.
Shrinkage in ripening, . . .	9.9 per cent.
Gross value, . . .	£426 7s. 9d.
Net value of cheese, . . .	6.71d. per lb.
Net value of milk, . . .	6.17d. per gallon.

There was a steady demand for good cheese throughout the whole season, the prices ranging from 58s. per cwt. for cheese made in spring to 65s. per cwt. for summer cheese.

All the cheese was sold in Ireland, to merchants in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and some of the smaller towns.

The whey was fed to fattening pigs, which were purchased locally as stores and when fat sold dead at prices varying from 45s. to 52s. per cwt. It was estimated that the whey was worth 15s. per cow, or the same amount as in 1905.

At the end of the season the tenancy for the farm was not renewed, and the experiments were transferred to the Agricultural Station, Ballyhaise, County Cavan, where the work is still being carried on.

The large scale experiments in the growing and curing of tobacco which have been in progress since the year 1904 are designed with a view to ascertaining the commercial possibilities of the crop. It is only after the crop has been grown for several years on considerable areas and in districts more or less different in regard to soil and climatic conditions, and when trials have been made of several methods of curing the leaf that a reliable conclusion can be formed as to whether tobacco can be produced with sufficient profit to the grower to warrant its inclusion in the rotations usually followed in Ireland. Permission was given by the Board of Inland Revenue for the growing of the crop on a total area of 101 statute acres during the year 1907. This increased concession allowed of experiments on a commercial scale being undertaken for the first time at two centres in Munster in addition to seven centres in Leinster where such tests had been carried on for one or more years.

The centres at which the experiments were conducted were as follows :—Carrigrohane, County Cork; Sheestown, County Kilkenny; Tullamore, King's County; Adare, County Limerick; Ardee, County Louth; Athlumney, Dardistown, and Randlestown, County Meath; and Tagoat, County Wexford.

The Department's Expert in Tobacco Culture was constantly engaged throughout the year in supervising the work at the several centres and advising as to the operations to be carried out at the several stages of growing and curing.

The heavy rains, strong winds, and low temperature which prevailed generally throughout the summer militated against the successful growth and harvesting of the crop. The yield at most of the centres was, consequently, less than in the preceding year, and the heavier types of leaf also suffered in quality. The results emphasised the necessity for adequate provision of protection against heavy winds. The chief varieties grown were Yellow Pryor, Lizard Tail, and Burley, which were planted on about seventy-five acres. Sumatra and other cigar types, and Turkish were also extensively grown with encouraging results. Several improvements were made in the methods of growing and curing with the object of simplifying the work and reducing the expenses. In spite of the unfavourable season, promising results were obtained from a system of air curing supplemented by coke fires at critical periods.

The 1906 crop was disposed of during the year at prices ranging from 2½d. to 8½d. per lb. The 1907 crop is being prepared for market. Some of it has already been sold to manufacturers at satisfactory prices.

The Irish Tobacco Act, which was passed in the session of 1907, provides for the removal of the prohibition at present in force against the cultivation of the crop generally in this country. The Act will not, however, come into operation until Parliament shall have made provision for an excise duty on tobacco produced in Ireland.

The total number of acres planted with fruit for cultivation on strictly commercial lines, and as a field crop for marketing, has now reached 175. The centres are situated in the Counties of Clare, Cork, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny (2), Londonderry, Waterford, and Wexford. The conditions under which the experiments are being conducted are referred to in the Department's previous annual Reports.

A Fruit Show, which was attended with a considerable amount of success, was held at Piltown, County Kilkenny, in 1907. With the exception of a few non-competitive exhibits by nurserymen and others, the Show was limited to fruit grown on the Department's experimental plots in the county. An increasing quantity of fruit is now being sold annually from the centres established in 1904-5.

The Department seek to promote the establishment in Ireland of Poultry Fattening branch of the poultry industry by (1) providing facilities for the training of young men for the position of fattener, and (2) making grants for limited periods towards the wages of qualified fatteners employed by persons who establish fattening stations in districts where the conditions appear favourable to the success of the enterprise.

Fruit as a Farm Crop. Experiments.

Poultry Fattening.

The training of fatteners is conducted at the Department's poultry station at Avondale, County Wicklow. Six young men who were admitted as apprentices in the year 1906, were in attendance at the Station throughout the past year. The conditions of admission are given at page 272 of the Appendices. The apprentices receive wages at the rate of 18s. per week, out of which they provide their own board and lodging. Active participation in all branches of the work of the Station for a period of from one year to two years is necessary before an apprentice can become sufficiently expert to undertake the charge of fattening operations.

Grants towards the wages of fatteners employed at stations recently established by private enterprise were made during portion of the year in six cases. Before sanctioning a grant the Department require to be satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for conducting the business on an adequate scale, and that supplies of suitable birds and of the requisite feeding stuffs are available in the neighbourhood of the station. The owner of the station must furnish to the Department weekly reports on the progress of the work, and financial statements when required. The premises and books are at all times open to the inspection of the Department's officers.

As some difficulty has been experienced by Co-operative Poultry Societies in Ireland in securing the services of efficient managers, the Department have made arrangements for the training of a limited number of young men in order to qualify them for these positions.

Selected candidates are sent to approved Irish Co-operative Poultry Societies for courses of training, lasting from two to six weeks, during which time they are instructed in every detail connected with the management of the societies. The fees for such courses are borne by the Department. The selected candidates receive the cost of their railway fare and a small allowance to cover part subsistence while undergoing training.

Courses of training have been afforded to six candidates under this arrangement during the past year.

During the spring of 1907 a further series of field experiments in connection with the Mortality in Young Cattle were commenced in County Wexford under the direction of Mr. J. H. Norris, M.R.C.V.S. Certain fields on which only calves were to be grazed were dressed with lime or salt with a view to demonstrating that by this treatment of the pastures the calves would escape the disease known as Scour or Wasting Disease, which is so prevalent in County Wexford. The results will be published in 1908.

Mortality in Young Cattle.

The general features of the scheme for the Improvement in the Management of Creameries (particulars of which are printed at page 223 of the Appendices), which aims at the improvement of Irish creameries by affording facilities for obtaining technical advice and assistance in all matters relating to creamery management, were the same as in previous years. The number of creameries participating in the operations of the scheme during 1907 was over 420.

(1.) *Visits to Creameries from Instructors in Dairying.*

Owing to the increased applications for visits of instruction, four additional Instructors in Dairying, making a total of eight, were appointed by the Department in 1907. Each of these Instructors has been allotted a special district, and visits, free of charge, all the creameries in his district which are entered under the scheme and which conform with the prescribed regulations. One of these regulations requires that the proprietors of the creameries visited will give evidence of their intention to profit by the instruction afforded. Creameries in which this condition is not fulfilled are removed from the list of those to be visited by the Instructor until his recommendations receive due attention.

The total number of visits made to creameries in 1907 was 1,854, and after each visit a report was sent to the manager and to the chairman, or other higher official, of the Society or Company owning the creamery.

(2.) *Registration of Creameries.*

Of the 166 creameries entered in 1906 for registration 105 were found to have attained the necessary standard in regard to cleanliness and order, equipment and general good management, to entitle them to be placed on the Department's Register of well-managed creameries for 1906-7. The number of creameries entered for registration in 1907 was 257, and of these 175 have been accepted for registration by the Department on the results of the inspections which took place during the year.

(3.) *Courses of Instruction for Creamery Managers.*

Three courses of instruction for creamery managers were provided in January, February, and March, 1907. The courses were attended by the full number (74) of managers for whom accommodation could be provided. No fee was charged for admission to the course, and each manager received a subsistence allowance to cover, in part, the cost of his board and lodging in Dublin.

(4.) *Creamery Managers' Certificates.*

Eighteen candidates attended the examination for creamery managers' certificates held in March, 1907. In addition, eleven managers of registered creameries obtained a renewal of the certificates which they had been awarded in previous

years, and two who had at a previous examination obtained the provisional certificate were awarded in lieu thereof the full creamery managers' certificate.

(5.) *Surprise Butter Competitions.*

Five competitions were held by the Department in 1907, and particulars of these are given in the following table :—

Telegram Issued.	Exhibits Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of Prizes awarded.	
			First Class 22.	Second Class 21.
7th May, 1907, . . .	16th May, 1907, . . .	95	4	9
26th June, 1907, . . .	3rd July, 1907, . . .	122	4	11
6th August, 1907, . . .	13th August, 1907, . . .	116	6	11
4th October, 1907, . . .	10th October, 1907, . . .	29	3	3
16th October, 1907, . . .	24th October, 1907, . . .	32	3	3

The butter was judged as in previous years by a number of representative merchants from the principal markets in this country and Great Britain. The marks awarded and the observations of the judges on the exhibits were communicated to the exhibitors, and lists of prize-winners were published. A number of creamery managers, who had not previously been present at one of the competitions, were afforded an opportunity of attending after the adjudication, and of examining the exhibits under the supervision of one of the Department's Inspectors.

(6.) *Experiments and Investigations.*

As a result of the experiments conducted by the Department during 1905-6 with the object of deciding on standard specifications for 56lb. pyramid butter boxes and 112lb. kials, "standard" boxes and kials were placed on the market in 1907. Some difficulty was found in insisting upon the use of these packages for the Surprise Butter Competitions owing to the fact that, on the one hand, creamery managers in their orders to box-makers did not in several instances appreciate the necessity of requiring that the packages should conform with the approved specification, and, on the other hand, box-makers found some difficulty in obtaining wood cut to the proper dimensions. These, however, are difficulties which, after some experience, will probably be removed. The Department conducted during 1907 some investigations as to the classes of wood and the kinds of nails best suited for use in the construction of butter packages.

The experiments in the use of "pure cultures" for the manufacture of butter in creameries were continued during 1907, and a considerable number of creameries were supplied by the Department with these "cultures" during the year. The results of the experiments are not, however, yet available.

As in previous years, the Department continued in 1907 to examine and report on samples of copper sulphate and carbonate of soda used by farmers for the spraying of the potato crop as a preventive of potato blight. A nominal fee of 8d. is charged for the examination of each sample. The following table shows the number of samples forwarded for analysis during the past eight years :—

YEAR.	Number of Samples Examined.	
	Copper Sulphate.	Carbonate of Soda.
1900,	21	NIL
1901,	145	NIL
1902,	85	NIL
1903,	130	3
1904,	112	24
1905,	49	11
1906,	53	15
1907,	186	113

Of the 186 samples of Copper Sulphate examined during the year under review it was found that four were largely adulterated. These contained from 74 per cent. to 86 per cent. of Iron Sulphate. It also came to the knowledge of the Department that a material known as "Agricultural Copper Sulphate," consisting mainly (up to 75 per cent.) of Sulphate of Iron was used in certain cases for spraying the potato crop. The result was disastrous, for not only is the material practically worthless as a fungicide when used as a component part of a spraying mixture, but when present in such a large quantity seriously injures if it does not altogether destroy the crop. For no agricultural purposes is this substance so efficacious and proportionately so inexpensive as pure Copper Sulphate.

Six of the samples of Washing Soda (Carbonate of Soda) submitted to the Department contained the following amounts of Glauber Salts (Sulphate of Soda) respectively :—5·04 per cent., 5·34 per cent., 9·14 per cent., 24·08 per cent., 74·00 per cent., 77·50 per cent. The presence of this adulterant would render a spraying mixture prepared with the usual proportions of copper sulphate not only to a large extent useless for the purpose for which it is applied, but even harmful to the crop in so much as the corrosive action of the sulphate of copper would not be neutralised by washing soda so adulterated.

In connection with a further investigation 18 samples of prepared spraying mixtures were examined by the Department. Some such mixtures proved on analysis to be useless for spraying purposes, and those compounded of sulphate of copper and washing soda, which were sold at prices far in excess of their value, did not in many cases contain the most suitable proportion of these ingredients.

The training of working foresters was continued at the Department's Forestry Station at Avondale, County Wicklow. Six additional young men were admitted as forestry apprentices in October, 1906. In all, eighteen apprentices were in training throughout the year. The apprentices who entered in 1904 have been retained for another year. The alterations in Avondale House required to adapt it for the accommodation of the apprentices were completed, and the apprentices who had previously lodged in the village of Rathdrum went into residence at the Station in March, 1907. Thirty-three acres of land were planted by the apprentices during the year and fifteen acres cleared for planting. Fencing with rabbit netting, about one mile in length, was erected. One of the apprentices was employed temporarily during the winter by a private landowner to conduct planting operations in County Tyrone.

Forestry.

A scholarship in Forestry tenable at the Royal College of Science, which was offered for competition in September, 1907, was secured by one of the apprentices from Avondale Forestry Station. This scholarship entitles the holder to free tuition at the Royal College of Science and to free board and residence at the Albert Agricultural College during the 1907-8 session. It is renewable for a second and for a third year if the holder makes satisfactory progress in his studies. One or more similar scholarships will be offered in connection with the examination to be held in September, 1908.

The services of the Department's Forestry Expert were available during the year for persons requiring advice as to the treatment of their woods and the planting of waste lands. A number of applications were received during the winter and the spring, and the lands were inspected by the Expert, who furnished reports and working plans for the guidance of the owners. Advice was afforded by letter in cases where personal inspection of the lands was not necessary. There was a large demand for the leaflets on forestry subjects which have been published by the Department.

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In order to stimulate interest in forestry questions weekly lectures by the Forestry Expert were provided for the public at the Royal College of Science in the early part of the summer. These lectures were intended for landowners and others who might be in a position to promote the planting of trees or encourage the preservation of existing woods.

The arrangements under the scheme of Instruction in Horticulture for the supply of forest trees to persons desiring to make small plantations were continued during the year. Particulars as to the work done under this scheme are given in the preceding part of this Report.

A Departmental Committee was appointed by the Vice-President of the Department in August, 1907, to inquire into (1) the general provision for State aid to Forestry in Ireland; (2) the means whereby, in connection with the operation of the Land Purchase Acts, existing woods may be preserved and land suitable for forestry acquired for public purposes; and

(3) the financial and other provisions necessary for a comprehensive scheme of afforestation in Ireland. The taking of evidence was at once begun, and the investigations were concluded recently.

Seed-Testing. During 1907 1,460 samples of seed were received for testing.

The following table shows the use which has been made of the Seed Testing Station since its establishment :—

Year.	No of Samples Tested.
1901-2,	488
1903,	712
1904,	1,041
1905,	1,536
1906,	1,478
1907,	1,460

In 1907 samples were received from every county with the exception of County Cavan. Of the samples received :—

188	were sent in from County Antrim.
72	“ “ Armagh.
62	“ “ Carlow.
13	“ “ Clare.
139	“ “ Cork.
42	“ “ Donegal.
32	“ “ Down.
88	“ “ Dublin.
6	“ “ Fermanagh.
11	“ “ Galway.
41	“ “ Kerry.
30	“ “ Kildare.
18	“ “ Kilkenny.
44	“ “ King's County.
12	“ “ Leitrim.
17	“ “ Limerick.
111	“ “ Londonderry.
12	“ “ Longford.
77	“ “ Louth.
21	“ “ Mayo.
65	“ “ Meath.
7	“ “ Monaghan.
18	“ “ Queen's County.
19	“ “ Roscommon.
6	“ “ Sligo.
70	“ “ Tipperary.
43	“ “ Tyrone.
23	“ “ Waterford.
1	“ “ Westmeath.
125	“ “ Wexford.
47	“ “ Wicklow.

Total, 1,460

The average purity and germination of the samples was 1 per cent. higher than in the previous year.

Perennial and Italian Rye were in most cases satisfactory as regards purity, the Italian Rye being 3 per cent. better than in 1906.

The germination is, however, in both cases lower than in the previous year. Fewer samples were sent in to be tested and out of these 201 samples the germination results were as follows:—

38 per cent., , 90 per cent. and over, and
91 per cent., , 80 per cent. and over, the lowest were
21, 31, 35, and 37 per cent.

In the previous year 323 samples were tested, and 100 showed over 90 per cent. and another 100 over 80 per cent.

A few samples of "hay seed" were tested. They consisted for the most part of Perennial Rye and Italian Rye, with Yorkshire Fog and other impurities. The germination of the Rye-grasses was very low.

Analysis shows that the mixtures are practically of no value.

Cocksfoot was very satisfactory as regards purity, many of the samples showing 97 per cent. and over. The germination was not satisfactory; only seven samples were really good seed, with a germination of 88-94 per cent. The lowest samples showed 15, 16, 24, 30, and 35 per cent.

Meadow Fescue showed in most cases 99 per cent. purity, but out of the 50 samples tested, only 22 could be described as good or fairly good, the germination of the inferior samples was:—6, 19, 39, and 43 per cent.

Meadow Foxtail was usually satisfactory as regards purity, but only two samples germinated over 70 per cent., 4 over 60 per cent., 3 over 50 per cent., and the lowest tests were 0, 11, and 13 per cent.

The cereals were, with two exceptions, very good, germinating 95 per cent. and over. One sample of barley which had failed in the field was sent to be tested. The result of test showed clearly that the seed was the cause of the failure, which could have been "anticipated" by earlier testing. This case illustrates the desirability of retaining a small packet of any seed sown for future examination, in the case of failure of crop.

Flax was in the majority of cases excellent. Out of the 227 samples tested, only 31 germinated under 90 per cent. The lowest samples gave a germination:—2, 33, 35, and 39 per cent.

Mangels showed a higher germination than in the previous year, and were very satisfactory.

Turnips and Swedes usually very good, only a few samples showed 33, 34, 41, and 61 per cent. germination.

Every year questions arise in reference to the genuineness of Swede seed, owing to the suspicion that "bolted" Swede

is really rape. Were samples of the seed sown kept available for examination the question could be more easily decided.

Red Clover compared favourably with that of 1906. Sixty-four samples contained Dodder, as compared with 95 in the previous year.

The Alsike showed a higher percentage of both germination and purity. Seventeen samples, however, contained Dodder as compared with one in the previous year.

White Clover was higher than in 1906 in purity and germination; one sample contained Dodder. The following table shows the average percentage of germination and purity of the seeds submitted in 1906 and 1907:—

Name.	Number of Samples.		Average percentage of Purity.		Average percentage of Germination.	
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
Perennial Rye, . . .	202	102	95	95	76	82
Italian Rye, . . .	142	102	93	90	74	77
Timothy, . . .	60	66	98	98	81	89
Cocksfoot, . . .	79	82	90	91	68	83
Meadow Fescue, . . .	60	37	99	90	69	75
Sheep's " . . .	5	3	97	98	61	47
Hard " . . .	13	8	99	93	52	49
Tall " . . .	4	—	96	—	55	—
Meadow Foxtail, . . .	22	13	91	91	33	35
Rough - stalked Meadow Grass, . . .	5	—	98	—	67	—
Wood Meadow Grass, . . .	1	—	85	—	35	—
Crested Dog's-tail, . . .	10	5	95	99	75	80
Wheat, . . .	—	10	—	100	—	85
Oats, . . .	22	50	100	99	95	90
Barley, . . .	23	28	100	100	88	93
Rye, . . .	—	1	—	100	—	47
Red Clover and Cowgrass, . . .	183	239	93	95	87 and 3 hard	87 and 3 hard
Alsike, . . .	74	99	95	94	81 and 8 hard	70 and 6 hard
White Clover, . . .	72	67	93	94	78 and 8 hard	73 and 12 hard
Trefoil, . . .	13	13	98	95	81 and 2 hard	72 and 1 hard
Swede, Turnip, and Rape, . . .	126	81	100	100	84	86
Mangel, . . .	71	48	100	100	152	136
Flax, . . .	227	250	99	98	92	94
Grass Mixtures, . . .	16	15	81	74	—	—
Miscellaneous, . . .	81	13	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	1,460	1,478	—	—	—	—

In the last Report reference was made to the fact that the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893, was about to be superseded by a new Act to come into operation on the 1st January, 1907. It is to be regretted that the new Act contains several serious defects which render it inapplicable to the conditions which at present prevail in this country. The Department, however, trust that before long it will be possible to introduce legislation with a view to amending the provisions of the Act in such a manner as will ensure that Irish farmers shall be afforded a means of effectively protecting themselves in the purchase of manures and feeding stuffs.

In order to obtain a fair idea as to the kind of materials which are at present being sold in Ireland as fertilisers of the soil, and as food for farm live stock, the Department made arrangements early in 1907 to procure a number of samples of these stuffs through the medium of their officers employed in the country and the County Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture. 189 samples of artificial manures were thus obtained and analysed, with the result that 90 were found to contain ingredients as guaranteed by the vendors. The remaining 99 samples were reported by the analyst to be deficient in one or more constituents, but in 60 of these cases the deficiency was within the limits of error as set forth in the regulations prescribed in connection with the Act.

A large number of samples of feeding stuffs, including many meals and cakes, were also taken, the majority of which when analysed were found to be either up to guarantee or deficient within the prescribed limits of error. Several stuffs were, however, found to be composed of material of little value as food for stock. The case of one meal in particular may be mentioned, quantities of which were sold throughout the country at 28s. per cwt. Samples were obtained from farmers who had purchased the meal at the above price, and when analysed were found to be worth not more than 8s. per cwt., and to be compounded in such a way as to be quite unsuitable for mixing with separated or skim milk for calf-rearing purposes. It is understood that several of these farmers refused to pay the full price asked for the article owing to its unsuitability, and in cases where legal proceedings were taken against them for the recovery of the full amount charged they obtained decrees in their favour on the grounds that the agents of the vendors had in selling the meal misrepresented its value as a calf food.

The Department made arrangements for granting a limited number of loans for fencing purposes in County Donegal, to be administered in accordance with the provisions of the scheme which appears at p. 219 of the Appondices. The object of the scheme is to encourage small occupiers in the poorer parts of Ireland to fence in their arable land or to fence off mountain grazing so as to permit of arable land being properly cropped and laid down with grass and clover seeds. During the short time the scheme has been in

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Loans for the erection of Fencing.

operation the Department have dealt with no less than 142 applications involving loans amounting to £3,070. Of these 52 have been actually completed, and in the remainder of the cases the work of fencing is being carried out, and it is expected that they will be completed during the present winter.

Owing to the character of the weather last season, the early appearance of the potato blight and the consequent risk of failure in the potato

**Loans for the purchase
of Horse Sprayers.**

crop, the Department at the request of a number of County Committees issued a scheme of loans for the purchase of Horse Sprayers (see page 261 of Appendices). Under the provisions of the scheme 24 loans, amounting to £264 7s. 5d., were granted for the purpose in question. The scheme would have been availed of more largely were it not that several County Committees—with the approval of the Department—preferred to purchase a limited number of Hand Sprayers and hire them out in the poorer districts at a small daily charge to small farmers and others whose means would not permit of them purchasing sprayers.

At the suggestion of some County Committees the Department drafted a scheme of loans for the purchase of Hand Separators (see page 260 of the Appendices) on the lines of an experimental scheme which was put in force for one season in County Cork some four years ago. Only three loans, however, were granted for this purpose during 1907.

**Loans for the purchase
of "Hand Separators."**

In view of the difficulty experienced by many County Committees in procuring suitable accommodation for lectures and classes in rural districts the Department had for some time past under consideration the question

**Loans for the "Erection
of Village Halls."**

of granting loans for the erection of Village Halls, but as the circumstances existing at the time did not appear to warrant any very definite steps being taken in this direction the Department confined themselves to dealing with a few urgent and necessitous cases which merited exceptional treatment. At the outset the Department were confronted with some legal difficulties in the preparation of a scheme that would make ample provision for securing the repayment of the loans advanced. However, this difficulty was got over, and a suitable scheme was ultimately framed (see page 262 of the Appendices). Under this scheme the Department have granted five loans, and at the present time other applications are under consideration.

Recognising the necessity for an improvement in the generally prevalent methods of packing eggs and poultry for transmission to British markets, the Department in the spring of 1907 appointed an Instructor for this special work. His services are given to any shippers of eggs or poultry who apply therefor; in addition to which the

**Grading and Packing of
Eggs and Poultry.**

Instructor calls upon shippers of eggs and poultry in provincial towns and country districts for the purpose of informing himself as to the methods of packing adopted, and affording such instruction and information as may appear to him to be desirable and is acceptable to the shipper. Shortly, the Instructor's duties may be summarised as follows :—

I. To Shippers of Eggs.

(a.) To demonstrate the methods of testing, grading, and hand-packing eggs practised by the leading Continental shippers, and called for by the best buyers in British markets.

(b.) To point out the great importance of using well-made cases of clean, dry wood, and, where the class of trade permits of doing so, to recommend the use of "flat" as against "deep" cases.

(c.) To urge the absolute necessity of using only dry, clean, non-odorous straw or wood-wool as packing material.

(d.) To impress upon shippers the importance of packing eggs under cover and protecting them from wet during transit by cart and at other times.

(e.) To urge upon shippers that they should encourage the production of large eggs by purchasing by weight and the marketing of clean eggs by paying more for clean than for dirty eggs.

II. To Shippers of Poultry.

To give instruction by practical demonstration in the preparation and the proper packing of dead poultry to suit the requirements of British markets.

Application is frequently made to the Department by Irish shippers of eggs and poultry for advice as to markets suitable for their produce. In such cases if the Department are not acquainted with the methods of packing adopted, the Instructor is required to visit the applicant and to report generally upon the class of business done and the methods of testing, grading, and packing adopted. The Department are then in a position to know whether or not they can give the assistance asked for.

It is hoped that with the co-operation of Irish shippers and box-makers the Department may be able to bring about the adoption of standard types of cases for the packing of eggs and poultry as has been done with such advantage in the case of the butter trade. The patterns of cases considered suitable are now being tested with a view to attaining this object.

In order to bring the merits of Irish agricultural products under the notice of the British public and to assist Irish producers to develop their trade in Great Britain, the Department provided special stands for exhibits of Irish products at the exhibitions held in connection with the Grocers, Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Trades at Manchester in April, at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May, and at Swansea in September, 1907; and also at the

**Exhibitions of Irish
Produce in Great
Britain.**

Aonac held in London in connection with the Gaelic League of London, in September, 1907.

At all the above exhibitions exhibits were confined to Irish agricultural products or articles manufactured in Ireland wholly or partly from Irish agricultural products, preference being given to those products in the promotion of which the Department have been directly interested.

No entry fees were charged to exhibitors at the Aonae. Small entry fees, usually £1, were charged at the other exhibitions. The Department's representatives set up the stands, took over and staged the exhibits, so far as possible supplied information as to the exhibits to inquirers, and at the close of the exhibitions packed and returned the exhibits, or disposed of them as directed by the exhibitors; they also transmitted inquiries, and distributed price lists on behalf of exhibitors, but they were not allowed to take orders nor to quote prices.

At all exhibitions except Manchester, which was the first, one of the Department's dairying instructors was present to look after the dairy section, and at the later exhibitions the Department's Instructor in the packing and grading of eggs was present to attend to the egg exhibits.

In some few cases exhibitors were represented directly or by agents, with very satisfactory results; it is hoped that in the future this custom will be more frequently adopted.

The following table indicates the sections under which exhibits were classified, and the number of exhibitors in each section at each exhibition.

—	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Swansea.	London.	Total.
Bacon, Hams, and Lard, ...	4	4	6	4	18
Biscuits, ...	2	2	—	—	4
Butter, ...	12	13	7	23	55
Cider, ...	2	2	2	2	8
Confectionery, ...	2	1	1	—	4
Cream, ...	2	1	1	4	8
Eggs, ...	7	7	4	9	27
Flowers and Fruit, ...	1	1	3	10	21
Honey, ...	1	1	1	2	5
Jams, Jellies, bottled and and canned and pulped Fruit.	4	4	5	3	16
Margarine, ...	1	—	—	—	1
Milk, Condensed and Dried,	2	1	1	1	5
Oilmeal, ...	2	2	2	1	7
Poultry, ...	—	—	—	10	10
Sauces and Potted Meats,	1	1	1	1	4
Sauces and Pickles, ...	1	1	1	—	3
Soap, ...	—	—	1	—	1
Soup, Dried and Dried Vegetables, ...	2	2	—	1	5
Tobacco, ...	—	—	—	1	1
	46	43	30	78	297

The Department have received very flattering testimony from many exhibitors as to the good results obtained from

these exhibitions, which appear to have been successful in the following respects :—

- (a.) In letting British buyers see what can be obtained from Ireland.
- (b.) By enabling the British public to see the excellence of Irish agricultural produce.
- (c.) By affording to Irish producers an opportunity of pushing their goods in new markets.

It is obvious that many Irish producers who could not afford to exhibit at exhibitions of the class in question, on their own account, gladly do so when the greater part of the expense is borne by the Department; as a rule the fee payable by an exhibitor does not exceed one pound; the only other necessary expense to which he is put is that of supplying an exhibit.

At all exhibitions the Department's exhibit was extensively advertised.

It is proposed to continue this system of assisting Irish producers to develop their business.

2. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This Report covers the period of the academic year 1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

The work of the Technical Instruction Branch may, for convenience, be grouped under the following heads :—

- (1.) The organisation of a system of instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools.
- (2.) The organisation of Technical Instruction under Local Authorities.
- (3.) The training of Teachers.
- (4.) Central Institutions.
- (5.) Scholarships.
- (6.) Drawing and Manual Instruction in Primary Schools.

(1.)—THE ORGANISATION OF A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, DRAWING, MANUAL INSTRUCTION AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The work of the Department in connection with the Secondary Schools is still increasing. During the year eleven new schools were added to the list of recognised schools adopting the Department's programme of Experimental Science and Drawing, and many schools have added extra Science subjects to their curricula.

In Science a somewhat higher standard was reached than in the previous year, the teachers generally being better acquainted with the aims and methods of their work, while in Drawing good progress has been made.

Weakness in arithmetic has in many instances retarded progress in the preliminary course in Physics, and to make good this deficiency teachers have frequently spent an undue

amount of time upon the section of the syllabus dealing with mensuration. This fact has to some extent militated against the interest which pupils manifest towards this subject and has rendered difficult the inculcation of sound ideas of the principal phenomena of heat and other portions of the syllabus which are essential for their subsequent courses of study.

Chemistry has been well taught, although a tendency to treat the subject in too academical a manner was noticeable. The history of the subject and its applications to local industries might with advantage have received more attention.

Some improvement was effected in the treatment of the special courses in Physics—greater care was taken to give the pupils clear ideas of the fundamental phenomena and to secure that they had some knowledge of the significance of physical quantities before actual quantitative work was attempted. There is still room for improvement in this direction and also in applying the principles learnt in the laboratory to the explanation of everyday phenomena.

The number of schools taking Mechanical Science still remains small. The subject has, however, been well and practically taught.

Botany, Physiology and Hygiene are receiving more attention in Girls' Schools, in which they show some signs of replacing the special courses in Chemistry, which are chiefly useful to those going on to a university course; and it is pleasing to note that in these subjects an effort has been made to connect the facts learnt in the laboratory with the affairs of everyday life.

In Domestic Economy practical work is well carried out—that in Cookery being, as a rule, excellent, the pupils working neatly and methodically; and the Needlework in several schools reached a very good standard. There has, however, been a tendency to treat the different sections of the subject as isolated subjects, and theoretical considerations, and the reasons for the different processes employed, have not received adequate attention.

Satisfactory progress has been made in Drawing, and in a few schools a very high standard of excellence was attained. Model Drawing not having been prescribed as one of the subjects for examination for Honours by the Intermediate Education Board, it has not received the attention it demands. Where Geometrical Drawing was systematically taught very good results were obtained. The equipment for this subject is still unsatisfactory; very few schools possess a suitable art room, and many have not suitable single desks and do not use drawing boards or T-squares.

Modelling in clay has, as yet, been taken by a few schools only. The results obtained in this subject, where taken, have been satisfactory.

The importance of well-kept laboratories is now recognised by the schools. Cleanliness and order in keeping the apparatus is generally evident; but in many instances there is still room for improvement in the method of keeping chemicals and materials. Several schools have provided additional

laboratory accommodation, and some few have provided special kitchens for the Domestic Economy classes.

As yet comparatively few schools have taken up Manual Instruction. This, no doubt, is due to the already crowded state of the school curriculum. But where it has been taken up it has been well handled and good progress made. The standard of accuracy is not, however, as high as may reasonably be looked for.

The following table shows the growth and present position of the work in connection with the Department's Programme in Irish Secondary Schools:—

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Course, and upon account of whose attendance grants were payable.					Amount of Grants Earned.
			Preliminary Course, 1st year.	Preliminary Course, 2nd year.	Special Courses, 3rd year.	Special Courses, 4th year.	Totals.	
Leinster, ...	1901-2	68	2,732	-	-	-	2,732	£ s. d. 3,329 5 11
	1902-3	81	1,544	1,354	-	-	2,898	4,025 6 9
	1903-4	97	2,937	964	401	-	3,602	5,217 14 7
	1904-5	103	2,123	1,363	408	110	4,004	7,530 19 0
	1905-6	110	2,107	1,448	709	145	4,409	8,430 17 11
	1906-7	119	2,300	1,050	871	178	5,399	9,610 6 9
Munster, ...	1901-2	39	2,038	-	-	-	2,038	2,543 9 4
	1902-3	52	1,373	984	-	-	2,357	3,662 19 9
	1903-4	64	1,203	783	840	-	2,371	4,225 5 8
	1904-5	70	1,507	867	384	53	2,811	5,350 7 1
	1905-6	74	1,514	1,085	606	110	3,321	6,075 3 9
	1906-7	80	1,904	1,289	655	144	4,000	7,355 6 7
Ulster, ...	1901-2	42	1,593	-	-	-	1,593	2,611 7 8
	1902-3	50	912	859	-	-	1,771	3,237 19 6
	1903-4	64	1,271	603	348	-	2,221	4,715 2 3
	1904-5	68	1,184	735	615	81	2,615	5,386 8 8
	1905-6	60	1,194	800	410	130	2,534	6,456 12 2
	1906-7	73	1,450	974	359	95	2,941	6,894 6 10
Connaught, ...	1901-2	7	180	-	-	-	180	325 10 8
	1902-3	13	253	100	-	-	353	591 9 9
	1903-4	14	280	155	40	-	475	933 5 7
	1904-5	15	272	201	100	15	588	1,219 5 11
	1905-6	14	299	203	125	13	640	1,319 13 9
	1906-7	15	380	255	128	28	791	1,600 9 6
Totals, ...	1901-2	154	6,615	-	-	-	6,615	9,575 10 8
	1902-3	196	8,982	3,297	-	-	12,279	22,808 1 3
	1903-4	239	4,854	2,606	1,169	-	8,629	15,144 6 11
	1904-5	250	5,091	3,166	1,287	267	9,791	18,617 5 6
	1905-6	267	5,114	3,636	1,906	410	10,866	21,991 11 0
	1906-7	278	6,230	4,163	1,073	445	12,515	25,151 9 8

(2.)—THE ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The schemes adopted and modified in previous sessions were carried on without any very material changes. The consolidation and improvement of the work, however, received much attention with excellent results.

In the urban centres the Revised Scheme of Grants in schools other than Day Secondary Schools was adopted by almost all the schools, one or two only electing to defer the adoption of the Revised Scheme till the ensuing session. This necessitated a considerable amount of work in reorganising the classes so as to provide systematic courses of study specially suited to local requirements, and the examination of pupils to ascertain that they were fitted to take the special courses. This, however, is wholly in the direction of greater efficiency and the attainment of a higher standard.

In addition to the special courses the majority of schools provided a preparatory course in English, Mathematics, and Science or Drawing to prepare pupils for the special courses. In several of the schools this course did not entirely attain the object for which it was intended, but was chiefly attended by pupils still in attendance at Day Schools.

Under the revised scheme a few special day classes for apprentices were held in localities where arrangements could be made with employers for the attendance of their employes at the classes. It is hoped that the number of these classes will be considerably increased in the future.

On the whole, it may be said that the new regulations have enormously benefited Technical Schools, and have stimulated them to secure more thorough organisation and efficiency.

The difficulty of providing suitable accommodation for the classes remains a serious obstacle to progress. Several of the Local Authorities, realising the urgency of the matter, are taking steps to erect suitable school buildings. During the year new school buildings were completed and opened in Belfast, Waterford, Dundalk, Ballymoney, and Kingstown; while buildings in Londonderry are in course of erection. These should be ready for work towards the end of the coming session. Plans for a new building for the City of Dublin are approved, and the local authorities of Limerick and Ennis-corthy are at work on plans for the provision of buildings. In every instance, however, with the exception of the City of Dublin, the provision of these necessary buildings, in the absence of a building fund, throws a heavy burden upon the resources of local authorities and cripples them in the legitimate development of their educational efforts.

Another difficulty which authorities have experienced is that of obtaining qualified teachers. This difficulty has been met in some localities, notably in some of the northern counties, where railway facilities exist, by co-operation between two or more Local Authorities in jointly employing a teacher and allocating his time to the different schools.

Several of the teachers trained by the aid of Commercial Scholarships given by the Department are now beneficially employed in such a manner. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily. In some instances travelling expenses are high, but this difficulty will decrease with the extension of commercial teaching and the concentration of trained teachers in smaller areas.

The encouragement of home industries has been developed under County Schemes of Technical Instruction. The difficulties with which

Home Industries.

this work is beset are very great. Home Industries may be said to fall into two groups, those which aim at increasing the prosperity of the home by increasing the family earnings, and those which seek to attain the same end by economising the expenditure—by seeking to provide in the home as much as is possible of what it requires. The former group does not necessarily inculcate good housewifery, and the Department seek by means of its schemes to encourage the cultivation of housewifery at the same time that it fosters industries dependent upon a "market." The aid given is partly financial, partly in the nature of expert assistance. Many schemes provide for capitation grants to such classes. Others provide qualified teachers. The Department arrange summer courses of instruction for the training of teachers of Home Industries, and, where possible, send judges to assist at the local shows and *Féiscanna*, which have come to serve a valuable purpose in many localities. They arrange examinations for intending teachers in order to test their qualifications, and, through their Inspectors, disseminate useful information respecting designs, current fashions, etc.

The Department's Inspector of Home Industries remarks:—

"Examination work formed a considerable part of the year's duty.

"The Examining Committee met sixteen times, when the work of some 80 candidates was dealt with.

"There were sixteen personal test examinations, viz. :—

"Central, 8 examinations, . . . 12 candidates.

"Local Centres, 8 examinations, . . . 46 candidates.

"Total, 58 candidates, as against 42 in 1905-6.

"The subjects of examination were, Crochet, Sprigging, Lace-making, and Machine Knitting."

It has been found desirable gradually to raise the standard required of Industrial Teachers. Greater stress is now laid on the general education of candidates, and on their capacity for business details, as well as on their technical skill and ability to impart instruction. *Provisional* recognition has been recommended in several cases in order that candidates

may be practically tested in their duties before permanent recognition is accorded by the Department. This is an important safeguard, as it is found that technical skill is not always accompanied by the capacity for teaching, or the ability to conduct an industry on business lines.

Accounts.—During the past session the Departmental Account Books have been employed in nearly all the Industrial Classes working under Technical Schemes. It is hoped that the use of a standard set of account books will gradually enable all Industrial Teachers and Managers to conduct their work on sound business lines.

Progress is necessarily slow in those cases where previous business training had been neglected; but some improvement is already evident, and, in time, much better methods may reasonably be expected.

Shows, Feisanna, etc.—Attendance at Shows and Feisanna has given valuable opportunities for examining work from many outlying districts where technical classes are not in operation—and also for conferring with local Committees. Such meetings may be mutually helpful.

Amongst other suggestions, preference for *Irish* material has been recommended, wherever practicable, especially in needlework competitions, and sewing classes in Convent Schools.

Stress has been laid on Plain Needlework as an educational subject.

Itinerant Instruction.—Itinerant instruction has been continued in Counties Mayo, Galway, Roscommon, Down, Monaghan, and Donegal.

The system is somewhat costly, and the results generally compare unfavourably with those of the fixed industrial centres. Few permanent industries have been established by these means. Better results have been obtained in County Monaghan than in the other counties.

Sprigging Industry.—Efforts continue to be directed towards the organisation and development of the sprigging industry. The task is beset by many difficulties; and, while a certain measure of success may be recorded, the efforts of local committees have sometimes resulted in failure.

The essential conditions for success may be briefly summed up:—

- (1.) Selection of suitable districts.
- (2.) Expert instruction.
- (3.) Sound business management.

(1.) Local conditions should be carefully considered. Sprigging is emphatically a *rural industry*, and is therefore generally unsuited to towns. It usually thrives best in the

poorer and more remote country districts. Selection of urban centres generally results in the formation of temporary classes, attended by amateurs and Primary School children, and not in the establishment of a permanent industry. When the teacher is withdrawn the industry rapidly falls away. It should be added that night classes generally prove a failure. Instruction should be given at such hours as would permit the attendance of country girls living in the district.

(2 & 3.) The teacher should be an expert worker, with the ability to impart instruction efficiently. Good business capacity is indispensable; and practical experience in working for the linen trade is also essential to success. Last not least, the teacher should be thoroughly reliable in character, upright and trustworthy. There are many difficulties peculiar to the position of a Sprigging Teacher, who in most cases also acts as sprigging agent for her district.

Training should be *progressive* and *thorough*. It should not stop short at the elementary stages of the work, but should qualify the more skilful pupils to undertake first-class work at remunerative wages. "There is plenty of room at the top," but the keen competition in the lower grades of sprigging tends to reduce the average worker's wages to a very low figure. Short courses of instruction therefore are of little use, if not actually injurious to the industry by swelling the ranks of third-rate workers.

Competition.—The Irish worker has to compete with Continental rivals, skilled in hand embroidery, and the growing competition of *Oriental* embroiderers must also be reckoned with at the present day. Machine embroidery, closely resembling sprigging, is now produced in Ireland as well as on the Continent. While this work is inferior to first-rate sprigging, it is preferable to coarsely-sewn embroidery, and it bids fair to supply the demand for cheap embroidery, at all events to a considerable extent. All this competition inevitably tends to reduce the payment for the lower grades of sprigging, and the earnings of the average sprigger compare unfavourably with the earnings of a machine embroiderer.

It is not improbable that only the higher grades of hand-wrought embroidery will continue to hold their own in the market, and to afford remunerative employment to workers. Sprigging centres should, therefore, aim at a high standard of excellence in their work in order to retain the market.

Crochet.—Satisfactory progress may be reported during the past year. Despite foreign competition and the rivalry of machine-made imitations, there has been a good demand for crochet at remunerative prices. All centres able to produce good work and run on sound business lines have been steadily employed, and several new classes have been opened.

A considerable increase in American orders may be noted. The demand for crochet fluctuates between the fine and heavy varieties of the work (Clones and Raised Crochet).

Progressive centres no longer limit their attention to one kind of crochet, but are able to produce both descriptions of work, and thus can respond to the varying requirements of the market.

Work is now undertaken on a larger scale than formerly. Orders for crochet dresses, boleros, blouses, etc., have been satisfactorily executed by classes in rural districts, as well as in the Technical Schools; while "piece-crochet," in considerable widths, is now produced in both fine and heavy crochet, at several centres.

A return to the delicate details of early 19th century crochet deserves mention. Closely allied to this style of work is the "Crochet Point" of Southern Munster. With artistic treatment these varieties of crochet should be capable of fresh development, and should obtain a ready sale.

In the matter of design a further advance may be recorded, thanks to the influence of the summer course—but progress is necessarily slow, and improvement in *technique* is generally more pronounced.

County Borough of Dublin.—The Kevin-street and Rutland-square Schools have been taken advantage of by large numbers of students, and

**Details of County
Borough Schemes.**

the accommodation has, in several cases, been severely taxed, particularly in the early part of the session. The premises available are inadequate for extensions of any decided character, but it is hoped that the erection of the new school will remove the present difficulties.

The developments of the work during the session have included the introduction of a course in Practical Physics and the formation of preparatory Drawing Classes for Painters and Decorators. These advances have justified themselves by the large number of students taking up the courses. Throughout the different classes there has been very much useful work carried on, but the present arrangements hamper both teachers and students in a very marked degree. The classes have continued to work under the conditions of the Science and Art Directory for 1901, and the Department's Revised Scheme for Evening Technical Schools has not been taken advantage of.

The services of a teacher of Domestic Economy were given to Padua House for the training of Domestic Servants, but the work at this centre has not yet passed the experimental stage.

County Borough of Belfast.—The new Institute, although at the time in a somewhat incomplete condition, was ready for occupation at the beginning of the session, and the various classes which had been held in temporary buildings throughout the city were transferred to it. During the year much

attention has been paid to perfecting the equipment, and practical work will, in future, be more generally possible. All the various departments have been well provided for, and there is now every facility for excellent work. The accommodation for practical cookery, however, is limited and likely to prove inadequate.

The school has again provided sound instruction in a wide range of subjects and has attracted large classes of suitable students, who joined earlier than in previous years. Its organisation, which has been a task of no small magnitude, has been quickly and efficiently completed.

One of the chief difficulties in dealing with such large numbers has been their proper classification. There have been very few instances of students taking classes which were unsuited to their occupation, but some of them insisted on joining classes for which their preparation was insufficient. Strong efforts are being made to reduce the number of such cases to a minimum and thereby secure greater regularity of attendance and more uniform progress. Under the new Regulations several large preparatory classes were formed, in which the instruction was careful and thorough and the progress good. Still more elementary classes for those unable to come up to preparatory course standard have also been held. A large body of well-prepared students, capable of benefiting by the special courses in the coming session, has thus been obtained.

In the special courses, elementary classes and those dealing with purely mechanical operations have been uniformly large and popular, but some of the advanced classes, especially in Pure Science, have been small.

Excellent lantern slides have been effectively used in numerous classes for descriptive purposes. Descriptions of processes in such subjects as Applied Chemistry, Gas Manufacture, and Electric Lighting have generally been lucidly given, and the advantages and disadvantages of different methods compared. Some account of the commercial—as distinct from the engineering—aspect is, however, necessary.

Considerable care has been taken to ascertain the difficulties of students, both by means of home exercises and also by judicious discussion. One of the best features of the school has been the teaching of practical mathematics, the importance of which for the successful development of engineering and applied science cannot be too highly estimated.

The work of the Art Department has been again very satisfactory, especially in the direction of Practical Design.

County Borough of Cork.—The most important addition to the Crawford Municipal Technical School was the equipment of an electrical engineering workshop and laboratory at an approximate cost of £800. An excellent opportunity is thus provided for the efficient technical training of electrical engineers and mechanics who have to deal with electric lighting and power transmission.

Another improvement was the opening of a class in Enamelling and Art Metal Work, which was attended by silversmiths, working jewellers, and others, whose industries were likely to benefit by this special form of technical instruction.

Classes in Science and Technology generally made steady progress.

Trade subjects, such as Boot-making and Plumbing, were efficiently taught, but a great hindrance to real advancement in such courses is the low standard of general education possessed by the students.

The School of Art continued to maintain its good position, and the results in advanced and applied Art were again of a high order of merit.

County Borough of Limerick.—The accommodation for classes in the temporary premises still retained was severely taxed by the large attendance at preparatory courses under the new regulations for Technical Schools.

Notwithstanding the unsuitable conditions for instruction good progress was made generally, and advanced students obtained satisfactory results in subjects bearing directly on their respective industries.

Classes were small in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering subjects, but the importance of these may be more fully recognised when suitable workshops and laboratories have been provided in a permanent building.

The repetition of a course for plumbers was commendable, but attendance was small, and the tradesmen have still to learn the importance of such a training in relation to their industry.

In the School of Art, classes in elementary drawing were well attended, and students made good progress in the advanced stages.

Instruction in Applied Art was very efficient, but the classes were attended by a small number of students, who, however, made very good progress.

The Committee have now acquired a suitable site on which they are about to erect a building intended to meet the requirements of technical instruction in the city.

County Borough of Londonderry.—Owing to the fact that a "course" system has been in operation during past years, little difficulty has been experienced in adapting the organisation of the school to the Department's new regulations. Great care has been taken in the classification of students, and few have therefore found themselves unable to profit by the instruction. The numbers in attendance, considering the lack of accommodation and consequent restriction in the formation of new classes, continued to be satisfactory. It is satisfactory also to report that the building of the New Institute is being rapidly pushed forward, and its completion should remove the principal difficulty which has, up to the present, stood in the way of progress and prevented adequate attention

being paid to practical work. A preparatory course was formed this session, but it is hoped that in future years it will be better attended.

Sound work has been done in Applied Science, Engineering, Commercial Work, and Art, and a useful course of Needlework and Dressmaking has been given.

A successful effort has been made to render the school a connected whole, rather than a collection of isolated classes. Social gatherings have been organised, an engineering society formed and a school magazine issued.

County Borough of Waterford.—The new Central Technical Institute, which replaced the three scattered temporary branches of previous years, was opened at the beginning of the session; there was a large increase in the number of students, and the class-rooms, laboratories, and workshops proved very suitable for the needs of the school.

Large classes were formed in the preparatory course under the new regulations, and in Commercial and Domestic Economy subjects.

Instruction generally was efficient, and the majority of the students were of the kind for whom the classes were intended.

The School of Art maintained a good standard of merit, and some studies of an advanced character were carried out during the session.

A Day Trade Preparatory School was conducted by the staff of the Institute, thus forming the second of its kind in Munster, and a good class of suitable pupils was obtained.

Armagh.—The work of the session has been distinctly satisfactory. The students joined the classes earlier than in the previous year, and availed themselves of courses of correlated subjects; only a small proportion of those enrolled joined for single subjects. The number in attendance was satisfactory. Owing, however, to an increase in class entries the accommodation provided was inadequate; in several of the rooms, which were very crowded, the ventilation was insufficient.

The Preparatory Course was so large that it became necessary to divide it. The Special Courses were attended by a suitable type of student, and good progress was made in Commercial, Science, Technological, Art and Domestic subjects. In the Technological classes, however, progress was retarded in several cases by insufficient knowledge of Mathematics.

A new Technical School is a pressing necessity.

Athlone.—The provision of new premises, adjoining the Woodworking School, for Domestic Economy and Commercial Classes has resulted in improved attendance and efficiency of working. The accommodation

is not, however, quite satisfactory, and with the development of the classes it is probable that an extension of accommodation will become necessary.

**Details of Urban
District Schemes.**

The classes in woodworking have been conducted as heretofore, but a steadier attendance of pupils engaged in wood-working during the daytime has been secured.

Ballymena.—Good progress has been made during the session. The equipment of the Wood workshop is now excellent, and proved very useful for instruction in Building Trades subjects. The appointment of a special teacher for these subjects had, moreover, a most salutary effect on the classes. The attendance, both as regards regularity and total numbers, was again very good, and although the number of individuals was slightly less than in the preceding year, the class entries were larger and the work more efficient. The school has fallen fairly well into the new Course system, but in the Preparatory Course the diversity of knowledge of the students caused some difficulty in the teaching of Mathematics. With the single exception of the Boot and Shoe class, all the Special Course classes were well attended. The teaching throughout was efficient, improvement being specially noticeable in Domestic and Building Trades subjects.

Ballymoney Urban and Rural Districts.—The new building, which has been excellently equipped, was formally opened on Nov. 21, 1906, by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The number of entries exceeded all expectation. In the Preparatory Course the size of the class, the regularity of attendance, and the efficiency of the instruction augur well for the success of the specialised courses in the coming session. It is satisfactory to find that the young farmers of the Rural District have made good use of the classes designed for their benefit. Sound work, of an elementary character, has been done in Commercial subjects, while the instruction in Domestic Science has been both sound and popular.

The Committee deserve great praise for the successful equipment and organisation of the school.

Banbridge.—The work of the session has been generally satisfactory. Some difficulty was, however, experienced in arranging the classes in accordance with the new Course system, owing to the restricted number of subjects taught. A good beginning has, however, been made, and the attention paid to the Preparatory Course should bear fruit in the coming session. A sound year's work has been done in Building Trades, Commercial and Domestic subjects; Dressmaking, in particular, proving an attractive subject.

Bangor.—The new "Course" system was introduced at the beginning of the session with satisfactory results. The number in attendance was more than maintained, and several classes were larger than could be efficiently taught with the accommodation available. The Preparatory Course was well taught, but the entries were few; difficulty was, moreover,

experienced in getting any work done out of class. In the specialised courses, on the other hand, much valuable work was done at home. Commercial subjects, generally, were well treated, but the instruction in French was "academic." Sound work was done in Domestic Economy and Building Trades subjects. In the Art classes, while good progress has been made, the subjects to which most attention was given were more suitable for teachers than for Technical students.

The class-rooms and equipment have been maintained in good order, but there is urgent need for a new building.

Blackrock.—A large proportion of the students enrolled in the evening classes carried on their studies in approved courses.

The Special courses in Commercial, Science, Art and Domestic Economy subjects were well supported. The efficiency of the scheme has been increased by the opening of a Day Trades Preparatory School, the first session of which has been decidedly successful.

Bray.—Classes in Freehand Drawing, Cookery, Shorthand and Woodcarving were successful during the session. Several other classes were opened, and some of them secured a crowded attendance. The school was not, however, satisfactorily organised for the teaching of some of the subjects in the curriculum, and a large proportion of the students were unsuited for the subjects in which they were enrolled.

Assistance was given under approved conditions, as in the two preceding sessions, to the Managers of the Bray Art Furniture Society.

Five Trade Scholarships held by apprentices of the Society are serving a useful purpose.

Carrickfergus.—A fairly satisfactory building having been obtained, classes were opened in October.

The equipment and necessary structural alterations were quickly and economically carried out, and satisfactory accommodation was provided for Art, Commercial and Building Trades subjects. The Domestic Economy room is, however, small and inconvenient. The number of entries was most encouraging and the students were well classified. As a consequence, few found themselves unable to follow the instruction, and the attendance has been well maintained throughout the session.

Clonmel.—The improvements effected at the close of the previous session added to the School two excellent rooms, one for Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing, and the other for Woodwork, and good classes of suitable students were obtained in these subjects. Better accommodation was also provided for Domestic Economy, and the teaching of Hygiene gave additional interest to the course.

Classes for apprentices were well attended, and it is gratifying to know that they received every encouragement from their masters, who gave them free time in which to attend the School. The apprentices employed by the recently-established Cabinet-making industry have all been trained in the Technical School, in which they continued to receive instruction during the session.

A special class in Coachbuilding, which is a local industry, was well attended.

Commercial Instruction was raised to a higher level by the employment of a thoroughly trained teacher; classes were well attended, and very satisfactory progress made.

Instruction in Art continued to be satisfactory, and the work of this branch was extended by the inclusion of Drawing as a subject of the Preparatory Course.

Coleraine.—The school has, during the session, passed through a transition period. While it was decided to adopt the new Course system, the arrangement of classes was more suited to the former Science and Art system. Nevertheless, a good effort has been made to mould the existing organisation to altered conditions. Improvement has been effected in the ventilation of the school, but it appears very difficult to make it entirely satisfactory. A wood workshop has been built and equipped, and good use has been made of it. The numbers in attendance continued to be satisfactory, and most of the classes filled up early. The type of student in the various classes was not all that could be desired, but strenuous efforts are being made to reach those for whom the instruction is most required, and considerable improvement in this respect may be looked for. The instruction and attendance in the Preparatory Course, as well as in the Building Trades, Commercial, Science and Domestic Economy courses have been, on the whole, satisfactory. The Art classes have fallen off considerably, and are to be re-organised.

The classrooms and equipment have been kept in good order.

Enniscorthy.—Instruction in Cookery, Needlework and Freehand Drawing was fairly well attended during the session, but a well-taught class in Woodwork and Technical Drawing met with little support. The classes in Elementary Commercial subjects which had been at work in the previous session could not be continued owing to the impossibility of securing the services of a qualified teacher. The town is still without a Technical School suited to its needs.

There has been a falling off in the efficiency of the scheme since the last report was written, but there is ground for hoping that matters will improve at an early date.

Galway.—Instruction was given in the same subjects as during the preceding session. Theoretical Science was, on the whole, well taught, and in Art very good progress was made.

The classes in Building Construction, Workshop Mathematics, and Carpentry and Joinery were attended mainly by carpenters, but many of the pupils that attended the Junior Commercial Classes were school children, who could derive little advantage from the instruction. There was a considerable increase in the number of pupils receiving instruction in Cookery, and this was largely due to the opening of a class in Prospect Hill. The classes in Needlework and Dressmaking were, however, availed of by few. Owing to the resignation of the teacher, the class in Cloth Weaving was suspended early in the session.

Holywood.—The number in attendance shows some reduction on that of last year, owing to the efforts made to induce students to take organised courses of instruction, but the number of class entries remained very satisfactory. Only a small proportion entered for single subjects.

With the exception of the formation of a Preparatory Course, little change was made in the Programme of classes.

The work generally was satisfactory, but in Languages the character of the teaching was somewhat formal and not well calculated to cultivate clearness and facility of expression. The opportunities provided by the Woodwork class for practice in Mechanical Drawing have, moreover, not been sufficiently utilised. Greater neatness is desirable in the work of the Domestic Science and Preparatory classes.

Kingstown.—The scope of the scheme was extended during the session by the organisation of a course in Horticulture and Gardening, by the formation of a special class in Experimental Science for Primary Teachers, and by the opening of new classes in French, German, Business Methods, and Mechanics.

A large proportion of the students pursued their studies in approved special courses in Domestic Economy, Art, Science, Handicraft, Languages and Commercial Subjects.

A new Technical School has been built, and will be ready for the reception of students at the opening of the new session.

It is gratifying to note the active interest of the Committee in their school. To this fact, and to their zeal in visiting the classes, is largely due the usefulness and popularity of the school.

Larne.—Some improvement has been effected in the accommodation for classes, excellent rooms having been secured for Art and Building Trade subjects. A good equipment for the teaching of Woodwork and Carpentry has also been provided. These reforms have not, however, removed the urgent necessity for a well-fitted central institution, without which no very marked advance can be effected.

The new Course system was successfully introduced, and a very good proportion of the students took satisfactory courses. The Preparatory class was large and well taught, while the

specialised courses were generally well attended by suitable students, who made good progress. A fair class was obtained for Chemistry, but the industries of the district depend so much on a knowledge of this subject that no effort should be spared to develop the class. The Mathematics and Geometry classes were large, but Building Trade students did not sufficiently avail themselves of them. Domestic Science was well taught, but interest was lost by the alternation of Cookery and Laundry lessons.

Lurgan; Municipal Scheme.—Improvement is shown in the work of the session as compared with that of last year. The students have been better classified and have taken more suitable courses. The specialised classes were, consequently, smaller, but it has been possible to carry out the work for which they were formed.

Great importance was rightly attached to the Preparatory Course, which was large, well taught, and regularly attended. The demand for pure Science classes was small. This may be accounted for by the want of adequate previous preparation for its study, and by the fact that industrial students have not sufficient time to make a systematic study of pure Science. The textile classes were again successful, but Mathematics should enter more largely into the course of instruction.

Lurgan; Convent Scheme.—The school continues to be attended by a very satisfactory number of students. A Preparatory Course was formed, and Courses in Commercial, Art and Domestic Science subjects were continued.

The work done was, on the whole, satisfactory, but the Cookery classes were too large for all to practice simultaneously.

New Ross.—Classes in Cookery, Needlework, Woodwork, and Art and Commercial subjects have been successfully carried on during the session. The accommodation required for these classes has been provided by utilising rooms in three buildings widely separated from each other. The difficulties in the way of providing a suitable Technical School are by no means insuperable, yet it is not easy to stimulate the local authorities to take definite action in the matter.

Newry.—The work of the session has been generally satisfactory. Larger numbers were enrolled than last year, and the students were well classified.

Very large classes were obtained for Preparatory, Commercial, Art and Domestic Science subjects, but those in Engineering and Building Trades were disappointing. The Preparatory Course was too large for efficient management, and very few of the students took Science as their optional subject. The instruction given in the special courses was sound and interesting, and the use of type-written summaries of lessons

emphasised the chief points of each lesson. The Domestic Science classes were well filled by all types of students, and it is satisfactory to record that factory operatives were again much in evidence.

Newtownards.—The work of the session has been fairly satisfactory. The new Regulations were adopted, but the students were not well classified according to their attainments and occupations. Some of the teachers have not yet realised the importance of making themselves acquainted with the life work of students, so as to adapt the instruction to their needs and to illustrate the work by reference to the appliances and methods used in the neighbourhood.

The Preparatory Course was small, and the teaching elementary. In the Commercial Course the instruction was sound, the students earnest, and the attention paid to neatness good. The Building Trades classes, while not large, did useful work. On the engineering side interesting work was accomplished in Machine Drawing, but no marked advance can be made in this course until Practical Mathematics is more generally studied.

Pembroke.—Some progress was made in organising the Day Trades Preparatory School which was opened last session in Ringsend, and the Evening Technical Schools were carried on in Ringsend and Ballsbridge as in previous sessions.

The Central School has been organised as a School of Engineering, but there are attached small departments in Domestic Economy and elementary Commercial subjects to supply the needs of people living in the immediate vicinity of the school.

The Mechanical and Electrical Engineering departments have been satisfactorily attended. Special efforts were made to develop the Motor Engineering side of the school, and, as a result, large numbers of men attended the weekly lectures on Motor Car Construction and allied subjects. A Day Course arranged for apprentices in Electrical Engineering employed in the neighbourhood was not well enough appreciated to justify its continuance throughout the session.

A new and interesting departure this session was the formation of a class in Toymaking, which, it is hoped, may be expanded into a Home Industry in the near future.

The Branch School at Ballsbridge consists practically of two departments—one for Commercial subjects, the other for Women's Work—in both of which good work has been accomplished.

Portadown.—The extension of the building, necessitated by the opening of a Day Trades Preparatory Course, was completed before the beginning of the session. The school has now acquired a spacious and well-fitted laboratory and a very suitable kitchen, making the accommodation ample for all present needs.

The staff of whole-time teachers was increased, and organised courses of instruction were introduced. The latter change was, however, accompanied by a regrettable reduction in numbers.

In Science classes the students were of a suitable type and the instruction generally efficient. In Applied Mechanics and Electrical Engineering, however, there was a tendency to assume too large a knowledge on the part of students, and to sacrifice thoroughness in essentials in an attempt to treat of advanced work. The treatment of theory also was insufficiently based on practical results. The Commercial classes were small, but did good work. In Domestic subjects more systematic instruction was possible than last year, but too many students still neglect to practice under skilled direction. Factory operatives have not yet sufficiently availed themselves of this course.

Rathmines and Rathgar.—The School of Commerce aims at meeting the requirements of the business community of the metropolitan area, especially in respect of the higher branches of commercial education, and evidence steadily accumulates, session by session, to show that the main object of the school is being attained.

Whilst no subject has been dropped out of the curriculum of studies which previously obtained in the school, new classes have been successfully opened in Sloan-Duployan Shorthand, Commercial Handwriting, Tabular Book-keeping and Principles of Auditing.

The number of students attending the school showed an increase upon the numbers for previous sessions; and it is very noteworthy that the attendance of students at instruction in the more advanced classes in Languages, Banking and Accountancy has been maintained at a high level.

The Railway Classes, which formed a disappointing feature in the work of the preceding session, have been particularly well attended this session. The success of this department of the school since the formation of the Consultative Committee of Railway Experts provides a striking example of the good that may be accomplished when the sympathy and co-operation of captains of industry can be enlisted in behalf of the work of a Technical School.

Sligo.—Instruction in Domestic, Commercial and Building Trade subjects was continued as in previous years. At the opening of the session preparatory classes in English, Mathematics and Drawing were formed, and increased attendance necessitated the holding of overflow classes at Quay-street. Instruction in Modelling, Stone Carving and Painter's Work was also provided and much appreciated. The type of pupil in attendance is satisfactory, the system of instruction is sound, and the school continues to make good progress.

Tipperary (Urban and Rural Districts).—The scheme gained in importance by the appointment of a highly-qualified instructor in Commercial Subjects, which were taught to large classes of suitable students, and very good progress was made.

The Urban class in Building Construction and the Urban and Rural classes in Woodwork were well attended, and exercises of an advanced nature were carried out.

Classes in Cookery, Laundry and Needlework were fairly satisfactory, but larger classes of adults in rural districts could be secured by giving the instruction at more convenient hours.

Tralee.—The organisation of the school was well carried out, and as far as the conditions of accommodation permitted, satisfactory progress was made, but the formation of a Preparatory Course and the increased attendance at other classes emphasized the urgent need for a permanent building in keeping with the requirements of such an industrial centre.

There was an improvement in attendance at Art Classes, and very creditable results were obtained.

Warrenpoint.—The number in attendance was small. Courses in Preparatory, Commercial, Art and Domestic subjects were carried on. The teaching generally was sound, and fair progress was made. The Domestic Science classes, notwithstanding the excellence of the teaching, were small and poorly attended. This was probably due to their being held on an unsuitable day.

Wexford.—Classes were opened in Commercial, Engineering, Art and Domestic Economy subjects, and all, except those of the last-named group, were satisfactorily supported. The students attending the school were of the right type, and were fairly representative of the industrial interests of the town. A fair proportion of them pursued their studies in approved courses.

A newly-erected annexe to the school premises has provided accommodation for a class in Woodwork and also a much-needed room for the larger classes in Art and Commercial subjects.

County Antrim.—No change was made in the scheme of

<p>Details of County Schemes.</p>	<p>Technical Instruction during the past session. Its operations have been on a very limited scale, and at the present rate</p>
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of progress it will require many years to extend the instruction over the whole county. Manual Instruction was given at four centres. The classes were well filled, while the teaching was enthusiastic and highly efficient. The students, mainly of the farming class, not only learned to handle tools skilfully, but applied the knowledge they obtained to many useful purposes in connection with their several occupations.

Seven courses of Domestic Economy were given. The instruction was sound, and well appreciated. In each centre

care was taken to order the course according to the special needs of the locality. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining suitable class-rooms, but local committees have been energetic and helpful.

County Carlow.—Scholarship schemes for boys and girls were in successful operation during the session.

Evening classes in Cookery, Needlework, Manual Instruction, and Elementary Commercial subjects were carried on in the Urban District and were fairly well attended by suitable students.

A Manual Instructor and two Domestic Economy Instructors have been engaged throughout the session in conducting short courses in ten rural districts, four of which had not previously been visited by the County Teachers. Slow, but steady, progress is being made in providing suitable accommodation for classes in outlying centres.

County Cavan.—The work of the session has been satisfactory and the interest in it well maintained.

Manual Instruction again generally attracted large numbers, and the fact that several farmer-students have now bought sets of tools for their own use shows that the knowledge obtained is being put to practical use.

Domestic Economy instruction of the same type as that of last year has been given at thirteen centres, and the teaching has been thorough.

Suitable class-rooms were generally secured. Satisfactory progress and improved organisation can be recorded of the face-making classes, but improvement is still looked for in the keeping of accounts, while the importance of laundering all work before it is sold must be emphasised.

The boys who have held scholarships under the scheme have made steady progress.

County Clare.—Instruction in drawing and woodwork was given at eight centres, the classes were on the whole well attended and satisfactorily taught. Courses in domestic economy were held at eleven centres, and, whilst the efficiency of this instruction was increased, the cost of the courses was less than in preceding sessions. At Kilrush and Ennis Mercy Convents instruction in needlework was aided by capitation grants paid to the managers; at Kilrush the instruction was excellent, and the pupils were trained in habits of industry and thrift; at Ennis the attendance was poor. Eighteen boys held second year, and four boys held first year Scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools; they attended regularly and made satisfactory progress. A science laboratory and manual

room was erected at Ennistymon Christian Brothers' Schools, and £150 towards the cost of their equipment was paid out of the funds of the Committee.

County Cork.—The scheme was continued with but little variation from that of the previous session.

The work generally showed good progress, and satisfactory attendances characterised most of the classes. There was a steady demand for instruction in woodwork and domestic economy subjects, which were well taught, and the formation of advanced classes indicated the appreciation by the students of the benefits already derived from the training at former courses.

Commercial subjects were again efficiently taught, and the classes were for the most part well attended, but it was impossible to provide instruction for many of the centres desiring it.

Chemistry was introduced into the curricula of the Technical Schools at Kinsale and Clonakilty, where laboratories had been equipped for the purpose.

The Queenstown Technical School was again well attended by students from H.M. Dockyard at Haulbowline and by others from various industries, and much good, earnest work was done. A class in Magnetism and Electricity was successfully introduced to meet the requirements of those engaged in Electric Lighting. Members of the staff of this school continued to give instruction at the Day Trades Preparatory School.

The Residential School of Domestic Training at Dunmanway was maintained in a state of efficiency, and although there was a reduction in the number of scholarships offered the managers found no difficulty in filling up vacancies with fee-paying pupils.

The various classes in lace-work showed improvement, and a much greater appreciation of good designs as an aid to the production of the best work.

County Donegal.—A large amount of useful work has been done throughout the session. The woodwork classes, held at four centres, were well filled. Much improvement is reported to have taken place in the state of repair of the homes of students who attended last year's courses.

Much useful work has been done in the eight courses for Cookery and Laundry, and in the four for Dressmaking and Needlework. Generally excellent and well-maintained attendances were recorded.

As a rule the accommodation secured has been satisfactory, and local committees have greatly assisted the work.

Sprigging has been taught at five centres, and sound progress has been made, especially in districts where the workers previously practised shirt-making.

There are now six centres for crochet work, and it is pleasing to note that in two, at least, the industry seems to have taken firm root.

It is satisfactory to report that new conditions for the conduct of industries classes have been adopted, which are intended to render the classes largely self-supporting and thereby obviate the necessity of withdrawing teachers from successful centres. It is hoped by this means to secure more permanent results.

County Down.—A sound and successful year's work has been accomplished, but the operations of the Technical Instruction scheme have been very limited and the present rate of progress therefore slow.

Instruction in Cookery and Laundry, given at six centres, has been well attended by students of a satisfactory type. The public demonstrations in each centre have proved very popular, and the instruction generally has been calculated to foster true home economy.

The woodwork classes, also held at six centres, have attracted large numbers of the farming class, and much work of a useful and practical nature has been accomplished.

The teaching of Sprigging has been unsatisfactory. The keeping of registers and accounts has been irregular, and too many students have been enrolled for efficient instruction.

County Dublin.—The session has been a very successful one. Under the Scholarship Scheme twelve girls have received a good training as domestic servants, either at the Kilmacud Domestic Training School or at the Charlemont-street Domestic Training Institute.

The services of two Domestic Economy Instructresses were utilised in conducting short courses of instruction in twelve rural centres.

The accommodation provided was not in all cases very suitable, but the work done was thoroughly good.

A grant was made towards the salary of a qualified teacher of Crochet-making at Howth, where a very promising class has recently been opened.

County Fermanagh.—The opening of a Technical School in Enniskillen constituted an important development during the session. The entries for most of the classes were large, and the result has shown that a well organised school is needed and has good probability of success.

The work done in the rural districts consisted of Manual Instruction, Domestic Economy, Crochet, and Sprigging. Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy have each been taught in three centres. Classes in the former subject were

uniformly well attended, and those in the latter met with fair success. The Domestic Economy class-rooms have not, however, been kept as neatly as is desirable.

Instruction in Sprigging has been given at four centres, and good progress has been made in technique.

The keeping of accounts and the sub-division of work amongst the classes have, however, not been entirely satisfactory. Instruction in Crochet has been given at eleven centres. The classes have been generally successful, and a satisfactory improvement in technique is noticeable, while in those classes whose teachers attended the Department's summer courses in design successful experiments have been made and a higher standard reached. The system under which industries classes have been conducted wisely involves the retention of the teachers in the same centre from year to year. This, for financial reasons, limits the extent to which new classes can be opened and in some degree confines the benefits of the scheme to certain centres. To extend the usefulness of the scheme a modification has been adopted for next session, which, it is hoped, will in the course of a few years render the present classes largely self-supporting.

County Galway.—Instruction in Drawing and Woodwork was given at four rural centres and the classes were attended chiefly by young farmers. Courses in Cookery and Laundry-work were given at twenty-seven centres. The instruction was, on the whole, good, and the most was made of the accommodation available. A teacher of Dressmaking was appointed in January and assigned to Kilbeacanty; her classes were well attended and made satisfactory progress. Lessons on Hygiene and Sick Nursing were given at fifteen centres; the homes of the pupils were visited by the Instructress, and her advice and assistance were much in request.

Three County Teachers of Crochet were employed during the session, and classes were held at Ballygar, Kilbeacanty, and Tullokyne, but only at Ballygar has real progress been made. At Clarenbridge and Loughrea Convents Crochet classes worked for capitation grants payable to the managers.

Thirty-five boys held Scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools, and ten boys desirous of learning the granite and marble working trade were awarded Scholarships in aid of their Apprenticeship Premiums.

At Ballinasloe a Technical School was built and equipped, and in it classes in Domestic Economy, Manual Instruction, Drawing, and Shorthand were held.

County Kerry.—The scheme differed from that of the preceding year by the omission of Art instruction, which had not been taken advantage of throughout the county generally, but this was counterbalanced by the greater demand for instruction in woodwork, and more especially in Domestic Economy.

The attendance at Cookery and Laundry classes in many of the centres was remarkably good, and there was a decided advance in attendance and progress at instruction in Building Trades' subjects at the Killarney Technical School.

It was encouraging to note the increasing attendance of apprentices at these classes.

County Kildare.—In Naas instruction has been given throughout the session in Needlework, Cookery, Shorthand, Woodwork, Elementary Art subjects and the subjects of the Preparatory Course. A good attendance of suitable students was secured in most of the classes.

Classes were opened in Athy in English, Mathematics, Freehand, Geometrical Drawing and Building Construction, but they were badly attended.

A grant of £50 was made towards the salary of a Teacher of Rug-making in the Naas Rug-making Factory, and assistance of a similar kind was extended to an energetic Local Committee which has been for some time endeavouring to establish a Crochet-making class in Maynooth.

Short courses of instruction have been given in thirteen rural centres. Woodwork was taught in four of these districts and Cookery and Needlework in nine. Laundrywork has almost disappeared from the programmes in Domestic Economy carried out in this county.

County Kilkenny.—The second session of the Joint Scheme has been remarkable for the volume of work accomplished. In Kilkenny the programme of the Trades Preparatory School was extended by the addition of a third year's course of study to the curriculum; special classes for Primary Teachers, Tailors and Cabinet-makers were successfully opened, in addition to those which had been carried on in the preceding session; and assistance was given towards the training of workers for the Kilkenny Woollen Mills.

In the county area, twenty-three short courses of instruction were given, of which nine were conducted in centres which had not previously been visited by the Teachers of Domestic Economy or Woodwork; a partially successful attempt was made to establish a small Technical School in Castlecomer to meet the needs of workers engaged in and about the collieries. Maintenance Scholarships were awarded to boys tenable in the Trades Preparatory School; and provision was made for a grant towards the equipment of a laboratory and workshop in the Callan Christian Brothers' School.

The Art, Domestic Economy, Teachers' and Tailors' classes in the City School were well attended, but classes in Commercial subjects, Mechanical Engineering and Electricity met with little support.

The short courses of instruction in Drawing, Woodwork, Cookery, Laundrywork and Home Sewing organised in rural centres have been well attended.

King's County.—The work at the permanent centres in Birr and Tullamore has continued, as formerly, on satisfactory lines. The courses have been chiefly in Building Trades subjects and in Domestic Economy, and excellent average attendances have been secured.

Itinerant courses have been conducted throughout the county in Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy. Considerable local interest has been shown, and the classes have been well attended. Much valuable assistance has been rendered to the efficient working of the scheme by the co-operation of local committees.

The Industrial Classes at Rahon and Tullamore have not developed in as satisfactory a manner as could be desired, owing, chiefly, to the want of qualified expert instruction.

County Leitrim.—Courses in Drawing and Woodwork were given at Dromahaire, Mohill, and Fenagh. Two Instructors were employed, and each held two classes every evening throughout the session. At Mohill and Fenagh local interest was keen, the attendance highly satisfactory, and the progress made very good.

At Ballinamore, Glenfarne, and Manorhamilton, Crochet classes worked for capitation grants payable to the managers, and the classes at Glenfarne and Manorhamilton are distinctly promising. Instruction in Machine Knitting was given at Carrick-on-Shannon, but led to no permanent results.

County Limerick.—An addition was made to the scheme by establishing Scholarships for Primary School boys. (See Junior Scholarships, p. 107.)

Among Domestic Economy subjects Cookery was the most popular, and at many centres good classes were obtained and satisfactory progress made.

Much useful instruction was also given at classes in Needlework and Dressmaking.

There was no advance on the low standard of efficiency attained last year in Manual Instruction, and the Committee determined to omit that subject from their scheme of 1907-08.

This is regrettable, because there is undoubtedly a demand for instruction in that subject, and it is hoped that a future appointment of a thoroughly efficient instructor will raise Manual Instruction to its proper level as a means of affording a sound practical training.

County Longford.—Excellent courses of Manual Instruction have been conducted during the session, and the students have shown commendable regularity and interest in their work.

Domestic Economy classes were not held till the close of the session, and the courses then given were provided for the Industrial Classes working in connection with the County Scheme, and for two Rural Classes in their vicinities. It is regretted that the county has thus been deprived of Domestic Economy teaching for the greater part of a session.

As in previous sessions, County Scholars have attended approved Secondary Schools.

Technical Schools for Girls have been conducted at Granard and Longford. At the former centre instruction has been given in Crochet, and at the latter in Lace-making and Hosiery. Both classes show satisfactory progress.

County Louth.—The scheme included Technical Schools in Dundalk and Drogheda. Itinerant instruction in the rural districts, and Technical Classes for Girls. The completion of the new School at Dundalk has provided excellent accommodation for technical instruction, and with the removal of the disadvantages under which the work has been conducted in previous sessions, a marked advance in efficiency is expected.

At the Drogheda Technical School courses in Science, Art and Commercial subjects, Domestic Economy, Woodwork and Carpentry have been conducted. It is a matter for regret that the courses in Science, Woodwork and Carpentry have been attended by small numbers of students. It is necessary that the work of this school should be brought more into line with industrial requirements for tradesmen employed in the existing industries of the town.

The Itinerant Courses in Domestic Economy have not proved so successful as those conducted last session. The numbers in attendance have been small, and in more than one centre it has not been found possible to form two classes, so that the time of the Instructress has not been fully utilised.

Technical Classes for Girls have been conducted at Drogheda, Dundalk, Clogher Head and Philipstown. The work at Drogheda and Dundalk has been continued on lines similar to those of last session. It is a matter of extreme regret that the Crochet class at Clogher Head has been abandoned; a sound industry was being established in this centre with every prospect of success, and the loss of the class is a severe blow to the district.

County Mayo.—The County Teacher of Woodwork gave courses at Westport, Newport, and Louisburg; the instruction was efficient, and the classes were punctually attended by young farmers, who made useful articles for their homes and farms. Domestic Economy was taught at nine rural centres. Except at Newport, the only buildings available were National schools, and in these two classes were held every evening after school hours. The County Teacher of Crochet held classes at

Barnhill, Castlemagee, and Achill. At Barnhill and Castlemagee the attendance was unsatisfactory, but at Achill a good attendance was maintained and satisfactory progress made. Classes in Crochet work at Castlebar, Claremorris, Newport, and Westport Convents, and in Carrickmacross lace-making at Claremorris and Kiltimagh Convents worked for capitation grants payable to the managers. At Newport and Westport good work continues to be done, but little real progress has been made at Castlebar or Claremorris. Seventeen boys held Scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools; their progress was, on the whole, good.

County Meath.—Instruction has been given throughout the county in Manual Work and Domestic Economy. Difficulties still exist in the formation of afternoon classes in Manual Instruction, but the Evening classes have been eagerly attended, and a very good standard of work has been reached. In general, the accommodation available for Itinerant courses has been utilised to very good advantage, and the equipments have been made as useful as possible in somewhat difficult circumstances.

County Monaghan.—Little alteration was made in the scheme of the previous session, but the classes have been more generally successful. Much interest has been taken in the Manual Instruction courses, of which fourteen have been held. These were largely attended by young farmers, who learned to make articles suitable for agricultural purposes.

Domestic Economy has been taught at fifteen centres with fairly satisfactory results. It is to be regretted, however, that sufficient attention has not, in all cases, been paid to the cooking of plain, wholesome dishes, suited to the needs of the locality. Needlework classes were, for the first time, opened during the session. They have been regularly attended, and have served a useful purpose. Lace classes have been conducted in seven centres, and, where careful attention has been paid to the laundering of the work and the standard of that accepted for sale, there seems a good prospect of establishing successful industries. The keeping of accounts has not been all that could be desired. It is satisfactory to note that a policy has been adopted which will in future render unnecessary the withdrawal of teachers from successful centres—a course which has hitherto militated against the establishment of permanent industries. The scheme generally has been efficiently worked and economically administered.

Queen's County.—The operations of the scheme have included Itinerant instruction in Domestic Economy and Manual Work, the maintenance of scholars at Residential Schools of Domestic Economy, County Scholarships for Boys, and a grant to the Wood-carving class at Stradbally. In each section of the scheme satisfactory progress has been made.

County Roscommon.—During the session a second Manual Instructor was appointed and instruction in Drawing and Woodwork was given at four centres. The instruction was, on the whole, good, and, except at Cloonfad, the attendance was satisfactory. Courses in Cookery and Laundrywork were given at eight centres; the classes were in general well attended, and the instruction was suitable to the home life of the pupils. Instruction in Home Sewing and Home Nursing was given at five centres, and was much appreciated. By the appointment of two County Teachers of Crochet, efforts were made to establish a Lace-making industry, but the results so far are not satisfactory. At Roscommon Mercy Convent classes in Crochet, Hosiery, Home Sewing, and Cookery were aided by capitation grants paid to the managers. In Home Sewing creditable progress was made, but the classes in Crochet and Hosiery were small and unlikely to lead to permanent results. Ten boys held Scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools: the progress of eight of these was satisfactory, and their Scholarships were renewed for a second year.

County Sligo.—Instruction in Domestic Economy subjects was given at ten centres, and the teaching was, on the whole, sound and practical. As a rule two class meetings were held on five days every week, the second being invariably well attended by girls who assist at home during the day time. The county teacher of Carrickmacross lace-making gave instruction at Mullinabreena and Ballymote, but the attendance at her classes was unsatisfactory, and the prospect of establishing an industry at either centre is remote. At Rosses Point a crochet class was formed, and the instruction was careful and painstaking, but before definite results could have followed the teacher resigned, and her place has not yet been filled. Five boys held Secondary School Scholarships, and made satisfactory progress.

County Tipperary (North Riding).—The scheme was extended by the opening of crochet classes at Nenagh and Corville, while those at Roscrea and Thurles continued to produce good work.

A preparatory course under the new regulations was introduced at Roscrea Technical School, where also courses in experimental science, woodwork, and mathematics were efficiently carried out.

Courses of manual instruction were satisfactorily attended at many rural centres, but those in the towns were less successful in attendance.

Scholarships for Primary School boys were continued as in the previous scheme. (See Junior Scholarships, p. 107.)

County Tipperary (South Riding).—Steady progress at courses in Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy was the prevailing feature of the scheme, and in some of the classes excellent work was carried out.

Courses in Needlework and Dressmaking gained in popularity, and it was satisfactory to find an increasing demand for instruction in these subjects. Commercial classes were formed at Carrick-on-Suir and Cashel, but the attendance was disappointing, although a few students in each class made excellent progress.

The small class in Needlework and Lace at Cashel did not show much improvement in attendance, and it is scarcely likely to develop a permanent industry.

The Residential School of Domestic Training was continued at Carrick-on-Suir, and satisfactory progress was recorded.

(See Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, p. 108.)

County Tyrone.—Steady progress has been made in the four urban Technical Schools during the year. The numbers in attendance were good, and a satisfactory attempt was made to induce students to take suitable courses of work.

The standard of commercial instruction has been very materially raised under the guidance of the special teacher appointed. Fair work has been done in Domestic Economy, but too much use has been made of gas stoves in the cookery classes.

Good instruction in Science, Art, and Building Trade subjects has been given and satisfactorily availed of.

The instruction in Sprigging has been spread over too many districts and too large a number of students, so that little real progress has been made. Moreover, the proportion of industrial students was unsatisfactory.

The equipment has been maintained in good order, and the classes generally have been well supervised.

County Waterford.—An addition was made to the scheme by establishing Scholarships for Primary School boys. (See Junior Scholarships, p. 107.)

There was a decrease, however, in the competition by qualified candidates for entrance to Residential Schools of Domestic Training, and only one appointment was made.

Attendance at Manual Instruction in Woodwork remained satisfactory, and itinerant courses in Domestic Economy were fairly well attended, but care was not always taken to select for classes in the latter subject those students only who were intended to benefit by the instruction.

County Westmeath.—Improvement has been made in the scheme during the session by the formation of useful classes in Mullingar, and it is hoped that a small Technical School will be arranged for in this centre, to be conducted throughout the winter months.

Itinerant courses of instruction have been given in Manual Work and Domestic Economy. Good progress has been made, although the size of the classes has presented difficulties owing to the eagerness of the students to take advantage of the instruction.

The Residential School of Domestic Economy at Moate has, as formerly, received the services of a teacher, and has been attended by a number of Scholarship holders from the county.

Technical classes for Girls were conducted at Moate, Kilbeggan, and Tyrrellspass. In each case progress was made, and the industries continue to hold out good prospects.

County Wexford.—The Boys' Scholarship Scheme continues to serve a useful purpose, but the competition for the maintenance allowance is not so keen as might be expected. The provision for Girls' Scholarships has disappeared from the scheme—for a time at least.

A Manual Instructor and two Domestic Economy Instructors are employed as whole-time officers under the scheme, but a large proportion of their time is occupied in the teaching of classes in the three urban centres of the county. Courses of instruction in Drawing and Woodwork, or in Cookery, Home Sewing and Laundrywork, have been in operation in eight rural centres, but in only four of these had courses been completed before the close of the session. The desire of the Committee to assist the Urban Districts of the county to provide instruction in technical subjects has led to the making of arrangements which have been allowed to prove detrimental to the interests of the area administered under the scheme.

County Wicklow.—Classes in Domestic Economy subjects, Geometrical Drawing, Machine Construction, Woodwork, Building Construction, Freehand and Model Drawing, and the subjects of the Preparatory Course were carried on throughout the session in Wicklow and Arklow. The attendance at instruction in these subjects was good in point of numbers and in type of student. It is not unworthy of note that an efficiently taught class in Navigation failed to evoke sufficient support in Arklow to justify its continuance throughout the session.

The inconvenience arising from the want of a suitable Technical School in Arklow places a considerable number of very earnest industrial students at a disadvantage, and generally hampers the development of the work of Technical Education in that important district.

A Manual Instructor and a Domestic Economy Instructress have utilised time not occupied in the towns in conducting short courses of instruction in five rural centres. The accommodation available in these centres was not very suitable.

TABLE SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS ATTENDING URBAN AND COUNTY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Totals.
YOUNG MEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	755	385	617	290	2,047
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	356	542	314	56	1,268
Coach and Car Builders, ..	16	17	9	4	46
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	316	196	779	4	1,295
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	36	23	61	3	123
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	128	45	86	4	263
Printing Trades — Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	38	17	93	9	167
Textile Industries — Designers, Weavers, &c.	22	19	256	18	315
Painters, Decorators, &c., ..	78	68	83	31	260
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., ..	68	70	97	8	243
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	69	29	52	15	165
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	71	32	99	3	205
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	163	129	378	64	734
Clerks in Commercial Offices, ..	323	149	651	32	1,155
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	226	80	131	6	443
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	178	173	198	19	568
Students (University, Law, Medical).	54	44	41	8	147
Occupations not included in the above classes.	622	901	433	96	1,202
Boys just left School or College.	106	267	39	2	414
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	683	1,250	582	150	2,665
No occupation stated,	684	815	442	146	1,687
Total Number of Young Men,	4,862	4,151	5,441	898	15,352
Corresponding Numbers for 1905-6.	4,665	4,340	5,994	1,873	16,872

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS—*continued.*

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Totals.
YOUNG WOMEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	1,679	2,316	1,492	1,752	7,239
Domestic Servants,	692	488	586	151	1,917
Printing Trades,	2	8	19	6	35
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., ..	163	168	261	62	654
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	54	3	241	64	362
Factory Workers not included above.	138	26	349	5	518
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging and Drawn Thread Work.	164	945	166	780	2,011
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., ..	405	552	319	126	1,402
Clerks, Overseers, Civil Servants, &c.	227	75	295	21	618
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	331	289	511	166	1,297
Students (University, Medical), ..	86	61	35	24	206
Occupations not included in above classes.	418	765	589	269	2,041
Girls just left School or College.	203	171	114	23	511
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	755	1,630	861	498	3,744
No occupation stated,	1,304	1,323	2,538	1,286	6,451
Total Number of Young Women	6,621	8,820	8,376	5,189	29,006
Corresponding Numbers for 1905-6.	6,647	7,065	8,470	4,466	26,648
Total Number of Students, ..	11,583	12,971	18,817	6,087	44,458
Corresponding Numbers for 1905-6.	11,312	11,405	14,464	6,339	43,520

(3.)—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The summer courses of instruction to teachers held in July and August, provided for instruction in

**Summer Courses,
1907.**

experimental science (physics, chemistry, mechanical science, botany, and physiology and hygiene), laboratory arts, drawing and modelling, domestic economy, manual instruction (woodwork and metal work), building construction, wood-carving, and turnery. A special course of instruction for teachers of crochet-work, embroidery, sprigging, and drawn thread work was also held.

The institutions at which the courses were conducted were:—The Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Kildare-street, Dublin; City of Dublin Technical Schools; the Christian Brothers' Schools at North

Richmond-street, Dublin, and at Our Lady's Mount, Cork; and the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork. Special centres were arranged for members of enclosed religious orders, for whom courses of instruction in experimental science, drawing and modelling, and domestic economy were provided.

The courses were attended by 737 teacher-students, the numbers attending for instruction in the various subjects being:—Experimental science, 353; laboratory arts, 42; drawing and modelling, 142; manual instruction (woodwork), 21; manual instruction (metal work), 10; domestic economy, 81; building construction, 29; woodcarving and turnery, 19; crochet work, etc., 40.

The staff of instructors numbered 100, the following being the staffs engaged for the various courses:—

For Experimental Science:—Professor G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Professor T. Johnson, D.Sc., F.L.S.; Professor Hugh Ryan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.U.I.; Professor W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S.; Messrs. J. Adams, M.A.; R. G. Allen, A.R.C.Sc.I.; G. T. Bates, B.A.; W. Brown, B.Sc.; J. A. Clarke, B.A.; J. Comerton, B.A.; P. Bertram Foy; P. F. Gillies, B.Sc.; D. P. Grubb, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.C.S.; T. Alex. W. Hill, B.Sc.; A. S. M. Imrie, M.A., B.Sc.; W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.S. (Lond.); J. M. McEwen, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); R. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc.; J. N. Meenan, M.B., B.S.; A. W. C. Menzies, M.A., B.Sc.; Brice Moore, B.A., LL.B.; A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; J. Holms Pollok, D.Sc.; D. Somerville, M.D., D.Ph.; J. Pentland Smith, M.A., B.Sc.; J. Taylor, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.; John Taylor, M.Sc.; J. Young, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); and Miss K. Nolan, B.Sc. Messrs. H. M. Atkinson, B.Sc., Ph.D.; R. D. Carty, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. J. Cogan, A.R.C.Sc.I.; G. Ebrill, B.A.; S. A. Edmonds, F.R.C.Sc.I.; W. H. S. Elliott, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. Enright, B.A.; Arnold Fletcher; R. B. Forster, A.R.C.Sc.I.; C. Garrett, M.A.; J. J. Hutcheson; J. Ingram, A.R.C.Sc.I.; W. R. Johnston, A.R.C.Sc.I.; A. G. G. Leonard, A.R.C.Sc.I.; R. V. Manning, A.R.C.Sc.I.; A. J. Moloney, A.R.C.Sc.I.; A. M. Moynihan, A.R.C.Sc.I.; H. O. Northing, A.R.C.Sc.I.; M. J. O'Connor; F. Seymour, B.A.; J. H. Totton, B.A., B.Sc., A.L.C.; F. W. Warwick, A.R.C.Sc.I.; G. A. Watson, A.R.C.Sc.I.; and Misses M. M. J. Bourke, B.A., and E. Kelly, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I.

For Laboratory Arts:—Mr. G. H. Woollatt, Ph.D., F.I.C.; Messrs. E. Holden, A. T. J. Kersey, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); H. Norminton, M.Sc.; and J. A. Wightman.

For Drawing and Modelling:—Mr. F. Luke, A.R.C.A. (Lond.); Messrs. J. Poole Addey; G. Atkinson; H. C. Charde; E. Corr; J. W. Freeth, A.R.C.A. (Lond.); W. M. A. Orpen, A.R.H.A.; A. Power; Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A.; Percy L. Squire; W. L. Whelan; Mrs. Barden, and Misses E. Emerson, A. Jacob, E. Kelly, and E. Luke.

For Domestic Economy :—Misses Hannah Cox, Alice G. Farrell, J. B. Knox, A. McCarthy, A. McMahon, B. A. McVeigh, C. E. Moore, L. J. Park, S. Perry, K. Shuley, Mabel Vaughan, and S. M. Vidal.

For Manual Instruction (Woodwork and Metalwork), Building Construction, and Woodcarving and Turnery :—Messrs. T. A. Clark, E. Holden, Andreas Lang, F. W. Sinclair, Geo. H. Smith, and G. Thompson.

For Crochet Work, Embroidery, Sprigging and Drawn Thread Work :—Mr. W. A. Mulligan, A.R.C.A. (Lond.); Misses Mary A. Curran, B. Gallagher, N. Galvin, E. Percival, Sarah A. Reynolds, and Bella Whitelegge.

The number of teachers who have been admitted to courses in experimental science, laboratory arts, drawing and modelling, manual instruction (woodwork and metalwork), and domestic economy, and the numbers of those whose attendance and progress have been satisfactory are given in the following tables :—

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

PRELIMINARY COURSE.

YEAR.	First Year Syllabus.		Second Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1901, . . .	196	173	—	—
1902, . . .	166	114	160	110
1903, . . .	164	103	105	87
1904, . . .	129	68	128	106
1905, . . .	141	72	91	57
1906, . . .	131	49	90	58
1907, . . .	41	16	90	84

SPECIAL COURSE IN PHYSICS.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1903, . . .	48	44	—	—
1904, . . .	47	33	35	24
1905, . . .	51	80	55	43
1906, . . .	30	16	48	34
1907, . . .	27	14	36	28

SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1903, . . .	69	65	—	—
1904, . . .	43	31	55	40
1905, . . .	48	20	70	55
1906, . . .	47	43	44	40
1907, . . .	35	29	50	37

SPECIAL COURSE IN MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1903, . . .	6	6	—	—
1904, . . .	1	1	5	5
1905, . . .	10	7	1	1
1906, . . .	9	8	4	3
1907, . . .	8	7	6	5

SPECIAL COURSE IN BOTANY.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1903, . . .	14	10	—	—
1904, . . .	8	7	5	5
1905, . . .	4	3	9	9
1906, . . .	11	9	3	3
1907, . . .	10	9	13	12

SPECIAL COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

YEAR.	Third Year Syllabus.		Fourth Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1903, . . .	12	10	—	—
1904, . . .	11	11	7	7
1905, . . .	16	15	14	14
1906, . . .	12	12	20	20
1907, . . .	21	20	15	15

COURSE IN LABORATORY ARTS.

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1906, . . .	39	38
1907, . . .	42	42

DRAWING AND MODELLING.

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1901, . . .	80	69
1902, . . .	109	106
1903, . . .	144	121
1904, . . .	141	138
1905, . . .	142	140
1906, . . .	121	121
1907, . . .	142	139

MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK).

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1902, . . .	20	13
1903, . . .	15	9
1904, . . .	9	8
1905, . . .	18	12
1906, . . .	21	13
1907, . . .	21	19

MANUAL INSTRUCTION (METALWORK).

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1904, . . .	13	10
1907, . . .	10	10

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses satisfactorily.
1903, . . .	26	15
1904, . . .	78	64
1905, . . .	83	64
1906, . . .	80	65
1907, . . .	81	74

Provision is made at the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers of Experimental Science, a special group of subjects being arranged for those who wish to take up this branch of the teaching profession. Teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Royal College of Science and at the Metropolitan School of Art, are offered for competition amongst science and art students. Particulars of the competitions will be found at pages 301 and 304.

The Department are making provision for a supply of teachers of commercial subjects who will be capable of giving instruction in some of the higher branches. Four scholarships were awarded in 1904, two in 1905, and six in 1906, and three in 1907. Six of the teachers awarded scholarships, having completed a two years' course of training at the London School of Economics (University of London), are now engaged in teaching in the country. (For further particulars of these scholarships see Form S. 190, Appendices, page 816.)

The course of training in manual instruction referred to at page 89 of the Sixth Annual Report was closed on the 8th May, 1907. All of the twenty students selected to attend the course obtained provisional recognition as teachers of Manual Training (Woodwork). The Department have now fully met the existing demand for these teachers.

Owing to the extension of the course of training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, an entrance examination to the school was not held between the 3rd July, 1906, and the 3rd December, 1907. At the latter examination 44 candidates competed for the Teacherships-in-Training offered by the Department, and ten such Teacherships were awarded—eight being awarded in the Open competition, and two in the Limited competition.

Holders of Teacherships-in-Training are entitled to free admission to the full course of training.

Information respecting the competitions for Teacherships-in-Training is given on Form S. 89. (See Appendices, page 305.)

Classes for the training of National School teachers in Elementary Experimental Science were conducted in the Technical Schools at Ballymena, Belfast, Dundalk, Kilkenny, Kingstown, Limerick, Londonderry, Portadown, and Waterford.

The following table shows the progress which has been made in the organisation of these classes :—

SESSION.	No. of Centres.	No. of Teachers presented for Examination.	No. of Teachers who received Certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress.		
			First Year Course.	Second Year Course.	Total.
1903-4,	7	58	31	—	31
1904-5,	5	32	22	—	22
1905-6,	7	93	40	15	55
1906-7,	9	110	31	39	70

(4.)—CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Reports of the Dean and Council and the Registrar of the Royal College of Science will be found at page 520 of the Appendices, and the Report of the Headmaster of the Metropolitan School of Art at page 550.

During the session 1906-7 there were forty-six students attending the School for Training as Domestic Economy Instructresses. Of these five had already obtained the School Diploma, and were attending a supplementary course, including instruction in superior cookery. During the session eight other students completed their training. Two students having withdrawn, the names of thirty-two students remained on the school rolls at the close of the session.

The teaching staff during the session consisted of a head teacher, three heads of departments, two assistant teachers of domestic economy, and a teacher of blackboard drawing.

The usual provision for practice in teaching was made by arranging for classes for school children and for adults. Day

classes in cookery and laundry work for children were held in the Training School; thirty-six children joined the cookery, and thirty-seven the laundry work, class. Arrangements were also made for the students' conducting cookery classes for children at the Kildare-place Girls' National School, where forty-three pupils were enrolled.

Day classes in cookery, laundry work, dressmaking, and housewifery, and evening classes in cookery, laundry work, and dressmaking, for adults, were conducted at the Training School, the numbers attending these classes being:—

DAY CLASSES.	EVENING CLASSES.
Cookery, . . . 127	Cookery, . . . 51
Laundry work, . . 3	Laundry work, . . 5
Dressmaking, . . 3	Dressmaking, . . 24
Housewifery, . . 13	

Twenty-eight students attended the Killarney School of Housewifery during the academic year 1906-7. Of these one withdrew, two left owing to illness, one was dismissed, and four remained on the school books at the close of the year, not having completed their training. Situations in Ireland, with wages ranging from £12 to £15 per annum, have been secured for fifteen of the students who completed their training during the year, the other five electing to return to their homes.

(5.)—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships were awarded during the year:—

- (1.) Scholarships from the Primary to the Secondary School (Junior Scholarships).
- (2.) Scholarships at Day Trades Preparatory Schools.
- (3.) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training.
- (4.) Local Science and Art Exhibitions.
- (5.) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training at the Royal College of Science. (Senior Science Scholarships).
- (6.) Teacherships-in-Training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.
- (7.) Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art. (Senior Art Scholarships).
- (8.) Commercial Scholarships.
- (9.) Industrial Scholarships.

On the results of the examination held on the 26th June, 1907, fifty-six Junior Scholarships have been awarded, sixty-four Scholarships held during the session 1906-7 have been renewed for a second year, thirty-two for a third year, and three for a fourth year. There are, therefore, at present 155 Scholarship holders, the number of Scholarships awarded by each Committee being as follows:—

County Carlow, 13; County Galway, 33; County Kerry, 6; County Limerick, 10; County Longford, 11; County Mayo, 21; County Roscommon, 11; Queen's County, 13; County Sligo, 11; Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts, 7; County Tipperary (North Riding), 12; County Waterford, 2; County Wexford, 5.

The Scholarships vary in value from £5 to £20, according to the remoteness of the pupil's home from a Secondary School; they must be held at an approved Secondary School, and are renewable for a second and, in some cases, for a third or fourth year on a satisfactory report from the Department's Inspector on the conduct and progress of the pupil.

For general conditions of the scheme see Galway County Scholarship Scheme (Appendices, page 373).

An examination for entrance to Trades Preparatory Schools was held on the 27th June, 1907, and upon the results of this examination eighty-eight Scholarships have been granted. Seventy-seven of the Scholarships held during the session 1906-7 have been renewed for a second year, and thirty-four for a third year. The numbers of Scholarships tenable at each Trades Preparatory School are shown in the following table:—

SCHOOL.	First Year Scholars.	Second Year Scholars.	Third Year Scholars.	Totals.
Belfast: Municipal Trades Preparatory School.	16	27	6	49
Belfast: Christian Brothers' Trades Preparatory School.	20	15	13	48
Kilkenny: Trades Preparatory School, ...	13	5	5	23
Ringwood: Pembroke Trades Preparatory School.	10	11	—	21
Blackrock: Trades Preparatory School, ...	5	9	—	14
Waterford: Trades Preparatory School, ...	14	10	—	24
Sligo: Trades Preparatory School, ...	10	—	—	10
TOTALS, ...	88	77	24	189

The Scholarships, as a rule, cover only tuition and the necessary books and instruments, but forty-one scholars receive, in addition, sums varying from £1 to £15 as maintenance allowance or as grants towards the cost of travelling.

Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, of the value of £15 each, are awarded to a limited number of girls to enable them to attend for one year a regular course of instruction and training in domestic economy, such as will cultivate their intelligence and resourcefulness and render them more practical in the performance of home duties. The Scholarship, together with a payment of a fee of £2 on the part of the scholar, entitles the holder to board, residence, and instruction during the term of the Scholarship. (Under the County Cork scheme the value of the Scholarship is only £10, the scholar being required to pay a fee of £8.) Further particulars of the conditions under which the Scholarships are awarded and the course of instruction which the scholars undergo are set forth in the County Cork Scholarship Scheme at page 363 of the Appendices.

The number of Scholarships awarded by each Committee adopting the scheme was as follows:—

County Carlow, 7; County Cork, 4; County Dublin, 12; Queen's County, 15; County Tipperary (South Riding), 6; County Waterford, 2; County Westmeath, 13.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved Residential Schools of Domestic Training as follows:—

Carriack-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy,	8
Dublin: Domestic Training Institute,	5
Dunmanway: Convent of the Sisters of Charity,	4
Kilmacud (Co. Dublin): St. Kevin's Residential School of Domestic Training,	10
Moate: Convent of Mercy,	12
Stradbally: Presentation Convent,	20

Where Technical Instruction Committees establish, in connection with Technical Schools in County Boroughs or Urban Districts, for students of proved ability and ascertained need,

Local Exhibitions.

and under the terms of a scheme approved by the Department, one or more Exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable at the Royal College of Science, the Metropolitan School of Art, or other approved Technical, Commercial, or Art School, the Department may make a grant in aid of the Exhibitions awarded, not exceeding half their value, provided that the Department's total contribution in this respect does not exceed £50 in respect of any one Urban District, other than a County Borough, in any one year. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be eighteen years of age; they must have been in regular employment under normal conditions in a trade, business, or industry for at least a year; they must have been in attendance at a Technical School within the administrative area of the nominating Committee for at least

two complete and consecutive sessions; and they must satisfy the Department that their general education is of such a nature as to enable them to take full advantage of the course of instruction selected at the approved day school of higher education. Successful candidates must devote their whole time during the period for which the Exhibition is granted to the advancement of their studies.

Two such Exhibitions were granted on the results of the Board of Education's Art Examinations of 1907 to candidates from the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, and one on the results of the Board of Education's Science Examinations to a candidate from the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast. One of the two local Exhibitions awarded in 1906 to candidates from the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, was renewed for a second year.

At the examination for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training held in July, eighty-three candidates competed for the five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training offered for competition by the Department, and tenable at the Royal College of Science. The conditions attached to these Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training are given in Form S. 38. (See Appendices, page 304.)

An examination was held in July at the Metropolitan School of Art for three Teacherships-in-Training at that school, and was attended by fourteen candidates. The conditions under which the Teacherships-in-Training were awarded are given in Form S. 8. (See Appendices, page 301.)

Industrial Scholarships are of the value of £80 each, and are renewable for a second and third year at the discretion of the Department. The object of these Scholarships is to enable selected persons (who must already have been engaged in one of the branches of an industry) to take such a course of instruction in that industry, in an institution providing special advanced courses, as will enable them to undertake the management of an industry in Ireland at the termination of their instruction.

Three Industrial Scholarships in the Woollen Industry were awarded in 1907 whilst one Scholarship in the Woollen Industry and one in the Cotton Weaving Industry, held during the session 1906-7, were renewed. A special Scholarship of the value of £40 was awarded to a Damask designer to enable him to take out a course of training in the Textile Department of the Municipal Technical School, Belfast.

The four Scholarships in the Woollen Industry are being held at the University of Leeds, and the Scholarship in the Cotton Weaving Industry at the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester.

Reference has been made under the head of Training of Teachers to the Teacherships-in-Training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, and to Commercial Scholarships.

A list of the candidates successful at the examinations for Scholarships offered for competition by the Department will be found in the Appendices, page 361.

(6.)—DRAWING AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In Drawing fair progress continues to be made. The work in the lower standards reaches a fairly high level, but that in the higher standards is scarcely so satisfactory. This, no doubt, is in a measure due to the large size of the classes and to the lack of suitable accommodation for the teaching of Model Drawing.

In the few schools taking Manual Instruction it is a popular subject and has been taken up with enthusiasm, and the results obtained very satisfactory.

3.—F I S H E R I E S .

Part I. of the Report of the Fisheries Branch, for the year 1906, and Part II. for the year 1905, were issued since the date of the Department's last General Report.

SEA FISHERIES.

The statistical returns for 1906 of vessels, men, and boys engaged in fishing off the Irish coast show a falling off when compared with those of the previous year, which also showed a falling from the figures for 1904. A gradual decline has been taking place since 1898; and as special and successful efforts have been made to develop the fisheries since 1892, when the Congested Districts Board was created, and as the energies of that Board and this Department are still largely devoted to that object, it seems that more than a passing note on the subject is called for.

In order that a clearer view of the state of the case may be arrived at, it is necessary to ascertain where the variations are most marked and then to investigate their causes. A decline has not occurred in all districts. In some there has been a marked increase. For example, on the Donegal coast since 1891 the men have not only the advantage of a much more profitable class of fishing, but their numbers have increased from 3,117 to 4,769, and second class boats, which are of the kind most used in the new fishing, have increased from 433 to 912. In the Dublin district a great falling off has taken place in the number of sailing trawlers fishing from Ringsend. The introduction of steam is largely responsible for this. The decline was rapid from 1891 to

1902. Since then the number has been stationary. Concurrently, a fall took place in the number of vessels in the district between Howth and Balbriggan, line fishing having gone out as steam trawling came in. Arklow and Waterford districts also show decline, but from different causes. In all others numbers remained about stationary or showed an advance. On the Galway and Mayo coasts there was a great increase up to the year 1899, and since then a partial decline; but during the last year there has been an increase in the district of which Bohmullet is the centre. The figures have varied with the ups and downs of the fishing seasons. For example, the mackerel fisheries were on the up grade on the Galway coast from 1892 to 1899. Since then the spring fishing has shown an alarming falling off.

Coming to the last twelve months, the most striking declines recorded in the statistics have occurred in the following places. In the upper portion of the Kenmare River a number of row boats, partly used for fishing and partly for collecting weed, were struck off the register, owing to the facts that they had gone out of repair, that the old boats were not replaced, and that young men had emigrated. In the outer part of the Kenmare River on the County Cork side there has, however, been an increase, and it has taken place chiefly in the larger kind of boats, those belonging to the second class in the whole of the Berehaven district having risen from 53 in 1891 to 152 in 1906. On the Sligo coast a great many old row boats have been struck off the register. The tendency is, no doubt, for fishing to concentrate in certain places where it can be carried out on a somewhat extensive scale. This, while tending to improve the class of boats and gear used in those districts, has in no way prevented a falling off in the numbers of (a) boats only partly used in fishing, and (b) the largest first-class boats which cannot now be worked economically. With regard to (a) a great number was formerly recorded all along the coast as engaged in fishing which did so only on a small scale. Their owners, who are now able to purchase provisions in the shops, then looked to the sea and the potato patch for food. These boats were at times used for collecting sea weed, but from one cause or another they are not replaced when they now get out of repair. With regard to (b) the large mackerel boats paid well when the spring season lasted for three months and the prices were good. The introduction of steam has entirely changed the position held by these craft. They are no longer at the head of the trade. The steam drifters work all the grounds formerly worked by these large sailing boats, and they deliver their greater catches into the same markets. The high prices formerly obtained can be secured no longer—and the nobby, costing £150 or £200, is found more advantageous to local fishermen than the lugger or nicky, costing £600, of the days gone by.

Money in those districts where commercial fishing can be prosecuted is very much more plentiful than it was anywhere in the poorer districts of the country forty years ago, and the standard of living is better. The general decrease of

population is, however, making itself felt on the coast as elsewhere, and it is clear that the decline in the fisheries would have been immensely greater if those new centres of commercial fishing in the West had not been developed.

In regard to the general state of the fisheries in 1906, it may be said that three of the four chief fishing seasons were disappointing, the total catch (exclusive of shell fish) being only 753,471 cwts., as against 998,206 cwts. in the previous year. The falling off was, save as regards haddock and unspecified fish, general; but was most serious in the case of mackerel. The total amount (£321,475) received by the fishermen for the above total landings was, however, nearly up to the average of the previous dozen years.

In the case of the Spring mackerel the falling off in the total catch amounted to about 20 per cent. The weather was not unfavourable, but the fish did not arrive in any quantity until near the end of May, by which time prices had fallen. The Cornish sailing boats fishing from Penzance experienced somewhat similar results in the same fishery, but the steam drifters did well. The great masses of fish were lying further out than usual, and while the large sailing boats cannot venture more than 30 or 40 miles from land with any prospect of getting back in time for the market, the steamers were able to do good fishing 70 to 80 miles out and afterwards catch the market.

The one really successful fishing of the year was that of the Spring and Summer Herring, which showed an advance of about 20 per cent. in quantity, and nearly 50 per cent. in value on the previous year. In this fishing, although the local boats for the most part did well, a large proportion of the take was landed by visitors from Scotland, &c., including 51 steam drifters.

Of all the sea fishings none is so completely in the hands of the local men as that for the Autumn Mackerel. The buyers and curers are in some districts chiefly local, while in others English and Scotch firms participate, and in 1906, as in the previous year, a Norwegian buyer cured at Cleggan.

In this fishing, as well as in that for Autumn Herring, there was unfortunately a great falling off owing to the fact that the fish only came in at the end of November and December (several months later than usual), when very stormy weather had set in.

As to the herrings, when they did come they hung about the Bloody Foreland, a most exposed and dangerous stretch of coast for fishing.

The Downings Bay herring season came to an end with a great disaster, which, though fortunately unattended by loss of life, resulted in the total loss of 11 fine boats (some quite new), and in damage to others. In the storm of December 5th they were all driven ashore from their anchorages on different parts of the Donegal coast.

At other places, notably at Dungarvan, on the South of County Waterford, there were good herring catches.

Owing to the increased interest in seaweed given to tenants who have purchased farms under the Land Acts a difficulty has arisen in regard to applications for licences to start shell fish cultivation on the foreshores. Below low tide mark this difficulty is not so great, as private rights do not as a rule exist there.

A licence given to one local fisherman to cultivate mussels in an estuary on the east coast has resulted most satisfactorily.

The supply of Trawl fish to the Dublin market by local steam trawlers was good, and classes of deep sea fish not hitherto seen in that market met with a fair sale.

One new boat of the largest type has been added to the Dublin Steam Trawling fleet, and she and other vessels prospected the grounds deeper than the 200 fathom line.

The Dingle fleet of sailing trawlers is also improving.

The number of fishermen who lost their lives in the year ended 30th September, 1906, while actually in pursuit of their calling, was eight. In the previous year the number was seventeen. Four were drowned while engaged in work not immediately connected with fishing. There were four casualties of that nature in the year ended 30th September, 1905.

Two first, four second, and four third-class boats were lost this year while engaged in fishing, as compared with seven second, one third-class, and one unregistered, boats in the previous year. Four second-class vessels were seriously damaged. A second and a third-class boat were lost while engaged in work not connected with fishing.

The administration of the part of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund at the disposal of the Department has been assigned to the Fisheries Branch, whose transactions in connection therewith are referred to at page 10 of this Report.

Loans.

Piers and Harbours.

The operations of the Department during 1906, in connection with the construction and improvement of piers and harbours, were as follows :—

Arklow.—The harbour was, during the year 1906, kept open by the Department's dredger, and its depth was steadily increased, so as to secure about eight feet inside the Harbour and thirteen feet on the outer Bar. A channel was cut through the latter, which, so far, has not shown any tendency to close. No vessel failed during the year to enter or leave the Harbour through want of water; and, as a rule, trade was carried on without reference to the state of the tides.

A scheme for the construction of a floating basin and the continued maintenance of the channel by means of dredging, is being carried out by the Department with financial assistance from the Irish Development Grant.

Courtown.—Towards the end of the year 1906 the Harbour at Courtown had again become closed by sand. The Department's large steam crane was transferred from Arklow; and, with the co-operation of the County Council, the sand was cleared away to such an extent as to enable fishing boats to maintain their work.

Poulduff.—The construction of this Pier has been completed.

Kilmore.—This work was completed in 1906, and the balance (£200) of the Department's contribution was paid to the County Council.

Passage East.—The Department paid their promised contribution of £2,000 towards the expenses of this undertaking, which was carried out by the Board of Works. The Department also contributed £200 to meet an excess of expenditure on this pier.

Tramore.—The Department have completed the reconstruction of this pier.

Boatstrand.—Having regard to the state of their funds and to their large expenditure on Tramore Pier, the Department regretted not being able to assist in the work required at this place.

Glandore.—The Department arranged to contribute £5 per annum for three years towards the cost of maintaining a light on the Pier.

Adrigole.—The work at this pier, to which the Department contributed £1,000, has been finished under the management of the Congested Districts Board.

Ringmoylan.—The Department made a contribution of £300 towards the completion of the pier, mainly on the ground of its facilities for transit of goods. The pier is only very slightly used for fishing, and, therefore, the contribution did not come from that part of the Department's Endowment Fund which is specially applicable to the purposes of sea fisheries.

Knockferry.—The Department were prepared to assist the County Council in the establishment of a pontoon ferry boat at this place, but local difficulties prevented the Council from carrying out the scheme.

Port Ballintoy.—The Department have had a survey made of this harbour and are prepared to afford assistance in carrying out a scheme of improvement. A Committee of the Antrim County Council has the matter under consideration.

Portaferry.—The Department contributed the sum of £146 12s towards the cost of constructing a slip at this place.

Balbriggan.—A memorial was received from the local boat owners and fishermen praying that the Department should render assistance in dredging the harbour. Owing to the condition of the local finances, the Port and Docks Board of Dublin,

who are responsible for the care of this Harbour, were unable to co-operate in the matter. The Department, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, sent their dredger to Balbriggan, and effected an improvement in the harbour.

Loughshinney.—The Department paid the balance of their contribution to the County Council—but were unable to promise further financial assistance in this case.

Correspondence has taken place and inspections have been made by the Department's officers in connection with requirements at other places, where schemes did not assume definite form during the year.

The balance of the funds applicable to marine works is now almost all hypothecated, and it is regretted that practically no further applications for financial assistance towards such works can, without an increase of the Department's Endowment Fund, for the present be entertained.

A bailiff was again employed by the Department for the oyster fishery in Tralee Bay. Under his supervision the bed has improved, and the regulations have been more consistently observed by the fishermen.

He devoted part of his time to the Castlemaine Mussel Fisheries, where he had the assistance of a local man, who was also appointed by the Department.

At Clarenbridge the Department engaged a boat's crew to assist the local bailiff during the month of December, which is the open season for dredging on the beds there, and a special bailiff employed by the Department was also sent to the locality during that period. Restocking by the Department is taking place here.

The Department have been taking steps to increase the stock of oysters on the Westport beds, and employed a bailiff to protect the young oysters and to supervise generally the fishing operations.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries met the Galway Urban District Technical Instruction Committee and discussed with them the necessities of the fishing and net-making industries in Galway. He pointed out that, if those who cured herrings locally thought that instruction was required, the Department would send a competent man for a couple of months during the fishing season. He also promised that the Department would provide a pilot to conduct any local crew which would like to take part in the herring fishing off the Donegal coasts. The question of starting a net factory is more difficult, but a promise was made that if any local merchant desired to start in that line the Department would provide an instructor for the workers.

The Department continued their assistance to the Kinsale Technical Committee in connection with the net-mending class. They paid for an instructor and an assistant instructor, and for

the rent, lighting, and care of the class-room, and for fixtures and materials. The Department considered it unnecessary to continue the class during the winter of 1906-7, but it was resumed towards the end of the latter year.

The Department were asked to subsidise a boat or two to enable an experiment to be made with the object of testing the capabilities of the sea off Dunmore East to afford a good early herring fishing. In compliance therewith, two suitable boats were subsidised. The results showed that herrings were not present in paying quantities during that month.

The Department again afforded skilled instruction to the crew of a Portrush fishing boat who desired to follow the herring fishery on distant grounds. The services of the instructor were much appreciated.

Between September, 1906, and August, 1907, the Department's steam cruiser made eight captures of **Marine Superintendence.** steam vessels which were considered to be working in areas closed to trawling. Three fines of £25, one of £50, one of £60, one of £82, and one of £85 were imposed. One case was dismissed. The Coast Guard assisted in one of the foregoing.

Although the number of steam fishing vessels has increased, breaches of the by-laws limiting steam trawling have become more rare, and the Department's cruiser continues to patrol those parts of the coast where such illegalities might be expected to occur.

INLAND FISHERIES.

With regard to the salmon fisheries the year was on the whole a good one. The railway returns **Salmon Fisheries.** showed that the amount carried was one-fifth greater than in 1905. A good deal of this increase may be accounted for by the development of drift netting for salmon in the sea. Off the Donegal coast this fishing did not show a very much increased output, but on the North Mayo coast there was a considerable advance, and the amount of Irish salmon sent into Billingsgate market was very much greater than in the previous year.

This drift netting for salmon in the open sea has developed into an extensive industry. The attempts to extend it further south than its present chief centres—namely, off the coasts of Donegal and North Mayo—have not however met with success.

The Department continue to promote the artificial propagation of salmon on a large scale. While one must hesitate to assign to such operations improvements which take place in the fishings, it is satisfactory to note that in the Southern Black-water, where the largest hatchery has been established, the

fishing in 1906 was the best for many years. The improvements made in the fish pass at Clondulane in that river have no doubt contributed to this result.

During the season 1906-7 the output from the different hatcheries was 6,143,000 as against 7,790,750 in the previous season.

Full details of hatchery operations are contained in Parts II. of the annual reports of the Fisheries Branch.

Further applications for change of close seasons were received during the year under review, which, however, are held over pending legislation which will enable the Department to deal with them in a satisfactory manner.

Inspections of mill premises, with a view to the protection of fish and the provision of facilities for their migrations, were made. Exemption from compliance with the obligation to erect gratings was granted in some cases.

The triennial elections of Conservators for most of the districts in Ireland took place during the year 1906. They gave rise to important decisions by the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to the effect that the chairman of a meeting held for the purposes of the election must be selected from those who are licensed to fish and are present; and that a person who takes out a fishing licence for one electoral division of a district cannot, on such licence, vote for candidates in another electoral division.

The Department offered to the Dublin Board of Conservators a grant (not exceeding £30) of £1 for every similar sum locally subscribed. The offer was availed of to the extent of £12 7s.

The new work at Clondulane Weir, to the cost of which the Department contributed, has proved very satisfactory in aiding the passage of fish up the river.

The Department made a grant of £250 towards the funds of the Cork Board of Conservators. The previous similar grant was usefully expended, and helped to stimulate local interest in the affairs of the district.

A grant of £25 was made by the Department to the Skibbereen Board of Conservators with the object of assisting in the preservation of the spawning beds.

The Department made a grant of £30 towards the funds of the Waterville district. A like amount was subscribed locally. Angling in the district is an important industry, and since the Department gave assistance the rivers and lakes have been satisfactorily protected.

The offer of the Department to contribute £120 (in the proportion of £2 to £1 subscribed locally) towards the funds of a local committee formed to protect and develop the fisheries of the River Feale and Cashen, was availed of to the extent of £83.

Out of the combined fund the local committee constructed a much needed fish pass over a mill dam at Listowel, and employed nine water bailiffs in the spawning season and thirteen during the time when poisoning of rivers might be expected.

The Department offered to the Westmeath Lakes Fish Preservation Society a contribution (within a limit of £20), of 7s. 6d. for every £1 subscribed locally. The offer was availed of to the extent of £17 8s. 9d. The Society has been doing good work.

The Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society applied for a renewal of the grant of £10 which, in the previous two years, the Department made towards the expenses of protection. The Association had done useful work on the lake and its tributary streams, and a sum of about £30 had been subscribed locally during 1906. The Department consequently made a further grant of £10 towards the funds of the Society.

In 1905 the Department made a grant of £20 towards the funds of the Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association, which was doing excellent work in providing for protection and arranging for the artificial propagation of trout. No salmon reach the lake, and no expenditure was made there by the Board of Conservators. The fishing is free. The Department made a further contribution of £20 to the funds of the Association, and also paid for 20,000 trout ova, which were planted during the season of 1906-7.

In 1904 and 1905 grants of £25 were made by the Department to the Lough Corrib Fisheries Association, which has been doing good work, and which has effected a great improvement in the fisheries, thus attracting increasing numbers of anglers and tourists to the locality. The fishing is free, and over £200 was subscribed voluntarily to the Association's funds in 1905. The Department repeated their grant of £25 for the year 1906.

The total number of rod licences issued in the year under review was 3,124, compared with 3,138 in 1905. In regard to engines used mainly by fishermen who fish on common law rights, the number of draft net licences issued was 738, a decrease of 5 on the previous year; and of drift nets, 658, an increase of 47.

The total amount received by Boards of Conservators for licences in 1906 was £11,042 10s. 0d. The total ten per cent. rate collected on the poor-law valuations of fisheries was £732 2s. 6d. Fines and the sale of forfeited engines, &c., produced £385 7s. 2d., and subscriptions came to £1,956 19s. 6d. The grand total was £14,116 19s. 2d.; in 1905 it was £14,041 8s. 0d.

The returns furnished by certain railway companies of the amount of eels carried over their systems would indicate that there was an increase in the total capture as compared with that of the previous year, although the reports from the different districts were not so satisfactory.

Eel Fisheries.

The take of pollen for 1906 was considered to be under that of the previous year. Only 288 tons were

Pollen Fisheries.

sent to Cross-Channel markets as against 320 in 1905. In the early months of the

season fish were large, fairly plentiful, and in splendid condition. From the middle of May to the end of the season the take grew less and was very bad at the close. About three-fourths of the catch goes to England, and the balance is for home use.

The number of persons employed in fishing would be about 780, but considering the amount of work necessary to repair boats, nets, &c., it is believed that this fishery gives employment to considerably over 1,000 persons.

Pollen are known to exist in Lough Ree and in certain other lakes as well as in Lough Neagh, and it appeared possible that in the former they might be sufficiently abundant to afford a profitable fishing if suitable nets were employed for their capture. At the request of the Department, a number of fishing experiments in various parts of Lough Ree were carried out with a pollen trammel and a small mesh seine. The success of these operations did not seem sufficient to justify the expense of experiment on a commercial scale. A pollen trammel was also tried on a number of occasions in Lough Leane, but no pollen were taken.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The scientific portion (Part II.) of the Report of the Fisheries Branch for 1905, which was published during the year, deals not only with scientific matters, but also with the details of certain directly economic operations of which the conduct is, for purposes of convenience, delegated to the scientific staff. Attention is directed to the successful results of efficient protection and of restocking operations in connection with public oyster beds in Tralee and Galway Bays, to measures taken for the recuperation of the oyster supply in Clew Bay, and to other matters in connection with the Irish oyster industry. Note is made of the condition of the trawling grounds in the Irish Sea as indicated by the results of experimental fishing, and the circumstances which may have given rise to such condition are discussed. Some account is given of the share of Ireland in the International Investigations, and certain important discoveries in relation to the natural history of the eel, achieved in the course of these Investigations, are noted in preliminary fashion. A further series of papers on the fauna of the Irish coasts presents many important additions to knowledge of the organisms affecting the food fishes. The year's results of the artificial propagation of salmon and trout are recorded in detail, and it is shown that the assistance afforded by the Department has resulted in a very material increase in the output of fry.

4.—STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

The work of this Branch falls under four main heads:—First, the collection and publication of statistics relating to agricultural and other economic interests in Ireland. Second, the editing of the Quarterly Journal of the Department; and the press-editing of all publications issued by the Department. Third, the collection of information on subjects bearing on the work of the Department and on inquiries addressed to the Department. Fourth, the distribution and despatch of the several reports, leaflets, and other publications of the Department.

The following Reports and Returns were compiled by this Branch and issued during the year 1906-7:—

Statistical Reports.

(1.) The Detailed Annual Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the calendar year 1906. Previous to the publication of the Detailed Report there were issued, as in former years, first, an Abstract showing the unrevised figures of the acreage under crops and of the numbers of live stock, and, second, a Return of the Estimated Yield and Produce of Crops in the year 1906.

(2.) The Annual Report for 1906 of the Prices of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Agricultural Produce. In the course of the year Reports also of the transactions at 309 Fairs were sent to the daily press and to the weekly Agricultural Journals published in Great Britain and Ireland. The Annual Report of Prices issued by the Department summarises the information received during the year.

(3.) Returns, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual, of the Exports and Imports of Animals from and to Ireland. The information from which these Returns are compiled is obtained from the Portal Inspectors of Live Stock.

(4.) A Report on Irish Migratory Labourers in the year 1906.

(5.) Two half-yearly Reports on Banking and Railway Statistics.

(6.) A Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31st December, 1905. This is the second Report in the series, and was issued in July, 1907, the first Report having been issued in October, 1906. The work of collecting and preparing the information embodied in these Reports—which present, for the first time since 1825, a comprehensive statement regarding imports and exports at Irish Ports—has been attended with very considerable difficulties. The Department have no statutory powers enabling them to require returns of imports and exports, and it has been necessary to obtain all information by voluntary arrangement. Returns of the trade in the year 1905 were received from forty-seven ports, representing in all probability over 96

per cent. of the import and export trade of Ireland. The available Returns present, however, many limitations, and especially in the case of manufactured goods it is difficult to obtain adequately differentiated information. These defects can only be removed when there is authority to require Returns of Imports and Exports at Irish ports.

Crop Reports.

During the year systematic information as to the condition and progress of the crops was obtained from time to time from correspondents in the several counties, and four crop reports based on the information obtained were issued during the course of the Summer and Autumn. A fruit crop report was issued in the month of July. Special weekly reports also were received during July and August from each Constabulary district as to the nature and progress of the potato blight, and as to the extent of spraying operations.

Journal, Leaflets, etc.

The publication of the Quarterly Journal has been continued as heretofore. Several contributions of special practical importance have been re-issued in the form of leaflets, including:—

Home Buttermaking,
The Cultivation of Small Fruits,
Catch Crops,
Potato Culture on Small Farms,
Cultivation of Main Crop Potatoes,
Cultivation of Osiers,
Ensilage,
Some Injurious Orchard Insects,
Dirty Milk,
Barley Threshing,
The Home Bottling of Fruit,
The Construction of Piggeries,
Advantages of Early Ploughing.

Seven leaflets were re-issued in a revised form, viz.:—
Results of Field Experiments in Barley, Meadow Hay, Potatoes, Mangolds, Oats, Turnips, and Flax.

In addition to the above, two leaflets, not belonging to the regular series, viz.:—"Irish Seed Potatoes in England," and "Potato Blight—Digging the Crop," were issued during the period under review.

The special issue of leaflet No. 14 (Prevention of Potato Blight) to National Schools, etc., in Ireland was repeated.

The total number of separate leaflets issued during the year amounted to 1,500,000.

A large number of inquiries relating to agricultural and industrial developments were received and dealt with during the course of the year. This side of the work of the Branch is steadily growing in importance, and has been considerably

facilitated by the greater readiness of public and private authorities both at home and abroad to supply information.

In connection with the inquiries, statistical and other, carried on by this Branch, the Department have to acknowledge the great assistance received from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, the Registrar-General for Ireland, the Managers of the Irish Banks, the Irish Railway Companies, the Irish Port and Harbour Authorities, and also from a large number of correspondents who have furnished information on agricultural and other questions.

5.—VETERINARY.

The Veterinary Branch deals with the work connected with the Department's functions as the Central Authority in Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts. A separate and detailed report in relation to the proceedings under these Acts is issued for each calendar year. Consequently it is unnecessary to do more in this present Report than to touch briefly on some of the principal points in relation to the business of the Branch during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1907.

Anthrax was the only scheduled disease reported as appearing among cattle in Ireland during the twelve months. In Great Britain numerous cases of the malady are constantly occurring, but it is comparatively seldom that outbreaks are recorded in Ireland. There were in all only two such outbreaks in the twelve months now under review, as compared with five in the year ended 30th June, 1906.

Anthrax.

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1907, the total number of Swine Fever outbreaks recorded in Ireland was 117. This represents a decrease of 29 outbreaks on the preceding year's aggregate, and of 102 and 184 outbreaks respectively on the figures for the years ended June, 1905, and June, 1904.

Swine Fever.

The returns received of outbreaks since June last show that the position as regards the year then ended has not been maintained. An increase in the number of outbreaks has occurred, mainly in the Dublin District. It is hoped, however, that the stringent measures which have been adopted will soon prove successful in checking the disease.

Three equine diseases are scheduled under the Acts in Ireland, viz., Parasitic Mange, Epizootic Lymphangitis, and Glanders or Farcy; and in respect of each of these, though the position in the year ended 30th June, 1906, was not unsatisfactory, that for the year ended 30th June, 1907, is

Parasitic Mange.

generally more advantageous. The total of the Parasitic Mange outbreaks coming under notice in the latter period was 82 as compared with 97 in the preceding twelve months and 177 in the year ended 30th June, 1905.

Epizootic Lymphangitis has now apparently quite disappeared from Ireland. No outbreak occurred during the year ended 30th June, 1907. There were three outbreaks in the preceding year, but the most recent of these was recorded as far back as January, 1906.

Glanders decreased from 22 outbreaks in the year ended 30th June, 1906, to 7 in the succeeding twelve months. These outbreaks were, moreover, all of a more or less isolated character. None occurred in any large urban centre where numbers of horses are kept.

The precautions against the possible further introduction of Glanders through the medium of imported horses were strengthened during the year now under review by the issue of a new regulating Order, entitled the "Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907," under which such animals coming from Great Britain, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man must be accompanied by a Permit from the Department before their importation can lawfully be effected. This system is the same as that which has applied for many years to the importation of ruminant animals, and admits of each case of proposed importation being duly inquired into before it is decided that the importation may be allowed. The Order above mentioned came into operation on the 21st February, 1907, and has, so far, worked satisfactorily.

For the year ended 30th June, 1907, the total of Sheep Scab outbreaks in Ireland was 287. While this figure represents some increase on the total for the twelve months immediately preceding, in which 264 outbreaks were recorded, it is well under the aggregate (343 outbreaks) for the year ended 30th June, 1905, and very substantially under that for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1904, in which 628 outbreaks were recorded.

Good progress was made during the year ended 30th June, 1907, in the extension of compulsory Sheep Dipping throughout Ireland. At the beginning of this period compulsory dipping in each district was dependent on the exercise by the Local Authority of its powers of making Regulations in the matter. Many Local Authorities took satisfactory action in this respect, but, on the whole, experience showed that under a system of purely local regulations a general dipping was difficult to secure. In the early part of 1907, therefore, an Order was issued, entitled the "Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907," providing for one common summer dipping period for all Ireland, such period to extend from 15th June to 31st August, inclusive.

Local Authorities desirous of securing more than one dipping annually in their district retain the power of doing so by making local regulations prescribing such additional dipping.

Ireland has continued free from Rabies, no case having been confirmed in the country for more than four years past. The prohibition against the landing in Ireland of dogs from foreign countries, which has been in force since the year 1902, has, no doubt, a good deal to do with the maintenance of this satisfactory state of affairs.

The action taken by the Department under the Dogs Act, 1906, during the year ended 30th June, 1907, included—

(i.) The issue of a general Order, entitled the "Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906," enabling Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland to make Regulations for their respective districts for prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs while in a highway or in a place of public resort of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on such collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto;

(ii.) The issue also, to those Local Authorities who expressed a wish to have such additional powers, of Orders enabling them in each case to make Regulations for the control of dogs between sunset and sunrise within the District of the Local Authority. Nine local Orders of this character were made during the year.

6.—TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped matters relating to:—

The transit of animals;
The transit of produce;
Railway rates;

The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards such articles of food as butter, margarine and milk;

The work of the Department's Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain; and

The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The conditions under which the traffic in animals was conducted at railway stations and at the ports were carefully watched by the Department's officers.

The Transit Inspectors visited a large number of cattle fairs with a view to ascertain the treatment animals received on such occasions.

In a number of instances the railway companies provided increased facilities for dealing with the traffic in animals at railway stations.

Some of the older cattle-carrying vessels have been replaced by steamers possessing more suitable cattle fittings, as required by the Department's regulations. In some instances cattle-carrying vessels are now provided with turbine propellers.

The annual reports, which are published separately, as to the work of the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts contain detailed information respecting the transit of animals.

TRANSIT OF PRODUCE.

Over 600 visits were made by the Transit Inspectors to railway stations and ports for the purpose of observing the methods of handling consignments of agricultural produce by carters or by the servants of carrying companies. Various places in Great Britain were also visited in order to see the arrangements for dealing with the traffic and to ascertain the views of consignees as to what additional measures should be adopted with the object of securing a further improved position for Irish produce in British markets.

Special inquiries were, in 184 cases, made by the Inspectors as to matters regarding which complaint arose during the year.

(a.) *Butter.*

Several cases came under observation of the conveyance of butter in uncleansed wagons, or in wagons partly loaded with commodities likely to taint the produce. The arrival of consignments of butter at their places of destination in a soiled or otherwise unsuitable condition not only reduces the value of the consignments, but also materially increases the difficulties of the consignors in retaining their customers. Instances of the conveyance of butter in wagons unsuitable for this traffic and of the exposure of packages of butter at the premises of carrying companies to the inclemency of the weather were also reported.

Representations were made to the carrying companies concerned with a view to the prevention of the occurrences complained of.

Generally speaking, the boxes used for the conveyance of butter were of firmer construction, and the packages appeared to have been prepared with greater care and presented a more inviting appearance than in previous years. Defects were, however, observed in some instances. The lids were insecurely fastened or projected beyond the sides of the boxes, and the boxes themselves were badly constructed or constructed of flimsy material. Obviously such defects

Packages.

much increase the risk of damage to the consignments in transit. Consignors should give close attention to the strength and to the neat finish of the package—the inviting appearance of the goods, when the quality is satisfactory, being a most important factor in marketing.

In each case in which a defect was noticed a representation was made to the consignor concerned.

An increase has taken place in the number of wagons specially constructed for the conveyance of butter on Irish lines of railway, the number now being about 70. The number of refrigerator vans remains at 30—the figure given in the preceding Report.

Railway wagons.

Refrigerator vans.

On one principal line refrigerator vans are supplied for the conveyance, by goods train service, of butter at a charge of 1s. 6d. per ton in addition to the ordinary rate—a minimum charge as for a consignment of one ton being made. The extra charge covers the cost of icing. Refrigerator vans have not, however, been availed of to any appreciable extent for the conveyance of butter by passenger trains.

The arrangements as to the conveyance of butter over Irish lines are, on the whole, much improved.

Improved arrangements. Increased care is taken to secure that the wagons are in a clean condition, and that the consignments are more carefully handled.

(b.) Eggs.

More care appears to be given to the preparation of consignments of eggs for the markets. An increased number of carefully finished cases was observed in transit. Breakages in transit are still, however, of rather frequent occurrence.

Defects.

Absence of due care in packing must be regarded as the main cause of a large number of the breakages—insufficient packing material being used, especially at the ends of the cases. Frequently the packing material is quite unsuitable for the purpose. Numerous instances of the use of damp straw or hay, often having a disagreeable odour, came

Packing Material.

under notice.

The material of which the boxes are constructed is often of insufficient strength, and spaces between the boards forming the cases are sometimes so wide that eggs can without much difficulty be removed. The attention of the consignors concerned was drawn to the several defects. The number of shippers of eggs in Ireland is, however, very large, and it would be vain to expect a marked alteration in the

business methods of the whole of this body of traders in a short period of time. The improvement, however, is steady, and, notwithstanding the defects referred to, it is gratifying to find that the Irish egg holds its high reputation in the markets.

Sometimes consignments of eggs are carelessly handled by the servants of consignors, and are exposed to rain during cartage to the premises of carrying companies. The attention of the consignors is drawn to any such occurrences which come under notice.

**Carelessness in dealing
with consignments.**

Instances of the want of due care in the handling and loading of consignments of eggs by the servants of carrying companies have come under observation. Such instances are brought under the notice of the companies concerned. The companies have issued special instructions to their servants as to the manner in which consignments should be treated, and the persons at fault have been severely dealt with in cases in which the Department have drawn attention to carelessness or neglect.

The practice which too often prevails of packing eggs in the open in unfavourable weather, is highly injurious to the egg industry.

Packing in the open.

(c.) *Live Fowl.*

Special attention has been given by the Transit Inspectors to the conditions under which live fowl are conveyed to the markets. Within recent years some improvement has taken place in the construction of the crates used for the conveyance of fowl. Still the conditions under which the traffic is conducted are on the whole far from being satisfactory. Unsuitable crates are often used, the birds are not infrequently overcrowded, and food or drink is sometimes not provided for them when a comparatively long time is occupied in transit. Cases have come under notice in which fowl died during transit apparently owing to the defective arrangements for their conveyance. Various types of crate are used. The large crates containing several tiers are open to objection, as generally, the tiers are not divided into suitable compartments and sufficient air space is not afforded to the birds.

Crates.

The evidence obtained as to the manner in which this traffic is conducted points to the desirability of having regulations made and enforced with regard to the conveyance of fowl to the markets, and it is hoped that legislation may soon be obtained with this object.

**Regulations as to transit
of fowl.**

(d.) *Fruit.*

The traffic in home-grown fruit is an increasing one, and special arrangements are made by the carrying companies for dealing with the traffic at the principal stations from which the fruit is despatched.

Such fruit as strawberries and raspberries, is conveyed in special vehicles.

(e.) *Fish.*

The principal stations from which herrings, mackerel, ling, and hake, are despatched are Dungarvan, Cork, Kinsale, Bantry, Valentia Harbour, Dingle, Fenit, Tralee, Galway, Clifden, Westport, Achill, Ballina, Killala, Donegal, Mountcharles, Inver, Dunkineely, Killybegs, and Glenties.

The principal cross-Channel markets are Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, and Manchester.

This traffic is conveyed by passenger train in specially constructed vans, except when very large quantities of fish have to be despatched. On such occasions special trains are made available. As regards icing, the general practice is to arrange at the forwarding stations to have the consignments iced at stations on the route.

Salmon, sole, etc., are also carried to the markets by passenger train service, special arrangements being made to meet the needs of the traffic.

Transit in Great Britain.

Inspectors of the Department visited the following ports in Great Britain for the purpose of observing the arrangements for dealing with produce in transit:—Ayr, Fleetwood, Glasgow, Heysham, Holyhead, Liverpool, Manchester, and New Milford.

Perishable produce is generally conveyed in the lower holds of the ships, which in some cases are fitted with ventilating fans. Steamers belonging to three companies are provided with refrigerator compartments for the carriage of perishable produce. In the case of another company's vessels tubs full of ice are placed in the holds in warm weather, and records of the temperature are kept. Except in a few instances, the produce was found to be carefully stowed on the ships, and the arrangements for unloading were on the whole satisfactory.

During summer and autumn butter carried by the special Sunday boat from the North Wall is conveyed from Holyhead in refrigerator vans. Specially constructed butter vans are also used for the conveyance of the butter traffic from Holyhead.

Arrangements in Great Britain.**Steamship arrangements.****Railway arrangements.**

On the Great Western of England line refrigerator vans and special meat wagons were largely used for the conveyance of butter. For the conveyance of eggs, ordinary ventilated wagons and flat trucks were employed. The traffic was carefully handled both at New Millford and Paddington.

On the Lancashire and Yorkshire line butter was conveyed in refrigerator vans, meat vans, and also in ventilated goods wagons. Eggs were carried in similar wagons as well as in flat trucks.

On the Great Central line meat wagons and ordinary ventilated wagons were used for the carriage of butter. These classes of wagons, and also flat trucks, were used for the conveyance of eggs.

On the Midland and on the Glasgow and South-Western lines ordinary ventilated goods wagons were principally used for the conveyance of butter and eggs. Eggs were also carried in flat trucks.

The flat trucks in which eggs were conveyed over the lines mentioned were provided with tarpaulin covers. Upwards of 200 merchants in different centres in Great Britain

**Interviews with
merchants in Great
Britain.**

were interviewed by the Inspectors regarding the condition in which Irish produce arrives at the markets. The merchants considered that the packages were more carefully prepared and that the transit was more satisfactory. Complaint was, however, made as to the injury resulting to the Irish egg trade from the use of unsuitable packing material—wet and musty hay and straw—and to the occasionally late arrival of consignments of perishable produce at the markets. Where practicable these complaints were brought under the notice of the consignors or the carrying companies concerned.

During the period 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1907, sixty-three complaints were received as to delays in the conveyance of produce or damage to consignments during transit. Inquiries

Delays in transit

were made and the results communicated to the complainants. Forty-one of the complaints had reference to butter, the other complaints relating to butter boxes, eggs, poultry, empty churns, fish, fruit pulp, fruit, fruit tubs, cattle, and cabbage plants.

The delay, in some cases, was ascribed to (1) the smallness of the consignments, which would not warrant through loading, (2) wrong loading, (3) heavy traffic, (4) bad weather.

A summary of the complaints and of the results of the inquiries will be found at pages 560-572 of the Appendices.

In connection with a complaint made as to the conveyance of butter from Killoshandra, County Cavan, to Devizes in Wiltshire, it may be mentioned that the Great Western Railway Company intimated their willingness on receipt of advice at their Dublin office as to the despatch of butter by the complainants to any Great Western station to have instructions telegraphed to their staff with a view to provide a satisfactory transit.

RAILWAY RATES.

During the period under review no case arose which called for the exercise of the Department's power of appearing on behalf of aggrieved persons before the Railway and Canal Commissioners.

As has been mentioned in the Sixth Annual General Report, the Department appeared before the Commissioners in reference to a complaint received as to the running powers of the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway over the line between Waterford and Limerick

Case before Railway and Canal Commissioners.

Junction. The Department intervened with a view to secure for traders and others in the district between Waterford and Limerick Junction the best possible facilities for the conveyance of agricultural produce to markets in Ireland and in Great Britain. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company made application to the Court to determine disputes between that Company and the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway in regard, *inter alia*, to the payments which the Great Southern Company were entitled to receive in respect of the exercise by the Dublin and South-Eastern Company of running powers over the line between Waterford and Limerick Junction; to the rates that might be charged by the Dublin and South-Eastern Company for the conveyance of traffic between stations on the Great Southern line between Waterford and Limerick Junction, on the one hand, and Dublin and cross-Channel stations on the other. The Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company made application to the Court for orders directing that the Great Southern Company should put into operation by the South-Eastern Company's route *via* Waterford and New Ross a full list of their through rates with Dublin and cross-Channel stations, that the Great Southern Company should conduct, forward, carry on, and accommodate the Dublin and South-Eastern Company's traffic, whether carried in running power trains or otherwise, between Waterford and Limerick Junction as efficiently and expeditiously as if it were their own proper traffic, and also in regard to other matters affecting the use of the line between Waterford and Limerick Junction by the Dublin and South-Eastern Company. Judgment was delivered on the 1st May, 1907.

The Court ordered that the Great Southern and Western Company should put through rates into operation by the South-Eastern Company's route, the rates in the case of certain stations (Great Southern stations on the one hand and South-Eastern stations on the other) to be equal to and based upon the rates by the shortest route, and, in the case of certain others (Great Southern stations on the one hand and places in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland on the other) to be equal to the Great Southern Company's

rates by their own route between the stations; that the Great Southern Company should conduct, forward, carry on, and accommodate all traffic of the South-Eastern Company passing by way of Waterford over the lines of both Companies, whether carried in running power trains or not, as efficiently and expeditiously as if it were Great Southern traffic, and should afford all facilities needful for the purpose; that the Great Southern Company should pay the South-Eastern Company for the services of their agents at Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Cahir, and Tipperary, one-fourth part of their salaries; and that the Companies should not carry traffic at rates lower than those shown in their respective rate books.

The Court decided that the amount to be paid by the South-Eastern Company in respect of running powers should, subject to certain conditions, be at the rate of 75 per cent. of the mileage receipts from the traffic so conveyed by the South-Eastern Company over portions of the Great Southern Railway.

A summary of the Department's action in connection with complaints received as to rates charged by carrying companies for the conveyance of merchandise will be found at pages 573-582 in the Appendixes. The number of complaints received between the 1st July, 1906, and the 30th June, 1907, was 46. These complaints related to charges for the carriage of agricultural implements, butter, cattle, coal, cream, eggs, furniture, glassware, grain, hay, live poultry, stationery, woollens, etc.

Thirteen of the complaints had reference to the non-existence of through rates. In four of these cases through rates were fixed. Four cases are pending.

Fourteen complaints were to the effect that through rates already in operation were excessive. Reduced rates were fixed in four instances, in one of which the reduction was accompanied by a refund. In two other cases refunds were made.

Eighteen of the complaints referred to local rates. Reduced rates were fixed in six cases. In five cases refunds were made.

One complaint related to a local rate and to through rates. Reductions were made.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture. Council of Agriculture on the 17th May,

Resolution. 1907:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the Irish Railways, as public utilities, should be unified and nationalised under proper control—to be operated as the iron high-road of commerce for the good of the community, instead of being run for a small section of privileged private shareholders."

A copy of the resolution was sent to the Secretary to the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways.

In addition to the four officers to whom reference is made in the Sixth Annual General Report, three other officers of the Department have since given evidence before the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways.

One of these officers had, by the direction of the Department, visited Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, and had made inquiries in each country as to State control over railway rates, tariff conditions, and general traffic working regulations. A statement of the result of these inquiries was submitted to the Commission.

Certain amendments were, at the instance of the Department, inserted in the Collooney, Ballina, and Behmullet Railways and Piers Bill.

**Railway Bill.
Amendments.**

These amendments were intended to provide (1) that information be supplied to the Department as to rates; (2) that notice be given to the Department in regard to proposed increases in rates; (3) that agricultural and market-garden produce be conveyed by passenger trains at rates not exceeding one-half the maximum rates for the carriage of small parcels; (4) that in respect of the shipment, unshipment, transshipment, reception or delivery of fresh fish and cured fish within the proposed harbour, the exclusive charges should not exceed 1s. per ton; (5) that the Department's officers should have free ingress to the piers; (6) that information as to merchandise imported and exported at the harbour should be supplied to the Department; and (7) that the charges as to the use of the harbour by fishing vessels, and by certain rowing boats, sailing boats or sailing vessels in the ownership of persons residing in the barony of Erris, be specially favourable, and that under certain conditions no charges be made in respect of the sailing or rowing boats.

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 9th August, 1907.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The administration of these Acts primarily devolves on the Local Authorities, *i.e.*, the County Councils of the 33 administrative Counties and the Councils of the Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford.

Administration of Acts.

In 32 Counties members of the Royal Irish Constabulary discharge the duties of Inspectors under the Acts, and in the remaining county one officer not belonging to the Police force, in addition to members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, performs the work of Inspector.*

**Working of Acts in
Counties.**

* This officer took, in the year 1906, 126 samples of milk and 50 samples of butter. In five cases proceedings were instituted in respect of samples of milk. Convictions were obtained in each case, and penalties amounting to £7 6s. 6d. were imposed. In the half-year ended the 30th June, 1907, 61 samples of milk and 33 samples of butter were obtained. Proceedings were instituted in respect of one sample of milk. A conviction was obtained, and penalties of 15s. were imposed.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1906, 3,723 samples of butter, 70 samples of margarine, 453 samples of cheese, 3 samples of margarine cheese, and 5,177 samples of milk were taken in the counties by the Inspectors belonging to the Police force with a view to analysis. For the year 1905 the numbers of samples submitted by these officers for analysis stood as follows:—butter 3,879, margarine 61, cheese 441, margarine cheese 4, and milk 5,663. As will be observed no marked variation has taken place in the numbers of samples of any of these articles taken for the periods under comparison. The total number of prosecutions in respect of samples taken in the year 1906 was 464, which was made up as follows:—butter, 142; margarine, 7; and milk, 315. For the year 1905 the total was 589—butter 148, margarine 10, margarine cheese 1, and milk 430.

For the half-year ended the 30th June, 1907, 1,864 samples of butter, 34 samples of margarine, 246 samples of cheese, 1 sample of margarine cheese, and 3,521 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analysts by the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary acting as Food Inspectors in the counties. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the numbers of samples were—butter 1,909, margarine 34, cheese 227, margarine cheese 2, and milk 3,695. Here, again, in the case of each article the numbers for the respective periods do not vary to any appreciable extent. The total number of prosecutions for the half-year ended 30th June, 1907, was 226 (butter 68, margarine 3, and milk 155), while for the half-year ended 30th June, 1906, the number was 281 (butter 62, margarine 7, and milk 212).

Tables will be found at pages 584-587 of the Appendices showing the numbers of samples taken by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary acting as Food Inspectors during the year ended the 31st December, 1906, and the half-year ended the 30th June, 1907, together with the numbers of prosecutions and convictions and the amounts of the penalties imposed.

The duties of Food Inspectors in the Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Clonmel, Drogheda, and Kilkenny are performed by officers not connected with the Police forces. In the Boroughs of Cork, Sligo, and Wexford the Inspectors are members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, while in the Boroughs of Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and also local officers act as Inspectors.

During the year 1906, 932 samples of butter, 100 samples of margarine, 38 samples of cheese, and 3,173 samples of milk were taken in the Boroughs for analysis. For the preceding year the numbers were—butter 922, margarine 81, cheese 34, and milk 3,072. Excepting the samples of margarine the numbers of samples vary only slightly in the periods. The total number of prosecutions for the year 1906

was 233, made up as follows:—butter 47, margarine 6, and milk 180, while for the year 1905 the number was 238:—butter 64, margarine 8, and milk 166.

In the half-year ended the 30th June, 1907, the numbers of samples taken were:—butter 443, margarine 55, cheese 14, and milk 1,696. For the corresponding period of 1906 the figures were—butter 462, margarine 44, cheese 20, and milk 1,659. The figures show no marked variation. The total number of prosecutions for the half-year ended 30th June, 1907, was 107—butter 22, margarine 4, and milk 81, and for the corresponding period of 1906, 118—butter 21, margarine 3, and milk 94.

Tables showing the distribution of the samples taken in the Boroughs for the year 1906 and also for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1907, together with the numbers of prosecutions and convictions, and the amounts of the penalties imposed, will be found at pages 588-589 in the Appendices.

The Department continued to supplement the work of the Local Authorities by having samples of butter and margarine taken by two officers with a view to analysis. These officers obtained during the year 1906 946 samples of butter and 6 samples of margarine in 5 boroughs and 32 administrative counties. The results of the analyses were communicated to the Local Authorities. Prosecutions were instituted by Local Authorities in respect of 50 samples of butter, convictions were obtained in each case, and penalties amounting to £34 15s. 1d. were imposed. Proceedings in respect of margarine were instituted in five cases, convictions were obtained, and penalties of £6 2s. 5d. were imposed.

Of the samples (510) of butter, 24 were sold to the officers as butter, were obtained in the following counties:—Clare, Cork, Fernanagh, Kilkenny, Longford, Mayo, Tipperary S.R., Tyrone, Wexford, and Wicklow. Only 12 of these samples were found on analysis to contain more than 16 per cent. of water.

During the half-year ended the 30th June, 1907, 514 samples of butter and of margarine were obtained by the Department's officers. The samples were purchased in 7 boroughs and in 32 administrative counties. Proceedings were taken by the Local Authorities in regard to 24 of the samples sold as butter and 2 of the samples sold as margarine. Convictions were obtained in respect of 21 of the samples of butter, and penalties of £16 12s. 3d. were imposed. The two cases in respect of margarine were withdrawn, the vendors concerned giving written undertakings to comply in the future with the legal requirement as to the labelling of margarine exposed for sale.

Of the 510 samples of butter, 24 were sold to the officers as salt firkin butter, and of these only one was found to contain more than 16 per cent. of water.

Statements giving particulars as to the samples taken by the Department's officers during the year 1906 and the half-year ended 30th June, 1907, will be found at pages 590-591 in the Appendices.

The following Table gives details as to the samples taken on behalf of the Department during the years 1901-6 :—

Year.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
1901	302	11	10	£ s. d. 32 15 6	16	9	8	£ s. d. 35 18 0
1902	690	11	7	10 18 10	32	22	17	19 2 0
1903	878	5	3	1 15 0	14	12	10	16 7 10
1904	843	24	17	10 3 1	13	10	8	18 17 7
1905	972	45	34	30 16 0	19	15	13	15 8 0
1906	946	50	50	34 16 1	6	5	5	6 2 5

In two cases in which samples of butter had been taken by an officer of the Department the question arose as to the construction of Section 19 and Drugs Act of 1899. (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899. The section is as follows :—

“ When any article of food or drug has been purchased from any person for test purposes, any prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect of the sale thereof, notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall not be instituted after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase.”

The samples were obtained about noon on the 31st October, 1906, and the proceedings were instituted on the evening of the 28th November. The cases came up for hearing at the Athboy Petty Sessions on the 2nd January, 1907, and were dismissed on the ground that the proceedings had not been instituted within the prescribed period of 28 days. Application was made for a case stated. The cases came before the Court of King's Bench on the 1st February, when the Court decided that the justices were not correct in their determination that the proceedings had not been instituted within the prescribed time. The cases were re-heard and convictions were obtained.

The registers which manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in margarine are required to keep are periodically inspected by the Department's officers. These inspections are of advantage in enabling the Department to trace margarine to the premises of retailers, and to have

Inspection of Margarine
Registers.

measures taken with a view to ensure that the statutory requirements as to the sale of margarine by retail are not infringed.

The number of premises registered on the 30th June, 1907, for wholesale dealings in margarine stood at 136. The numbers registered for the manufacture of margarine and margarine cheese were respectively seven and one.

Registration of Premises.

On the 30th June, 1906, the figures were—premises for wholesale dealings 140, manufactories of margarine 8, manufactory of margarine cheese 1. The registrations have been effected with the Local Authorities of 10 Boroughs and 12 Counties—no premises being registered in the Borough of Kilkenny or in the Counties of Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Leitrim, Limerick, Londonderry, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, N.R., Tyrone, and Wicklow. Increases have taken place in the numbers of premises registered for wholesale dealings in the Boroughs of Clonmel, Cork, Dublin, and Waterford, and in the County of Dublin, and decreases in the numbers registered in the Boroughs of Belfast, Limerick, and Londonderry. The registration of a margarine factory in Clonmel and also in Dublin was cancelled, and one registration of a factory was effected in the County Dublin. A statement showing the distribution of the registered premises will be found at page 583 in the Appendices.

Under the Sale of Butter (Ireland) Regulations, 1902, the presence of more than 16 per cent. of water in a sample of butter raises a presumption that the sample is not genuine.

Water in Butter.

These Regulations came into force on the 15th of May, 1902, and still apply to all butter which has not been imported into the United Kingdom or subjected to treatment in a butter factory. In some districts the view would appear to be held that it is not possible to limit the proportion of water in salt firkin butter to 16 per cent. Statistics obtained by the Department, however, show that there are no adequate grounds for concluding that a higher maximum percentage than 16 should be fixed for this class of butter. Figures supplied by the Constabulary as to samples taken in the Counties of Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary N.R., and Tipperary S.R. (areas in which salt firkin butter is principally made), and in the County Boroughs of Cork and Limerick, show that of 2,348 samples obtained during the period, 15th May, 1902, to 31st December, 1906, by the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary acting as Food Inspectors in these areas, 2,098 contained not more than 16 per cent. of water, 174 samples contained over 16 per cent. and not more than 20 per cent. of water, and 76 samples contained water in excess of 20 per cent.

The following Table gives particulars as to the samples :—

Period.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples containing not more than 16 per cent. of water.	No. of Samples in which the proportion of water exceeded 16 per cent. but did not exceed 20 per cent.	No. of Samples in which the proportion of water exceeded 20 per cent.
15th May to 31st Dec., 1903,	318	314	2	2
Year 1903,	456	450	4	2
" 1904,	596	567	57	32
" 1905,	511	446	42	23
" 1906,	467	381	69	17
Total,	2,348	2,098	174	76

It is noteworthy that while in 1903 only six samples out of 456 were found to contain over 16 per cent. of water, in the year 1906 as many as 86 out of 467 contained moisture in excess of 16 per cent.

Samples of salt firkin butter have also been taken on behalf of the Department for analysis. Between the 1st July, 1903, and the 31st December, 1906, 145 samples of this class of butter were obtained, of which only 28 were found to contain more than 16 per cent. of water.

The Butter and Margarine Bill, which was before Parliament last Session, received the Royal Assent on the 21st August last. The Act provides for the registration, with Local Authorities, of (1) butter factories, which are defined as any premises on which by way of trade butter is blended, re-worked, or subjected to any other treatment, but not so as to cease to be butter, (2) premises on which milk-blended butter is manufactured, and (3) premises on which there is carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter. Officers of the Department are empowered to enter, with a view to inspection and sampling, all registered premises, and in certain cases the Department may authorise any of their officers to enter unregistered premises with the same object. The presence in a butter factory of substances capable of being used for the adulteration of butter renders the occupier liable to a prosecution under the Act. The Act also deals with the question of moisture in factory butter, imported butter, milk-blended butter, and margarine. The limit of moisture in factory butter, in imported butter, and in margarine has been fixed at 16 per cent., and in milk-blended butter, whether made in these countries or imported, at 24 per cent.. The names under which margarine vended in Ireland may be described in wrappers, advertisements, etc., are limited to the

word "margarine" or a name combining the word "margarine" with a fancy or other descriptive name approved by the Department. In the case of milk-blended butter, the article may be imported into Ireland only under a name or names approved by the Department, and dealt with in Ireland only under a name or names and under a description approved by the Department. The Act empowers the Department to make regulations as to the proportion of milk-solid other than milk fat in any sample of butter or milk-blended butter. The Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1908, and is to be construed as one with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899.

A list of the Analysts acting under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the Boroughs and Counties in Ireland will be found at page 592 of the Appendices.

Analysts.

INSPECTOR FOR IRISH AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The experience gained by the Department's Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain in the spring and summer of the year 1906 went to show that large quantities of margarine were sold in the British markets as Irish butter, to the great detriment of the Irish butter industry. The work of detecting such fraud was, however, surrounded by difficulties requiring the expenditure of much time and the exercise of constant watchfulness. In October, 1906, the Inspector was afforded the services of an assistant, who was instructed to obtain samples of Irish butter at certain premises in Wigan. For some

Wigan :—Margarine sold as Irish Butter.

months samples were purchased as Irish butter at the premises, and practically all proved to be anargarine. The matter was placed before the Local Authority, who decided to institute proceedings against eight persons on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The magistrates dismissed the cases against two of the defendants, bound one of the defendants to come up for judgment when called on, and sent the other five for trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions. These cases having been heard before the Recorder and a jury, the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one day to fifteen months—one to one day's imprisonment, one to three months' imprisonment, two to seven months' imprisonment, and one to fifteen months' imprisonment. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries co-operated with the Department in having the proceedings instituted, and both the Wigan Police and the Lancashire County Police rendered most valuable assistance in connection with the cases.

Visits were also paid to other centres at which there was reason to believe that margarine was being sold as Irish butter. At Glasgow the purchase as Irish butter of a large number of samples took place—the bulk of the samples proving to be margarine. It did not, however, appear that proceedings could be instituted successfully in respect of any of the samples, corroborative evidence being essential in Scotland in prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

About this time it was evident that the services of a second assistant were urgently required, and the taking of further samples in Glasgow was postponed until this additional assistance had been made available. As an example of the difficulty which confronts the Inspectors in their efforts to prevent sales of margarine as Irish butter in Glasgow, it may be mentioned that one of the Inspectors was twice assaulted while dividing, in accordance with the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, samples purchased by him.

A second Assistant was appointed in June, 1907, and Manchester, Glasgow, and other important centres were visited. At Manchester, (where the officers of the Corporation co-operated with the Inspectors), prosecutions were instituted in six cases, four in respect of margarine sold as Irish butter, and two for the sale of butter containing an excessive proportion of water. The proceedings were taken by the Executive Sanitary Officer of the Corporation. In the cases in which margarine was supplied, convictions were obtained and penalties imposed. One of the cases for the sale of butter containing excess of water was dismissed, and in the other case a warranty was pleaded in defence. In the latter case the butter was part of a consignment received by a butter merchant in Manchester from a trader in Ireland and guaranteed to contain not more than 16 per cent. of water. The cases against the retailer and wholesale dealer were dismissed. The Irish trader was fined 10s. 6d. with costs.

Formal sampling was then undertaken in Glasgow with a view to legal proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Four samples, sold as Irish butter, proving to be margarine, proceedings were instituted, in the name of the Department's Officer, against the traders concerned. When the cases came up for hearing the question was raised on behalf of the defendants, whether a private purchaser was empowered to take proceedings. The Sheriff held that a private purchaser could proceed under the Acts, the intervention of the Procurator Fiscal not being necessary. One case was then taken as a test; a conviction

Glasgow.

Taking of Samples.

**Manchester :—Sale of
Margarine as Irish
Butter.**

**Glasgow :—Margarine
sold as Irish Butter.**

was obtained, and a fine of £10 was imposed. An appeal against the decision was lodged, the grounds being that the sample had been divided into three parts instead of four as prescribed by Section 2 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, and that the Local Authority had not been requested to prosecute. The appeal was dismissed.

Fines of £3 3s. 0d., £3 3s. 0d., and £7 7s. 0d. were imposed in the three other cases.

Some cases came under notice in which there was reason to suspect that the description creamery butter was applied to butter which had been treated in a factory. In one case the Inspector was instrumental in having proceedings instituted. Comparatively large quantities of butter described as "Creamery" having been offered for sale by a firm in Cardiff, one of the Inspector's assistants was instructed to purchase a box of the butter. The purchase was made, and the butter, which was described in the invoice as "Creams," was submitted to experts, who expressed the opinion that it was not creamery butter. The Inspector brought the case before the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, who instituted proceedings against the vendors under the Merchandise Marks Act. A conviction was obtained and a fine of £5 with costs (25 guineas) was imposed.

**Sale of Foreign Eggs
as Irish.**

Considerable attention has also been given by the Inspector and his assistants to the work of preventing sales of foreign eggs as Irish. This duty is one of no small difficulty, as evidence of the actual substitution of foreign eggs for Irish is almost impossible to obtain. Nevertheless, the Inspector has succeeded in doing much in the direction of safeguarding the Irish egg trade. At Liverpool some eggs sold as Irish to the Inspector were found to have a mark indicating their Danish origin. The evidence was brought by him before the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries with a view to a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act. The Board took proceedings in the case. A conviction was obtained, and fines of £2 with costs (£10 10s.) were imposed. The Commissioner in Great Britain for the Danish Government gave evidence in support of the prosecution.

**Selling eggs labelled
Irish at prices below
market price for Irish
eggs.**

A large number of instances of exposing eggs, labelled Irish, for sale at figures much below the market price of genuine Irish eggs came under the notice of the Inspector or his assistants. The grocers concerned were interviewed in the matter, when many of them stated that they bought the eggs as Irish, but did not get a warranty that the eggs were of Irish origin. A recommendation was in each case made that in regard to future purchases such a warranty should be obtained.

The question of the placing of foreign eggs in cases of the type generally used by shippers of Irish eggs is receiving special attention.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS,
1887 AND 1891.

Markets and fairs at which tolls are authorised to be taken and actually are taken in respect of cattle, and auction marts at which cattle are habitually or periodically sold, come within the scope of the Acts. The Market Authority (the company, corporation, or person authorised to take the tolls), and the auctioneer, must provide to the satisfaction of the Department sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle. The Market Authority or auctioneer may, however, be exempted from this requirement by order of the Department.

During the period covered by this Report officers of the Department made a large number of inspections in connection with weighing accommodation at fairs and auction marts, and the attention of Market Authorities or Auctioneers, as the case might be, was drawn to the requirements of the Acts in cases in which suitable weighing facilities were not available.

New weighing machines were erected at Westport and Naas, and certain improvements were effected in the weighing accommodation, amongst other places, at Balla, Kilkenny, Lime-
rick, Templemore, and Trillick.

From the 1st July, 1906, to the 30th June, 1907, Exemption Orders were issued in respect of 34 fairs and one auction mart. At page 593 in the Appendices will be found a list showing the fairs and the mart.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. RUSSELL,
Vice-President.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 2nd June, 1908.

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

ACCOUNTS :	Page
The Parliamentary Grant,	148
The Suspense Accounts,	149
The General Cattle Diseases Fund, including the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,	150
The Endowment Fund,	152
Details of Miscellaneous Expenses,	154
Details of Special Investigations,	155
Summary of Loan Accounts,	155
 COUNCIL AND BOARDS :	
The Council of Agriculture,	158
The Agricultural Board,	166
The Board of Technical Instruction,	166
The Consultative Committee of Education,	167
 AGRICULTURE :	
Table showing the Agricultural Schemes adopted by the several County Committees, and the Amount Allocated for each Scheme, &c.,	170
Live Stock Schemes, 1907 :	
Prefatory Note,	172
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Horses,	172
Registration of Stallions,	173
Nominations of Mares,	175
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Cattle, 1907,	178
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Swine, 1907,	182
Subsidies to Agricultural and Industrial Shows, 1907,	185
Loans for the Purchase of Stallions, 1907,	186
Loans for the Purchase of Bulls, 1907,	188
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in Flax Growing,	190
Scheme of Instruction in Agriculture,	193
Scheme of Agricultural Experiments,	195
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Poultry Keeping Industry, 1906-7,	205
Scheme of Instruction in Horticulture and the Management of Bees,	210
Instruction in Butter-making,	215
Scheme of Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms,	217
Scheme of Loans for the Erection of Fencing in Counties containing Congested Districts,	219
Scheme of Winter Agricultural Classes,	220
Scheme for Encouraging the Breeding of the Irish Draught Horse,	222

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued :

	Page
List of Primary Schools, showing Grants paid in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work during 1905-6,	399
List of Day Secondary Schools, showing Grants paid in respect of Instruction in the Subjects of the Department's Programme during 1905-6,	404
List of Home Industries Classes in receipt of Aid with the amounts of the Grant paid during 1906-7,	424
Statement showing the Occupations of Students attending Schools, and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects,	425
Local Science and Art Examinations—List of Centres,	435
Summaries of Results,	443
List of "Irish Students to whom King's Prizes (Art) were awarded,	449
Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students,	450
List of Day Secondary Schools which have adopted the Department's Regulations,	455
List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department or under Local Schemes,	464
List of Primary Schools, not being National Schools, in which Instruction is recognised for Grant by the Department,	514

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE :

Report of the Dean and Council, 1905-6,	520
" Registrar, 1905-6,	531
" Dean and Council, 1906-7,	534
" Registrar, 1906-7,	545

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART :

Report of the Acting Head Master, 1905-6,	550
" " 1906-7,	554

TRANSIT AND MARKETS :

Summary of Inquiries in regard to Complaints respecting delays in Conveyance of Merchandise,	560
Summary of Results in connection with Complaints as to Rates Charged by Carrying Companies,	573
Statements as to the Working of the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.,	583
List of Analysts,	592
List of Fairs and Auction Marts in respect of which Exemption Orders under The Market and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts have been issued,	593

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND :

Report of the Director,	596
-------------------------	-----

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART :

Report of the Director,	600
" Board of Visitors of the Institutions,	629
" Trustees of the National Library of Ireland,	644
" Librarian of the National Library of Ireland,	656

ACCOUNTS.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department, and Expenses connected with the maintenance of the Science and Art Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, Royal College of Science, and Geological Survey of Ireland; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools of Science and Art, and Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Act, and under Sec. 15 (d & f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1890, and to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the Year ended 31st March, 1907, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grant,	190,166 0 0	Salaries and Wages,	47,361 17 1
Appropriations in Aid,	900 0 2	Travelling,	8,468 0 6
		Special Services and Incidental Expenses,	1,501 14 11
		Collection of Agricultural Statistics,	2,932 2 4
		Grants in Aid, under Sec. 15 (d) and (f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1890,	18,000 0 0
		Diseases of Animals—Grants in Aid,	12,200 0 0
		INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.	
		Salaries and Wages,	23,365 10 7
		Purchase of Specimens for Museum—(Grant in Aid),	2,500 0 0
		Purchase of Books for National Library—(Grant in Aid),	1,300 0 0
		Furniture, Materials, &c., and Fitting up of Objects,	1,574 16 0
		Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c. (Grant in Aid),	1,600 0 0
		Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations,	2,327 1 0
		School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c.,	273 12 2
		School of Art—Prizes, &c.,	525 8 1
		Botanic Gardens—Purchase of Seeds, Plants, Books, and Garden Sundries,	738 19 2
		Travelling,	642 0 11
		Incidental Expenses,	492 19 3
		SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART.	
		Annual Grants—Science,	2,487 10 9
		Annual Grants—Art,	2,024 14 3
		Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction in Miscellaneous Schools,	1,506 14 4
		Grants for Day Secondary Schools,	21,991 5 2
		GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.	
		Salaries,	2,128 6 2
		Travelling,	317 17 0
		Incidental Expenses,	41 3 2
		Congested Districts Board—Grant in Aid, 62 & 63 Vic. cap. 18 (s. 5),	25,000 4 0
			182,489 15 1
		Balance on 31st March, 1907,	2,675 10 10
Total	£ 191,136 6 2	Total,	£ 191,136 6 2

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

	Balance on 1st April, 1906.	Receipts in 1906-1907.	Payments in 1906-1907.	Balance on 31st March, 1907.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund),	£ s. d. 208 14 0	£ s. d. 2,300 0 0	£ s. d. 2,427 15 2	£ s. d. 80 18 10
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund),	57 14 5	1,300 0 0	1,240 2 5	111 12 0
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for La- boratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund), .	852 10 8	1,500 0 0	1,410 6 9	942 3 11
His Majesty's Stationery Office, . .	0 8 0	47 14 8	49 4 0	4 18 8
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions,	—	135 0 0	135 0 0	—
Examination Fees—South Kensington, .	104 16 6	178 8 0	543 4 6	—
Students' Deposits—Royal College of Science,	35 2 6	18 0 0	83 12 6	19 10 0
National Competition Awards, . . .	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Hire, &c., Museum Buildings, . . .	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	—
Total,	1,325 6 1	5,001 3 2	5,007 5 10	1,139 8 5

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING

Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in respect of the GENERAL PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT (IRELAND), for the Year ended 31st March,

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on 1st April, 1906—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland),	6,425 9 8	
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland, . . .	3,983 13 8	
		10,409 3 4
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND) (57 and 58 Vict., cap. 57, sec. 71 (1))—		
Assessments on Local Authorities,	10,378 4 3	
Proportion of Fines,	168 4 7	
		10,546 8 10
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), for General Expenses, including Special Expenditure for the Protection of Imported Cattle,	100 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: for the Cost of the Execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), as respects Swine Fever,	12,000 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: in respect of Expenses in connection with the Suppression of Rabies,	100 0 0	
		12,200 0 0
Salvage,		1,371 1 7
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57 section 73 (3)),		—
Total,	£	24,456 13 9

THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-1907, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND)—		
Repayments to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, secs. 71 and 72),	6,416	5 7
Fees,	19	1 0
Travelling Expenses,	3	18 8
Miscellaneous Expenses,	0	2 2
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 73 (3)),	—	
		6,430 7 5
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
General Expenses—		
Salaries (including the Pay of the Staff employed in Cleansing, Disinfection, Branding, &c.),	6,011	8 5
Fees,	388	2 0
Travelling Expenses,	2,322	8 8
Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Swine,	4,393	11 2
Miscellaneous (including the Cost of Requisites for Cleansing and Disinfection, and Casual Labour in Killing, Burying, Branding and Removal of Animals, and other Petty Expenses),	773	3 5
Total General Expenses,		13,895 15 3
Rabies Expenses—		
Salaries and Fees,	—	
Travelling,	—	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	—	
Total Rabies Expense		—
Balance 31st March, 1907—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland),	10,472	11 1
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,	3,061	2 0
		14,133 13 1
Total,	£	34,466 15 9

ENDOWMENT

[Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act Industries, and Technical Instruction; Agriculture and Technical

Account of NET RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in respect

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vic., c. 59.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.		
		£	s.	d.
	Balance on 1st April, 1900,	51,250	10	8
	Parliamentary Grants—			
15 (d.)	Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, 60 and 61 Vic., c. 60,	12,000	0	0
15 (f.)	Sum representing the Amount of Expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connexion with instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such instruction given in Elementary National Schools,	5,000	0	0
		15,000	0	0
	Local Taxation (Ireland) Account—			
15 (a.)	Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic., c. 60, sec. 5,	75,000	0	0
—	Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No. 2 Act), 1902, 2 Edw. VII., c. 33,	5,000	0	0
		80,000	0	0
15 (b.)	Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual Sum payable,	75,000	0	0
15 (c.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund—54 and 55 Vic., c. 43, s. 35 (5), Loans Repayments and Dividends from Investment,	3,705	15	3
—	Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited,	11,128	7	6
—	Proceeds of sale of Securities,	—		
—	Steamer Reserve Fund—Interest on £5,000 invested,	150	18	2
—	Contribution from Ireland Development Grant (Grant in Aid), 2 Edw. VII., c. 23,	7,000	0	0
—	Contribution payable by Congested Districts Board in respect of Agricultural Schemes transferred to Department,	2,000	0	0
—	Insurance of Live Stock—Net Receipts,	100	2	5
—	Loans for Bulls, Stallions, Pasteurising Plant, &c., and to Agricultural Credit Societies [Repayments],	3,395	4	4
	Total,	226,468	18	4

FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except as a, b, d, e, f), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 and 63 Vict., ch. 50.]

of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vic. c. 50.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.
		£ s. d.
16-1 (a.)	Buildings, Fittings, and Appliances, Royal Veterinary College of Ireland.	19 19 8
" (b.)	Purchasing and Stocking additional Land, and providing suitable Buildings, Fittings, and Appliances for the Munster Institution.	2,115 0 6
	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—	
" (c) i.	County Boroughs.	27,647 3 11
" (c) ii.	Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making inquiries and collecting, &c., information for the purposes of Technical Instruction.	*43,351 5 8
—	Ireland Development Grant.	4,549 6 4
16-1 (d.)	Sea Fisheries (including £2,728 19s. 11d. expended on Marine Works).	10,421 13 3
16 (a.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, 54 and 55 Vic., c. 48 [Advances].	2,323 2 2
16-1 (e.)	Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office.	494 12 11
" (f.)	Travelling and Subsistence of Members of the Council and Boards.	850 18 0
16 (4)	Invested in Securities.	
—	Suspense Account.	2 3 3
16-1 (g.)	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board—	
	Agriculture and other Rural Industries (including Expenses incurred under Section 17)—	
	Agricultural Instruction:	
	Albert Agricultural College.	5,609 14 10
	Munster Institute.	2,954 8 2
	Atorney Agricultural Station.	2,800 8 8
	Ballynasee do.	3,741 0 7
	Clonsilla do.	4,312 7 10
	Ulster Dairy School.	4,517 15 2
	Agricultural Schools and Classes.	4,782 13 9
	Royal College of Science.	2,637 15 6
	Itinerant Instruction.	7,431 16 10
	Pioneer Lectures, Judging of Farms, &c.	1,401 10 3
	Forestry.	7,696 8 3
	Improvement of Live Stock.	11,070 18 1
	Special Assistance to Agricultural and other Shows.	182 18 10
	Votes to County Committees	
	Live Stock Schemes.	12,770 5 8
	Other Agricultural Schemes.	13,964 9 0
	Shows.	3,980 1 6
	General Administration.	6,953 10 5
	Improvement of Creameries.	3,732 6 9
	Loans for Bulls, Stallions, &c., and to Agricultural Credit Societies (Advances).	7,348 6 9
	Special Investigations.	7,075 9 2
	Rural and other Industries.	2,733 1 8
	Marine Works.	2,300 17 6
	Sea and Island Fisheries.	2,324 15 6
	Travelling of Members of Special Committees.	140 2 7
	Miscellaneous Expenses.	8,995 7 9
		224,038 19 7
	BALANCE ON 31st MARCH, 1907.	32,428 18 9
		£256,468 18 4

* This sum includes a Grant of £7,500 from the Agricultural Board expended on Manual Instruction and the teaching of Domestic Economy in Rural Districts.

**DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the
Year ended 31st March, 1907.**

Sub-Head.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Louis Exhibition,	124 18 8	743 1 7	618 2 11*
Grant to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society,	3,700 0 0	—	3,700 0 0
Expenses of Organising Agricultural Credit Societies,	203 7 7	—	203 7 7
Journal and Leaflets,	311 0 3	—	311 0 3
Technical and Clerical Assistance,	629 14 1	9 13 6	619 15 7
Transit of Produce,	70 10 9	—	70 10 9
Motor Service,	123 5 6	15 19 11	107 5 7
Circulating School Exhibits,	343 15 1	—	343 15 1
Cost of Inspection under Food and Drugs, &c., &c.,	630 7 3	3 0 1	626 7 2
Erection of Notice Boards, Carriage of Leaflets, &c.,	12 12 6	—	12 12 6
Railway, &c., Rates Inquiries,	404 6 0	—	404 6 0
Inspection of Seed Potatoes,	24 2 6	—	24 2 6
Expenses of Candidates tested for Appointments,	139 14 6	—	139 14 6
Munster-Connaught Exhibition,	1,374 11 7	—	1,374 11 7
Village Libraries,	55 9 2	—	55 9 2
Interests of Irish Agricultural Produce in Great Britain,	1,141 8 1	—	1,141 8 1
Exhibitions of Irish Produce in Great Britain	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Law Charges (Stamps on Bonds, &c.),	11 2 0	—	11 2 0
Sundry,	4 2 6	—	4 2 6
Total,	9,799 7 10	304 0 1	9,495 7 9

* Net Receipts.

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES HELD ON 31st MARCH, 1907:

	£ s. d.
Local Loans Stocks,	250,000 0 0
Guaranteed Land Stock (Mature),	65,350 4 9
Ditto,	5,437 11 2
Guaranteed 2½ % Stock, 1903,	58,693 19 1
Consols,	20,000 0 0
Total,	£379,431 15 0

FUND FOR WHICH SECURITY IS HELD:

Endowment,	ditto.
ditto,	(Steamer Reserve Fund.)
ditto,	(Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.)

**DETAILS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the
Year ended 31st March, 1907.**

	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flax Scheme,	1,594 9 8	363 13 5	1,231 18 3
Pig-feeding Experiments,	861 15 6	273 2 8	578 12 10
Cheese-making Experiments,	1,194 2 8	2,130 4 5	936 1 9*
Peat Experiments,	875 5 2	—	875 5 2
Poultry Industry,	3,937 4 11	2,726 7 1	1,210 17 10
Potatoes,	703 11 0	35 3 7	668 7 5
Horticulture,	2,622 12 7	72 14 5	2,120 18 2
Tobacco Growing,	1,554 9 10	25 0 0	1,329 9 10
Seed Testing,	201 13 3	20 1 3	182 12 0
Analyses,	232 13 8	0 14 9	231 13 9
Calf-feeding Experiments,	—	10 0 0	10 0 0*
Purification of Creamery Sewage,	—	69 0 0	69 0 0*
Nitro-culture,	25 12 0	—	25 12 0
Bee-keeping,	2 5 0	—	2 5 0
Cattle Mortality and Diseases in Farm Animals,	346 11 9	28 8 2	318 3 7
Technical Aid to Industries (Cider Making, Fruit Drying, &c.),	396 12 10	0 2 0	396 10 10
Barley Experiments,	708 14 0	450 9 1	258 4 11
Fruit Preserving Industry,	—	1,448 3 8	1,448 3 3*
Total,	16,188 13 8	7,613 4 8	7,575 9 2

* Net Receipts.

SUMMARY of LOAN ACCOUNTS on 31st March, 1907.

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1906.		Loans issued in 1906-7.		Principal repaid in 1906-7.	Interest received in 1906-7.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1907.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Bulls,	269	4,317 10 4	139	3,389 17 10	3,599 5 8	128 4 3	248	4,508 8 6
For the purchase of Stallions,	48	4,215 3 0	5	460 13 4	1,634 5 8	98 13 2	44	3,047 10 8
To Agricultural Banks,	163	9,738 0 0	14	925 0 0	542 10 0	288 3 11	168	10,060 10 0
For erection of Pasteurising Plant in Creameries,*	28	1,844 0 0	—	—	803 0 0	38 9 7	14	691 0 0
For Hand Separators,	38	104 17 6	—	—	104 17 6	3 5 11	—	—
For Industrial Development,	1	599 0 0	1	60 0 0	22 17 4	0 13 9	2	627 2 8
For erection of Village Halls,	2	180 0 0	1	77 0 0	20 0 0	4 10 0	3	930 0 0
Total,	636	21,389 16 10	155	5,551 11 2	6,726 16 2	661 19 7	469	19,264 11 10

* Loan remitted: Oryan Creameries, Ltd., £350 Principal, and £21 18s. 2d. Interest.

COUNCIL AND BOARDS

1907.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Council and Boards, 1907.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1907.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]

Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

LEINSTER (36 Members).

Name.	Address.
Anderson, Robert A.,	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Brennan, Gerald J., J.P.,	Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.
Briacco, Algernon T. F., J.P.,	Curristown House, Killuasan, Co. Westmeath.
Brown, Stephen J., J.P.,	Ard Caion, Naas, Co. Kildare.
Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L.,	Borrmount Manor, Ransackerthy, Co. Wexford.
Byrne, Thomas J., J.P.,	Rossmakua, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
Carew, Thomas M.,	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath.
Cogan, Denis J.,	115, Thomas-street, Dublin.
CConnellan, Major J. H., D.L.,	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
Corbet, William M.,	Killoigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Delany, Thomas W.,	Longford.
Delany, William, M.P.,	Roskeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Donohoe, James, J.P.,	Abbey House, Ennisackerthy, Co. Wexford.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Everard, Colonel Nugent T., H.M.L.,	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.
French, Peter, M.P.,	Bridgetown, Wexford.
Field, William, M.P.,	Blackrook, Co. Dublin.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.,	University College, Dublin.
Galvin, James,	Mount Avon, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
Goodbody, Marcus, J.P.,	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Blackrook, Co. Dublin.
Hanlon, Patrick,	Grangeforth, Carlow.
Heydon, Stephen,	Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Kavanagh, Walter M'M., J.P., D.L.,	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P.	Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
King, Nicholas B.	Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

LEINSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
M'Carthy, James,	Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
MacMahon, James, J.P.,	Ballyroan, Abbeyfeix, Queen's County.
Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., D.L.,	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kil- dare.
Meehan, Patrick A., J.P., M.P.,	Maryborough, Queen's County.
Mooney, Joseph, J.P.,	Cabra Lodge, Cabra, Co. Dublin.
Murphy, George F., J.P.,	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
Peacocks, Charles H., J.P.,	Belmont, Wexford.
Reynolds, Henry,	Ballinalea, Edgeworthstown, Co. Long- ford.
Rosdson, William R.,	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
Wilson, James Mackay, J.P.,	Garvagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.

ULSTER (27 Members).

Name.	Address.
Andrews, The Right Hon. Thomas, P.O., D.L.	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L.,	Castle Archdale, Irvinestown, Co. Fer- managh.
Barbour, Frank,	Malt House, Farm Stables, Welles- bourne, Warwick.
Barton, H. D. M., F.S.I.,	The Bush, Antrim.
Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A.,	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Lon- donderry.
Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L.,	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
Huston, Robert T., M.R.C.V.S.,	The Mall, Armagh.
Jordan, Jeremias, M.P.,	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

ULSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Keenan, John, J.P., . . .	Lairtim, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P., . . .	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
Lynch, Francis J., . . .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
McCance, John S. F., J.P., . . .	Woodbourne, Duanmurry, Co. Antrim.
McClure, Thomas A., J.P., . . .	Rose Lodge, Killylea, Co. Armagh.
McGlynn, The Rt. Rev. Monsignor, P.P., V.G.	Parochial House, Stranlar, Co. Donegal.
McKenna, T. P., J.P., . . .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
Montgomery, H. de P., D.I., . . .	Blossingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L., . . .	Ballydivity, Dervock, Co. Antrim.
Murnaghan, George, M.P., . . .	Lisnally House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
O'Carroll, Rev. Laurence, P.P., . . .	Rockcerry, Co. Monaghan.
Patrick, Captain John, J.P., . . .	Dunmaining, Glarryford, Co. Antrim.
Rando, Robert H. S., J.P., D.L., . . .	Wilmont, Duanmurry, Co. Antrim.
Rebb, Alexander, J.P., . . .	Ballybeen House, Dundonald, Co. Down.
Sharman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.
Smyth, William, J.P., . . .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Stoney, Captain T. Butler, J.P., D.L., . . .	Oakfield Park, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
Toal, Thomas, J.P., . . .	Smithboro', Monaghan.

MUNSTER (24 Members).

Name.	Address.
Barter, Richard, J.P., . . .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
Byrne, James, J.P., . . .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
Coghlan, Captain William C., J.P., . . .	Dromina, Woodstown P.O., Co. Waterford.
Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P., . . .	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
Corcoran, Thomas, J.P., . . .	Honeymount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Cusmins, Edmund, J.P., . . .	Brookhill, Pethard, Co. Tipperary.
Duggan, Thomas, . . .	The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., . . .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

MUNSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
M'Donald, William, J.P., . . .	Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Manning, Patrick S., . . .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Mesal, Michael, J.P., . . .	Dromelby, Coorsclare, Co. Clare.
Mockair, Patrick, . . .	John-street, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
Nolan, Michael J., J.P., . . .	Moyvane House, Newtownsandes, Co. Kerry.
Nugent, Edmond, J.P., . . .	Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
O'Callaghan, Cornelius, J.P., . . .	Allamount House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
O'Dwyer, William White, . . .	Spring House, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.
O'Gorman, David Leo, . . .	Janeville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
O'Gorman, George, . . .	Kilkneedan, Farranfore, Co. Kerry.
Power, Thomas, . . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Ryan, Hugh P., . . .	Roskeen, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Sheehy, Timothy, . . .	Market-street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
Trench, George F., J.P., . . .	Abboylands, Ardfer, Co. Kerry.

CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

Name.	Address.
Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., P.C., H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
Conroy, John C. (Solr.), . . .	St. Francis street, Galway.
Costello, P. J., . . .	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Diggs, Rev. Joseph G., M.A., . . .	Clooneohair, Lough Rynn R.S.O., Co. Leitrim.
Flynn, Patrick, J.P., . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
Galvin, John, . . .	Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
Gore-Booth, Sir Jocelyn, Bart., D.L., . . .	Lisadell, Sligo.
Griffin, Thomas G., . . .	Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
MacGuire, James P., . . .	Rooskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
M'Hugh, P. A., M.P., . . .	Sligo.
M'Loughlin, Rev. P., P.P., . . .	Glennade, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
Meehan, Rev. Joseph, P.P., . . .	Belhaven, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
Morrin, Daniel, . . .	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P., . . .	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.
O'Dowd, John, M.P., . . .	Bunnasadden, Co. Sligo.

II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1907.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

LEINSTER (86 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Carlow,	Kavanagh, Walter M.M., J.P., D.L. Hanlon, Patrick, .	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow. Grangeforth, Carlow.
Dublin,	O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., . Mooney, Joseph, J.P., .	Kinsely House, Malabide, Co. Dublin. Cabra Lodge, Cabra, Co. Dublin.
Kildare,	Ronaldson, William R., . Heydon, Stephen, .	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Kilkenny,	Connellan, Major J. H., D.L. Brenan, Gerald J., J.P., .	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.
King's Co.,	Dolany, William, M.P., . Corbet, William M., .	Roskeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County. Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Longford,	Reynolds, Henry, . Wilson, James Mackay, J.P.,	Ballinaloo, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford. Garvagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
Louth,	King, Nicholas B., . M'Carthy, James, .	Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk, Co. Louth. Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
Meath,	Everard, Colonel Nugent T., H.M.L. Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P.,	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath. Rathoore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
Queen's Co.,	Meenan, Patrick A., J.P., M.P. MacMahon, James, J.P., .	Maryborough, Queen's County. Ballyroan, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.
Westmeath,	Downes, Robert, J.P., . Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P.,	Russeltown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. Curristown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.
Wexford,	Peacocke, Charles H., J.P., Donohoe, James, J.P., .	Belmont, Wexford. Abbey House, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Wicklow,	Cogan, Denis J., . Galvin, James, .	115, Thomas-street, Dublin. Mount Avon, Rathdrum, County Wicklow.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

LEINSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Anderson, Robert A., .	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
	Brown, Stephen J., J.P., .	Ard Caen, Naas, Co. Kildare.
	Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L.,	Borrmount Manor, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
	Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., .	Rossmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
	Carew, Thomas M., .	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. West- meath.
	Delany, Thomas W., .	Longford.
	French, Peter, M.P., .	Bridgetown, Wexford.
	Field, William, M.P., .	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
	Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, Dublin.
	Goodbody, Marcus, J.P., .	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Black- rock, Co. Dublin.
	Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., D.L.	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
	Murphy, George R., J.P., .	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.

ULSTER (27 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Antrim,	Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L.	Ballydivity, Derrook, Co. Antrim.
	Patrick, Captain John, J.P.,	Dunminning, Glarryford, Co. Antrim.
Armagh,	Huston, Robt. T., M.R.C.V.S.	The Mall, Armagh.
	McClure, Thomas A., J.P., .	Rose Lodge, Killylea, Co. Armagh.
Cavan,	McKenna, T. P., J.P.,	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
	Lynch, Francis J., .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
Donegal,	Stoney, Capt. T. Butler, J.P., D.L.	Oakfield Park, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
	McGlynn, The Rt. Rev. Mon- signor, P.P., V.G.	Parochial House, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
Down,	Andrews, Rt. Hon. Thomas, P.C., D.L.	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
	Smvth, William, J.P., .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Fermanagh,	Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L.	Castle Archdale, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
	Jordan, Joremiash, M.P., .	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Londonderry,	Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
	Keevan, John, J.P., .	Laltrim, Castledawson, Co. London- derry.
Monaghan,	O'Clairain, Rev. Laurence, P.P.	Rockcorry, Co. Monaghan.
	Toal, Thomas, J.P., .	Smithboro', Monaghan.
Tyrone,	Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.,	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
	Murnaghan, George, M.P.,	Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

ULSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Barbour, Frank, . . .	Malt House, Farm Stables, Wellesbourne, Warwick.
	Barton, Henry D. M., F.S.I.,	The Bush, Antrim.
	Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A.,	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
	Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L.	Brook Hall, Londonderry
	Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P.,	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
	McCance, John S. F., J.P.,	Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
	Reade, Robert H.S., J.P., D.L.	Wilmont, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
	Robb, Alexander, J.P., .	Ballybeen House, Duncald, Co. Down.
	Sherman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.

MUNSTER (24 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
<i>Clare,</i> .	Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., .	Cookreagh, Bolyke, Co. Clare.
	Moscal, Michael, J.P., .	Dromelthy, Co. Clare.
<i>Cork,</i> .	O'Callaghan, Cornelius, J.P.,	Altamont House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
	M'Donald, William, J.P., .	Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
	O'Gorman, David Leo, .	Janeville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
	Sheeby, Timothy, .	Market-street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
<i>Kerry,</i> .	O'Gorman, George, .	Kilkneedan, Farranfure, Co. Kerry.
	Nolan, Michael J., J.P., .	Moyvane House, Newtownards, Co. Kerry.
<i>Limerick,</i> .	Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P.	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
	O'Dwyer, William White, .	Spring House, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.
<i>Tipperary, N.R.,</i>	Corcoran, Thomas, J.P., .	Honeymount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
	Duggan, Thomas, .	The Castle, Two-Mile-Barr, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
<i>Tipperary, S.R.,</i>	Manning, Patrick S., .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
	Moclair, Patrick, .	John-street, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.
<i>Waterford,</i> .	Power, Thomas, .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
	Nugent, Edmond, J.P., .	Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

MUNSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Barter, Richard, J.P., .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
	Byrne, James, J.P., .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
	Coghlan, Captain Win. C., J.P.	Dromina, Woodstown P.O., Co. Waterford.
	Cummins, Edmond, J.P., .	Brookhill, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
	Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
	Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
	Ryan, Hugh P., .	Roskeen, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
	Trench, George F., J.P., .	Abbeylands, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.

CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Galway, .	Conroy, John C. (Solr.), .	St. Francis-street, Galway.
	Griffin, Thomas G., .	Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
Leitrim, .	M'Loughlin, Rev. P., P.P., .	Glenade, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
	Flynn, Patrick, J.P., .	Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
Mayo, .	Costello, P. J., .	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Morrin, Daniel, .	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Roscommon, .	Galvin, John, .	Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
	MacGuire, James P., .	Roskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
Sligo, .	O'Dowd, John, M.P., .	Bunnaadden, Co. Sligo.
	M'Hugh, P. A., M.P., .	Sligo.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., P.C., H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
	Digges, Rev. Joseph G., M.A.	Clooncshair, Lough Rynn R.S.O., Co. Leitrim.
	Gore-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart., D.L.	Lissadell, Sligo.
	Meehan, Rev. Joseph, C.C., .	Belhavel, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
	Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P.	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.

III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members.*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P., .	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Daly, Very Rev. Canon, D.D.	Diocesan College, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Downes, Robert, J.P., .	Russellstown, Mullingar, .	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., H.M.L.	Randlstown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart., D.L.	Lissadoll, Sligo, . .	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam.	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
McDonald, William, J.P., .	Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Tronchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., .	Kinscally House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Robb, Alexander, J.P., .	Billyboon House, Dundonald, Co. Down.	Ulster Provincial Committee.

IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(23 Members.*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank, . . .	Malt House, Farm Stables, Wellashbourne, Warwick.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo, . . .	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Crozier, James, J.P., V.S.,	26, Montpelier Hill, Dublin	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunn, Christopher J., J.P.,	1, Mount Vardon-terrace, Wollington-road, Cork.	The Department.
Edmondson, Thomas, J.P.,	Creevagh, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the Co. Dublin Urban Districts.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Goff, Sir William G. Davis, Bart., J.P., D.L.	Glanville, Waterford, .	Waterford County Borough Council.

* By section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the President and Vice-President of the Department are *ex-officio* Members of the Board.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor- park, Belfast.	The Department.
Joly, John, B.A.I., Sc.D., F.R.S.	Somerset, Temple-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.	The Department.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P.	Limerick, .	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.,	St. Joseph's, Galway, .	The Department.
Lyon, Alderman Abraham, J.P.	Altona House, Howth- road, Clontarf, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Macartney, William, J.P.,	Thornview, Clifton Park, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
McLearn, Sir William, J.P.,	Carrickmore House, Lon- donderry.	Londonderry County Bo- rough Council.
Magee, Patrick Joseph, .	49, Victoria-street, Bel- fast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of Na- tional Education.
Power, Thomas, . . .	Dungarvan, Co. Water- ford.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
Sisk, Richard, . . .	126, Evergreen-road, Cork,	Cork County Borough Council.
Starkie, William J. M., M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlbo- rough-street, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
Taylor, Alexander, .	99, Donegall-street, Bel- fast.	Belfast County Borough Council.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
(5 Members.)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
T. W. Russell, M.P., Vice- President of the Depart- ment.	Department of Agricul- ture and Technical In- struction, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlbo- rough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical In- struction.
T. P. Gill.	Department of Agricul- ture and Technical In- struction, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

AGRICULTURE

TABLE showing by Counties the Agricultural Schemes adopted by the several allocated from the joint fund for the purpose of each scheme, contributions and to the

COUNTY.	Itinerant Instruction in Agri- culture.	Agri- cultural Classes.	Poultry.	Butter- making.	Horti- culture and Bee- keeping.	Cottage and Farm Prizes.	Live Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	400 0 0	200 0 0	445 0 0	—	120 0 0	100 0 0	(a)1,200 0 0
Armagh, ...	330 0 0	180 0 0	240 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	335 0 0
Carlow, ...	376 0 0	180 0 0	187 0 0	00 0 0	—	36 0 0	318 0 0
Cavan, ...	—	280 0 0	314 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	186 0 0	705 0 0
Clare, ...	350 0 0	—	220 0 0	00 0 0	—	242 0 0	570 0 0
Cork, ...	(b)1,219 0 0	000 0 0	631 0 0	234 0 0	208 0 0	270 0 0	1,740 0 0
Donegal, ...	350 0 0	—	425 0 0	264 0 0	186 0 0	600 0 0	842 0 0
Down, ...	217 0 0	(c)250 0 0	324 0 0	122 0 0	174 0 0	250 0 0	1,210 0 0
Dublin, ...	212 0 0	—	—	—	—	50 0 0	700 0 0
Fermanagh, ...	300 0 0	—	172 0 0	—	251 0 0	54 0 0	545 0 0
Galway, ...	350 0 0	—	300 0 0	150 0 0	250 0 0	316 0 0	975 0 0
Kerry, ...	350 0 0	—	235 0 0	100 0 0	175 0 0	—	1,000 0 0
Kildare, ...	310 0 0	160 0 0	270 0 0	154 0 0	356 0 0	328 0 0	575 0 0
Kilkenny, ...	353 0 0	—	350 0 0	123 0 0	230 0 0	112 0 0	385 0 0
King's, ...	300 0 0	—	183 0 0	103 0 0	189 0 0	175 0 0	420 0 0
Leitrim, ...	359 0 0	—	145 0 0	110 0 0	30 0 0	175 0 0	402 0 0
Limerick, ...	350 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	180 0 0	162 0 0	1,340 0 0
Londonderry, ...	320 0 0	—	236 0 0	—	—	31 0 0	570 0 0
Longford, ...	325 0 0	—	243 0 0	—	—	70 0 0	380 0 0
Louth, ...	363 0 0	—	272 0 0	99 0 0	—	70 0 0	354 0 0
Mayo, ...	360 0 0	—	290 0 0	300 0 0	215 0 0	240 0 0	750 0 0
Meath, ...	360 0 0	—	332 0 0	164 0 0	204 0 0	403 0 0	820 0 0
Monaghan, ...	350 0 0	(d)220 0 0	300 0 0	78 0 0	210 0 0	109 0 0	565 0 0
Queen's, ...	325 0 0	—	102 0 0	112 0 0	140 0 0	121 0 0	470 0 0
Rooscommon, ...	350 0 0	—	180 0 0	120 0 0	190 0 0	187 0 0	595 0 0
Sligo, ...	—	300 0 0	135 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	—	575 0 0
Tipperary, N.R.	350 0 0	300 0 0	309 0 0	100 0 0	135 0 0	154 0 0	565 0 0
Tipperary, S.R.	368 0 0	—	231 0 0	—	180 0 0	210 0 0	849 0 0
Tyrone, ...	370 0 0	300 0 0	402 0 0	—	202 0 0	206 0 0	1,080 0 0
Waterford, ...	350 0 0	—	221 0 0	99 0 0	168 0 0	42 0 0	370 0 0
Westmeath, ...	320 0 0	—	238 0 0	126 0 0	173 0 0	448 0 0	700 0 0
Wexford, ...	400 0 0	333 0 0	334 0 0	121 0 0	250 0 0	227 0 0	335 0 0
Wicklow, ...	380 0 0	—	241 0 0	126 0 0	189 0 0	145 0 0	880 0 0

(a) Cushendall Pony Scheme £100.

(c) Grant from Henry Trust Fund.

(b) £485 for prizes under Tillage Scheme

(d) For Agricultural School.

County Committees for the Year ended 30th September, 1907; the amount and the proportions of the total allocation chargeable to local Department's Grant respectively.

Subsidies to Shows.	Flax	Grant for Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Administration, including Secretary's Salary and Expenses.	Total.	Contribution from Rates.	Contribution from Department.	Rate Raised.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
270 0 0	220 0 0	27 0 0	400 0 0	3,412 0 0	1,419 4 5	1,992 15 7	1,245 0 0
215 0 0	130 0 0	—	275 0 0	2,170 0 0	883 17 7	1,286 2 5	714 0 0
100 0 0	—	—	188 0 0	1,443 0 0	451 0 0	992 0 0	550 0 0
235 0 0	—	9 0 0	300 0 0	2,809 0 0	1,032 17 9	1,316 2 3	1,065 0 0
110 0 0	—	15 0 0	220 0 0	1,827 0 0	650 0 0	1,177 0 0	642 0 0
160 0 0	—	54 0 0	625 0 0	5,312 0 0	2,627 11 5	3,684 8 7	2,116 0 0
360 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	412 0 0	3,609 0 0	1,334 12 0	2,224 8 0	1,200 0 0
300 0 0	—	10 0 0	660 0 0	3,417 0 0	1,335 11 1	1,811 2 3	1,385 0 0
200 0 0	—	—	185 0 0	1,317 0 0	546 13 6	759 19 10	790 0 0
170 0 0	30 0 0	9 0 0	210 0 0	1,780 0 0	663 4 2	1,022 15 10	948 0 0
330 0 0	—	16 0 0	275 0 0	3,068 0 0	1,173 0 0	1,825 0 0	914 0 0
185 0 0	—	15 0 0	290 0 0	2,560 0 0	940 0 0	1,610 0 0	1,162 0 0
240 0 0	—	27 0 0	345 0 0	2,755 0 0	1,137 0 0	1,618 0 0	1,400 0 0
280 0 0	—	9 0 0	358 0 0	2,544 0 0	1,042 0 0	1,602 0 0	1,424 0 0
290 0 0	—	25 0 0	300 0 0	1,880 0 0	745 0 0	1,135 0 0	937 0 0
110 0 0	—	5 0 0	210 0 0	1,405 0 0	500 0 0	900 0 0	577 0 0
200 0 0	—	18 0 0	202 0 0	2,742 0 0	1,129 15 5	1,642 4 7	850 0 0
72 0 0	100 0 0	—	270 0 0	1,610 0 0	649 11 1	959 8 11	605 0 0
144 0 0	—	—	211 0 0	1,373 0 0	530 0 0	863 0 0	500 0 0
124 0 0	—	27 0 0	230 0 0	1,635 0 0	591 0 0	944 0 0	803 0 0
230 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	270 0 0	2,705 0 0	1,062 0 0	1,703 0 0	1,293 0 0
250 0 0	—	27 0 0	319 0 0	2,005 0 0	1,242 0 0	1,756 0 0	1,680 0 0
230 0 0	01 0 0	9 0 0	270 0 0	2,288 0 0	972 8 11	1,415 11 1	1,000 0 0
190 0 0	—	—	202 0 0	1,731 0 0	680 5 8	1,061 15 4	1,000 0 0
260 0 0	—	10 0 0	224 0 0	2,037 0 0	742 18 0	1,314 4 0	1,258 0 0
230 0 0	—	10 0 0	255 0 0	1,845 0 0	658 0 0	987 0 0	800 0 0
260 0 0	—	—	247 0 0	2,496 0 0	1,020 9 2	1,475 10 10	1,140 0 0
180 0 0	—	27 0 0	330 0 0	2,411 0 0	938 13 4	1,423 6 8	709 0 0
300 0 0	—	0 0 0	584 0 0	3,327 0 0	1,380 15 7	1,937 4 5	1,710 0 0
100 0 0	—	18 0 0	280 0 0	1,643 0 0	643 11 5	1,001 8 7	538 0 0
275 0 0	—	18 0 0	235 0 0	2,563 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,513 0 0	1,206 0 0
240 0 0	—	45 0 0	290 0 0	3,150 0 0	1,224 8 10	1,855 11 2	1,460 0 0
140 0 0	—	27 0 0	317 0 0	2,185 0 0	882 0 0	1,303 0 0	1,056 0 0

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LIVE STOCK SCHEMES, 1907.

PREFATORY NOTE.

An important modification has been made in the Horse scheme on the recommendation of a number of County Committees. Approved Irish Draught and Half-bred stallions will in future be eligible to serve nominated mares, and if County Committees so desire they are empowered to require a deposit in the case of each nominated mare, and to brand all mares selected for nominations.

In the Cattle scheme, in accordance with the suggestion of some County Committees, provision has been made to enable County Committees if they deem it advisable, (1) to require applicants for premium bulls to deposit a sum not exceeding £2 for each bull; (2) to cancel the award of a premium in the case of a bull which may be sold out of the county before the minimum number of services prescribed has been effected; (3) to require owners of premium bulls to exhibit their animals at a show subsidised by the County Committee; and (4) to require that a premium bull shall be retained in the district until 1st September, 1907.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE
BREEDS OF HORSES, 1907.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Objects of
scheme.

1 The main objects of this scheme are to encourage the improvement of Horse Breeding in Ireland by inducing stallion owners to keep suitable and sound sires of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing farmers to retain their best young mares for breeding purposes. When arranging the details of this scheme to suit local requirements each County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, or County Committee of Agriculture as the case may be, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, is requested to secure to small farmers as large a share of the resulting benefits as is practicable.

Provision of
funds.

2 The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses in a county will depend on—(1) the amount provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration
of funds.

3 The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes comprising the grant from the Department and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 6 and 7.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year, and whose duties must first be approved by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock. Appointment of Secretary.

5. It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, all details of schemes proposed for his county. Details of schemes to be approved by Department.
No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

6. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that Committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock. Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department, but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of authorising any payment in connection with these schemes. Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely for nominations of mares. Allocation of funds.

9. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of registered stallions in any county for the purposes of this scheme, the Department may provide for such county, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, in either of the following ways, viz. :— Special provision for certain districts.

(1.) By assisting approved applicants, whether individuals or associations, to buy suitable stallions under the Department's scheme of loans for the purchase of stallions.

(2.) By giving premiums, upon terms to be prescribed, for approved stallions in the hands of private owners, who are prepared to send such stallions to districts to be approved by the Department.

REGISTRATION OF PURE-BRED STALLIONS, AND SELECTION OF IRISH DRAUGHT AND HALF-BRED SIRE.

10. Thoroughbred stallions may be registered for any county in Ireland. Breeds of stallions to be recognised.

All Clydesdale and Shire stallions registered in 1906 may again be offered for registration under this scheme for the particular districts in which they were registered during that year, but no other stallions of these breeds will be accepted for registration in 1907 except for the Province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Louth, and the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork.

Irish Draught and Half-bred stallions may be accepted for any county in Ireland.

11. The Department will publish a Register of Pure-bred Stallions as well as a List of the Irish Draught and Half-bred Sires approved for service under this scheme. Owners of suitable stallions are invited to apply to have their horses placed on the Register, or on the List as the case may be, subject to the provisions of this scheme. A stallion, to be entitled to a subsidy in the form of nominations, or a premium, must be registered or accepted for registration in the Department's Register of Stallions for the year 1907, or be entered, or accepted for entry, in the List of approved Irish Draught and Half-bred Sires for 1907. Register of Pure-bred Stallions.

List of other recognised Sires.

Copies of the Register and of the List, when published, may be had free of charge on application to the Department.

Conditions of
acceptance for
entry on
Register or
List.

12. (1.) Owners offering their stallions under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the arrangements as to place and method of inspection will be given.

(2.) Thoroughbred stallions, to qualify for registration, must be entered in Weatherby's Stud Book, or, if Clydesdale or Shire, be entered in the stud book of the respective breed. If required the stallion owner or (if the stallion is being purchased with a view to registration in Ireland) the vendor must produce a certificate from the keeper of the stud book to the effect that the stallion offered for registration is entered in the stud book or will duly appear in the next volume.

(3.) No application will be considered in which every particular required in the form of application is not supplied.

(4.) No application in respect of a two-year-old stallion will be considered.

(5.) The owner of a stallion accepted under this scheme must agree to permit that stallion to serve not less than twenty, nor more than fifty nominated mares, which are entitled to his services. This regulation is subject, however, to the conditions stated in Clauses 22 (9 and 10) and 30.

(6.) Stallions approved under this scheme will be accepted for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to other districts. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which he was not accepted, the name of such stallion shall be removed from the Register or List, as the case may be.

Forms of
Application.

13. Forms of application for the purposes of this scheme may be had from the Department.

One of these forms, accurately filled up in every particular and signed by the owner or his agent, must be lodged in or sent by post so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 30th day of September, 1906.

Applications received subsequent to that date, and before the 1st day of November, 1906, must be accompanied by a fee of £1. Thereafter a fee of £5 must accompany each application.

Imported
stallions, not
previously at
stud.

14. (1.) Applications in respect of stallions imported into Ireland after the 30th day of September, 1906, or for stallions in Ireland which have not previously been used for stud purposes, will be considered without fee if received on any date up to the 31st of March, 1907. Their entry in the published Register or in the List for 1907 cannot, however, be guaranteed, but the owners of such stallions will be accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the owners of stallions appearing in the printed Register or List.

(2.) Persons in Ireland intending to import stallions or to buy stallions already located in Ireland are advised not to complete the purchase until the stallions have been accepted under this scheme. [See clause 13.]

(3.) The Department will, as far as practicable, supply the services of their Inspectors free of charge to persons in Ireland intending to purchase and import suitable stallions for districts in which there is not a sufficient number of approved stallions for the purposes of this scheme; but at least ten days' notice must be given, and the stallion must have been seen and provisionally approved by the intending purchaser.

(4.) The vendor of a Pure-bred sire must, if required, submit a certificate from the Secretary of the Stud book to the effect that the animal is entered in the stud book, or will duly appear in the next volume.

Inspection of
stallions for
general merit.

15. Stallions may be inspected for their general merit and fitness for the purposes of the scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness, and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced, if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination.

16. (1.) The veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons, appointed by the Department. Veterinary examination.
- (2.) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, Roaring, Whistling, Ringbone, Sidebone, Unsound Feet, Spavin, Curb.
17. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department. Inspection or veterinary examination may be dispensed with in certain cases.
- The Department, however, shall have the right to inspect an accepted stallion at any time.
18. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance of any animal, but with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned the owner of any stallion in Ireland not accepted may have his case reconsidered by one or more referees appointed by the Department. Every notice of appeal must be accompanied by a fee of £5, which will be returned in the event of the appeal being upheld. Notice of appeal must be given in writing within ten days from the date of the letter of rejection. Reconsideration of rejected stallions.
- This privilege shall not extend to cases in which stallions have been rejected on appeal in a previous year or to cases in which stallions are offered under clause 14 (1 and 2).
19. The Department reserve to themselves the right, without assigning any reason, or without inspection or veterinary examination, to decline to place or retain on the Register or List any stallion for the purpose of this scheme. Reservation of powers to Department.
- No right of appeal shall lie in the case of stallions rejected under this clause.
20. Owners of stallions making, or promising to make, any gift to the owner of a nominated mare of a portion of the service fee, allowing a nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected by the owner of the mare, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with this scheme shall have their horses struck off the Department's Register or List, and shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefit under the Department's schemes. They shall also forfeit any claim in respect of monies due to them under this scheme. Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of stallions.

NOMINATIONS OF MARES.

21. (1.) Upon consecutive dates, and at places to be first approved by the Department, exhibitions of farmers' mares shall be held in each county for the purpose of issuing nominations. Exhibition of mares.
- (2.) The County Committee shall give due notice to farmers in the county of the dates, &c., fixed for such exhibitions by means of posters, advertisements in the local newspapers, circulars, or such other method as may be deemed by the Committee to be the most effective and economical for the purpose.
- (3.) Wherever practicable, and in order to avoid unnecessary expense, two exhibitions should be held on one day at two centres, i.e., one in the morning and one in the afternoon.
- (4.) The Secretary must send to the Department two copies of each poster and each advertisement immediately after they are issued.
- (5.) The Secretary shall receive entries for each exhibition on forms to be obtained from him. Each form must be signed by the owner of the mare, who, if required, must sign a statutory declaration to the effect that all the particulars given in the entry form are correct.
22. (1.) Mares to receive nominations must be the *bona-fide* property of a farmer resident in the county (with the exception of the case provided for in No. 4 of this clause). Regulations as to the award of nominations.
- (2.) In order to secure the second of the main objects stated in clause 1 of this scheme, preference will be given to the best young mares under six years of age.

(3.) Each mare must be the *bona-fide* property of a farmer, the tenement valuation in aggregate of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Department, herds' mares will be eligible to compete for nominations.

(4.) A farmer whose holding extends into more than one county may apply for a nomination in any one of the counties in which he holds land, provided the aggregate tenement valuation of the holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed under (3) for the county in which he proposes to compete.

(5.) The mares to receive nominations shall be selected by a judge or judges appointed by the Department, and they must be passed free from any hereditary disease by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed for that purpose by the Department.

(6.) No farmer shall receive more than one nomination, unless the number of mares selected and reserved be insufficient for the granting of the full number of nominations allotted to the county, in which case a second nomination may be awarded.

(7.) At each local exhibition all eligible mares not selected for nominations shall be placed on a reserved list in strict order of merit.

(8.) Owners of accepted stallions have a right to require hobbles to be used.

(9.) Owners of accepted stallions may refuse service to mares suffering from a contagious disease; but the reasons for such refusal must be intimated immediately to the Department and to the County Committee by the stallion owner. Mares can be served only at their owners' risk.

(10.) The County Committee may restrict nominations to any one or more of the breeds of stallions on the Register and on the approved List.

(11.) The County Committee may, with the approval of the Department, refuse a nomination for any mare, without assigning any reason therefor.

(12.) The County Committee, if they deem it advisable, may, for the purpose of identification, brand all mares selected for nominations.

(13.) The County Committee, if they think fit, may require the owner of each nominated mare to deposit a sum not exceeding £2, such deposit to be refunded if the mare is served by the selected stallion or to be forfeited to the Committee in the event of the owner failing without sufficient cause to have the mare served by such stallion.

(14.) The County Committee may, if they think fit, make regulations which will render a farmer who, without sufficient cause, fails to send his nominated mare to the selected stallion, ineligible to enter mares for nominations in subsequent years.

23. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

24. (1.) The lists of owners of mares selected for nomination and of mares reserved must be submitted to the Department by the Secretary, within six days after the date of the last exhibition in the county, on the form supplied for the purpose.

(2.) The dockets for the selection of stallions and the service tickets will be supplied to the Secretary, when such form, complete, has been received by the Department. The selection dockets and service tickets shall then be filled in by the Secretary, who shall return them to the Department for the necessary check and authorisation for issue.

(3.) The Secretary, before issuing the selection docket, shall date it.

(4.) The service ticket must not be issued by the Secretary until the owner of the mare has returned to him the selection docket with the name of the selected stallion duly entered thereon by the said owner.

(5.) Not later than eighteen days from the date of issuing of the service tickets, the Secretary shall forward to the Department on the form provided for the purpose, particulars regarding the distribution of such tickets.

Definition of
the term
"Farmer."

Issue of
nomination
tickets.

25. (1.) A farmer receiving a nomination must select one of the approved stallions in Ireland of the breed named by the County Committee under Clause 22 (10), provided the service list of the stallion selected is not already full. See Clause 26 (2). Selection of stallion for service.

(2.) Such farmer must insert on the selection docket the name of the stallion by which he wishes to have his mare served, and must return said docket so as to reach the Secretary not later than sixteen days from the date of issue of such docket.

He must also transmit with the docket the amount of the deposit, if any, fixed by the County Committee under Clause 22 (13).

26. In any one of the following cases the nomination shall be forfeited and shall lapse :— Forfeited nominations.

- (1.) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should fail to select a stallion within the sixteen day limit.
- (2.) If the owner of the mare is also the owner of the stallion selected.
- (3.) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should permit his nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (4.) If the nominated mare should die before first service.
- (5.) If the nominated mare should be sold before the date of the first service.

The Secretary shall cancel and return to the Department the numbered tickets for all such lapsed nominations, and may issue to the owners of mares strictly in the order in which they appear on the reserve list new tickets to be obtained from the Department in lieu of such cancelled tickets.

27. A nomination is not transferable, and is available only for the selected mare. Nomination tickets not transferable.

28. The service season shall be reckoned to begin on the 1st day of March, 1907, and to terminate on the 31st day of July, 1907. Service season.

29. The value of the nomination fee shall be uniform for the county, but may vary with the breed of stallions selected, and shall not be less than £2, or more than £3. Value of nomination fee.

30. (1.) When the service fee exceeds the value of the nomination, the excess shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of the first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them. Service fees.

(2.) In addition, the farmer shall pay a groom's fee of 2s. 6d. for each nominated mare.

31. (1.) Not earlier than the 1st August, 1907, and not later than the 1st October, 1907, the owners of stallions shall forward to the Secretary the selection dockets and the service tickets for the services effected by their sires, accompanied by a statutory declaration to the effect that the conditions of service have been duly complied with. Payment of nomination fees.

(2.) The form of declaration required under this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

(3.) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents, and when certified by him as correct shall forward them to the Department.

(4.) Payment of nomination fees to owners of stallions shall not be made until the Department have been satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, and have signified in writing their approval of each particular payment.

32. No payment shall be made in any of the following cases— No fees to be paid in certain cases.

(1.) Where any erasure or alteration appears on either the selection docket or the service ticket.

(2.) Where both the selection docket and the service ticket bearing corresponding numbers are not produced.

- (3.) Where a nomination issued in respect of a particular nominated mare is used for another mare, whether nominated or not.
- (4.) Where service has been effected by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (5.) Where an owner who received a nomination failed to send his mare for service.
- (6.) Where the owner of a stallion fails to lodge by 1st October, 1907, with the Secretary, in the manner provided in Clause 31, his claim for payment of nomination fees.

Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of nominated mares.

33. Owners of mares accepting, or agreeing to accept, from a stallion owner, portion of the service fee, changing nominations, substituting mares, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with these regulations shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's schemes.

Department's decision final.

34. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A 52
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF CATTLE.

1907.

Objects of scheme.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to improve the dairy and store cattle in Ireland by encouraging the breeding or introduction of pure bred bulls of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing associations of farmers or persons of means to purchase high class bulls for the use of small farmers.

Provision of funds.

2. The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of cattle in a county will depend on—(1) the amount of money provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply, or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration of funds.

3. The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department, and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county by the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, or County Committee of Agriculture as the case may be, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 6 and 7.

Appointment of Secretary.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year and whose duties must first be approved by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

Details of schemes to be approved by Department.

5. It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, details of all schemes proposed for his county. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

6. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock. Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department; but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of authorising any payment in connection with these schemes. Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely in providing premiums for bulls. Allocation of funds.

9. In exceptional circumstances the Department may, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, provide for a county either by purchasing bulls on behalf of applicants selected by County Committees under Clause 17, or by granting loans to approved applicants who desire to purchase bulls through the Department. Special provision for certain districts.

Applications for loans under this clause must be made—by the selected individuals—directly to the Department not later than 1st March, 1907.

10. Subject to the approval of the Department, premiums may be restricted to any one or more breeds of pure-bred bulls, except Galloway, Ayrshire, Kerry, and Dexter, for which special provision may be made after consultation with the committees of the counties concerned in the breeding of this class of stock. Breeds of bulls selected by the County Committee.

11. Only bulls entered, or qualified by pedigree for entry, in the herd books of their respective breeds shall be eligible for premiums. The owner of a bull not entered must, if required, produce a certificate from the secretary of the herd book to the effect that the bull is eligible for entry and will duly appear in the next volume. Only pure bred bulls eligible.

12. Bulls of the following ages are eligible to compete for premiums:— Age of bulls.

- (1) Yearlings, calved between 1st September, 1905, and 1st May, 1906.
- (2) Two-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1904, and 31st August, 1905.
- (3) Three-year-olds, calved between 1st September 1903, and 31st August, 1904.
- (4) Four-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1902, and 31st August, 1903.

All bulls must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and four-year-olds which show signs of having been badly cared, or which are not fully developed, will not be selected.

13. The amount of a premium for a high-class bull shall be £15, payable, subject to the regulations of this scheme, at the close of the season. Where special provision for the use of Galloway, Kerry, Dexter, and Ayrshire bulls is made with the approval of the Department, the value of the premiums shall be £10. Value of premium.

14. The owners of all two-year-old, three-year-old, and four-year-old bulls applying for premiums under this scheme must, if required, produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the bulls in the preceding year. Evidence of fruitfulness.

Inspection of
two-year-old,
three-year-old
and four-year
old bulls.

15 (1.) Bulls which were awarded premiums in 1906 will be inspected by the Department prior to the spring shows and sales, at places and on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.

In no case will animals be inspected at the owner's residence.

(2.) Owners of such bulls failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates selected will not have their cases reconsidered.

(3.) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of bulls which have been passed under this clause as eligible for premiums in 1907.

(4.) The County Committee shall then proceed to select applicants for premiums for bulls to be selected at any of the principal shows or sales of bulls. In making such selections regard shall be had to the needs of the various districts in the county, provided that no two bulls of the same breed shall be located in the county within three miles of each other.

(5.) Bulls provisionally selected for a premium under this clause must stand for service at the same place as in 1906, and unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the Department, owners of selected bulls will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling bull.

Bulls to be
selected at
principal
shows and
sales.

16. Bulls, of the ages specified in Clause 12, other than those referred to in Clause 15 (3), shall be selected at the principal spring shows and sales. The provisional selection of bulls for premiums at these shows and sales shall be made by the Department alone.

Intending purchasers must make their own selection from the list of animals passed by the Department.

Procedure in
allocating
premiums.

17. (1.) The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers or by posters, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep in districts not provided for in Clause 15 (3 and 5) premium bulls to be purchased or exhibited at one or other of the principal shows or sales. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

(2.) A list of such applicants, when selected by the County Committee, should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary, on the form provided for that purpose, not later than five days before the show or sale at which the bulls are to be selected.

(3.) The Department's Inspector or Inspectors will attend at the principal shows and sales. They shall not be empowered to recognise applications from any persons attending the shows or sales whose names are not on the list supplied by the Secretary as having been duly selected to keep a premium bull.

(4.) Applicants selected by a County Committee who exhibit or purchase at one of the principal shows or sales provisionally selected bulls of the breeds approved by the County Committee need not again show these bulls in 1907 for a premium. The granting of a premium to a bull shall not in any way be regarded as affording a right to a premium in a subsequent year.

(5.) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a bull which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter for the purpose. The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to location, &c., of the bull.

Service season.

18. The service season for a premium bull shall not commence until the owner of the bull has been informed by the Secretary that the Department have approved of the selection of the bull for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the Department with the least possible delay.

The service season for premium bulls shall close on 31st December, 1907.

Posters for
premium bulls.

19. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium bull under this scheme with posters, which such owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the bull is to serve.

20. Each premium yearling bull shall serve not less than thirty cows, and all other premium bulls not less than forty cows each, other than those that are the property of the owner of the bull. The service fee for the number of cows stated shall in all cases be 1s. each, inclusive of all charges. After the minimum number of cows have been served the owner may fix such fee as he may desire.

Number of services.

Service fee.

21. The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard,

Special regulations by County Committee.

(1) to the inclusion or otherwise of four-year-old bulls,

(2) to requiring applicants for premiums to deposit with their application a sum not exceeding £2 in respect of each bull—such deposit to be refunded in case the applicant is not selected by the County Committee or if he procured a premium bull. The deposit to be forfeited to the County Committee in the event of the applicant omitting to procure a premium bull.

(3) to the number of premium bulls which any one person may keep, provided that no person shall possess two premium bulls of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other,

(4) to the place in which a premium bull shall remain during the season for service,

(5) to the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium bull who fails to take proper care of the animal,

(6) to the number of cows which any one farmer may send to a premium bull,

(7) to requiring owners of premium bulls to exhibit their animals at some one of the shows subsidised by the County Committee,

(8) to requiring owners of premium bulls to retain their animals in the district until 1st September, 1907,

(9) to cancelling the award of a premium to a bull which is sold out of the country before it has served the prescribed number of cows, and

(10) to the exclusion of pedigree cows from this scheme.

22. Each cow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings wherever situated and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Cows to be property of farmers, herds, &c.

Herds, artisans and bona fide agricultural labourers may obtain services for their cows on the same terms as farmers.

23. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Definition of the term "farmer."

24. The owner of a premium bull shall not, before the stipulated number of cows have been served, reserve the use of the bull for the cows of any individual or of the members of any society. He must, subject to the provision of Clause 30, allow the bull to serve cows in the order in which they are presented.

Order of services.

25. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium bulls, and to inspect them from time to time.

Branding of premium bulls.

26. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any premium bull.

Tuberculin test.

27. (1.) Not earlier than 1st September, 1907, and not later than 15th January, 1908, the owner of a premium bull shall forward to the Secretary on the prescribed form a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose cows have been served by the bull, at the fee named in Clause 20, together with dates of such services.

Payment of premium.

(2.) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when certified by him as correct shall forward them to the Department.

(3.) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme the Secretary will be notified that payment of the premiums or part of the premiums payable under this scheme may be made to the owners of the bulls.

(4.) Any premium not applied for on or before 15th January, 1908, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Prevention of disease.

28. All owners of premium bulls must satisfy the County Committee that they have provided themselves with a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of their animals after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13, on Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the necessary information for the Committee, and to notify the Department at an early date of the results of his enquiries.

Withholding of premiums in special cases.

29. In the event of the bull being unable from any cause to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Refusal of service in certain cases.

30. The owner of a premium bull has the right to refuse the use of his bull in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reasons for such a refusal must, however, be communicated to the County Committee immediately on the refusal of the application.

Department's decision final.

31. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A. 63
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF SWINE.

1907.

Clauses 1 to 7, inclusive, of the Department's Horse and Cattle Schemes, 1907, shall, with the necessary modifications apply to this scheme.

SWINE.

Allocation of funds.

8. The system to be adopted in connection with this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine shall be the provision of premiums for selected pure-bred boars.

Only pure-bred boars eligible.

9. Subject to the approval of the Department premiums may be restricted to any one or more pure breeds of swine.

Selected boars must be registered.

10. Only boars eligible for entry in the Herd-books of their particular breeds, or in the Register of Pigs of the Royal Dublin Society shall be selected for premiums. The owner of a boar selected for a premium must have the animal entered in the proper Herd-book or in the said Register as the case may be.

Boars belonging to a society are eligible.

11. Boars belonging to any Society or to any Association of Farmers shall be eligible, if pure-bred, to compete for premiums; but the premiums shall be paid to the Society or Association, and not to the individuals in whose charge the boars are placed.

Age of boars.

12. Boars when selected for the first year's premium should be not less than five months or more than twelve months old. The grant of a premium to any boar shall not be regarded as affording any right to a premium in a subsequent year.

13. The value of a premium shall be £5 for the first year, and £3 for the second year. Value of premiums.
14. Only those boars which were awarded first year premiums in 1906 shall be eligible for second year premiums in 1907. All such boars must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-old boars which show signs of having been badly cared for or are not fully developed will not be selected. Boars selected for the first time in 1906 are eligible, if fruitful, for second premium.
- The owner of a boar selected for a second year premium must produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the boar in the preceding year.
15. A boar which may be awarded a premium in 1907 out of funds administered by any other body shall not be eligible for a premium under this scheme. A boar cannot be selected for two premiums in one year.
16. (1.) Boars which were awarded first year premiums in 1906 will be inspected by the Department at places and on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department. Inspection of 1906 premium boars.
- (2.) Owners of such boars failing to produce their animals for inspection on the date selected will not have their cases reconsidered.
- (3.) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of boars which have been passed under this clause as eligible for premiums in 1907.
- (4.) The County Committee shall then proceed to select applicants for premiums for young boars. In making such selection regard shall be had to the needs of the various districts in the county, provided that no two boars of the same breed shall be located in the county within three miles of each other.
- (5.) Boars provisionally selected for a premium under this clause must stand for service at the same place as in 1906, and unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the Department, owners of selected boars will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling boar.
17. (1.) The County Committee shall by means of advertisements in the local papers or by posters, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep premium boars in districts not already provided for under Clause 16 (5) of this scheme. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary. Procedure in allocating premiums.
- (2.) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a boar which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter. The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to the location, &c., of the boar.
18. The provisional selection of boars for premiums shall be made by the Department alone at the principal spring shows and at other places to be fixed by the Department, but no inspection for the purpose of this scheme shall be made after the 30th June, 1907, save in exceptional circumstances. Selection to be made by Department.
19. The Department, through the County Committee, will as far as practicable assist intending purchasers to secure suitable boars for the purposes of this scheme. Department will afford facilities to selected applicants.
20. The service season for a premium boar shall not commence until the owner of the boar has been informed by the Secretary that the Department have approved of the selection of the boar for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction (in writing) of the Department with the least possible delay. The service season for premium boars shall close finally on the 31st December, 1907. Service season.
21. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium boar under this scheme with posters, which the said owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the boar is to serve. Posters for premium boars.

Number of services.

Service fee.

Special regulations by County Committee.

22. Each yearling premium boar must serve not less than 30 sows, and each two-year-old boar not less than 40 sows. The service fee, inclusive of all charges, for this number of sows, shall not exceed 1s. for each sow. After the minimum number of sows have been served, the owner of the boar may fix such fee as he may desire.

23. The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard—

(1) to the breed or breeds of boars to be selected,

(2) to the number of premium boars which any one applicant may possess (provided no person shall possess two premium boars of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other).

(3) to the place in which a premium boar shall remain during the season for service,

(4) to the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium boar who fails to take proper care of the animal,

(5) to the number of sows which any one farmer may send to a premium boar under this scheme.

(6) to requiring owners of premium boars to exhibit their animals at some one of the shows subsidised by the County Committee, and

(7) to requiring owners of premium boars to retain their animals in the district until 1st September, 1907.

Sows to be the property of farmers, herds, &c.

24. Each sow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding, or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Herds, artisans, and *bona fide* agricultural labourers may obtain service for their sows on the same terms as a farmer.

Definition of the term "farmer."

25. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Order of service.

26. The owner or owners of a premium boar shall not, before the stipulated number of sows have been served, reserve the use of the boar for the sows of any individual, or of the members of any society. Subject to the provisions of Clause 30, sows must be served by a premium boar in the order in which they are presented.

Branding of premium boars.

27. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium boars, and to inspect them from time to time.

Payment of premiums.

28. (1.) Not earlier than 1st September, 1907, and not later than 15th January, 1908, the owner of each premium boar shall forward to the Secretary on the prescribed form a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose sows have been served by the premium boar—together with dates of such services—at the time named in Clause 22.

(2.) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when certified by him as correct shall forward them to the Department.

(3.) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary will be notified that payment may be made to the owner or owners of the boar of the premium, or part of the premium, payable under this scheme.

(4.) Any premium not applied for on or before the 15th January, 1908, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Withholding of premium in special cases.

29. In the event of a boar being unable, from any cause, to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Refusal of service in certain cases.

30. The owner of a premium boar has the right to refuse the use of his boar in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reason for such refusal must, however, be communicated to the County Committee, immediately on the refusal of the application.

Department's decision final.

31. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOWS, 1907.

1. In 1907, County Committees of Agriculture may, subject to the approval of the Department and to the conditions of this scheme, make grants in aid of—

- (a), Established Agricultural, Poultry, Horticultural and Farm Produce Shows held under the auspices of an Agricultural Society;
- (b) Industrial Shows or Exhibitions and Feiseanna; and
- (c) Ploughing Matches, Skilled Labour Competitions and Implement Trials.

2. A Show Society, proposed to be subsidized under this scheme by a County Committee, must furnish, not later than 1st February, 1907, to the Department, through such County Committee, the following particulars in respect of each Show held by the Society in 1906, viz.:—

- (1.) An audited balance sheet, setting forth in detail the financial position of the Society after all liabilities have been discharged, and also
- (2.) If required, a list certified by the Secretary of the Show Society, setting forth the amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1906.

Any Society which fails to furnish these particulars, or such further information as the County Committee and the Department may require, shall not be eligible to receive a subsidy.

3. In allocating the funds available under this scheme, County Committees should consider the claims of the various Shows held in the county and the special requirements of particular districts.

The County Committee in allocating a grant to any particular Show, and the Department in approving of such grant, will take into consideration:—

- (1.) The amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1906 and 1906.
- (2.) The total value of prizes awarded in 1906, and the cost of administration.
- (3.) The regard paid by the Society to the furtherance of the Department's Live Stock, Poultry, and other County Schemes.
- (4.) The amount set aside for classes confined to small farmers.

4. The prize schedule for 1907 must, prior to publication, be submitted in duplicate through the County Committee to the Department for approval in writing. Non-compliance with this regulation may entail the cancellation of the grant from the County Committee in 1907.

The Department will not consider any schedule which has not previously received the approval of the County Committee.

5. The joint contribution from the County Committee and the Department must be acknowledged in the prize schedule.

Sheep and Poultry.

6. In the case of Live Stock Shows, other than shows confined to Horses, provision must be made in the schedule of prizes for the inclusion of classes for Sheep and also for Poultry of the breeds subsidized by the County Committee.

Societies' books to be open for inspection.

7. Each Society receiving a subsidy under this scheme shall, if required, afford all reasonable facilities for the inspection of their books by the Department, and shall admit the Department's Inspectors to the judges' ring during all adjudications on the day of the Show.

New societies.

8. A portion of the joint fund available under this scheme may be given to new Show Societies, provided the County Committee and the Department are assured:—

- (1.) That there is need for such new Societies in the county;
- (2.) That adequate local support is forthcoming; and
- (3.) That the rules and financial proposals of the Society are deemed satisfactory.

Local exhibitions.

9. Only in very exceptional circumstances will the Department be prepared to sanction the holding of local exhibitions of live stock for the award of prizes by a County Committee.

Judges to be engaged by Show Societies.

10. The cost of employing judges must be defrayed by Show Societies out of their own funds. The Department cannot undertake to supply the services of a Judge or Demonstrator for any Show or local exhibition as they have done in previous years.

If the County Committee approve one or more of the Instructors employed under Agricultural Schemes may be permitted, for the purpose of giving demonstrations, to attend a show subsidised by a County Committee.

Payment of grant.

11. (1.) Immediately after the Show the Secretary of the Society shall furnish to the County Committee, a certificate as to the total amount actually awarded in prizes at the Show, and the County Committee shall forward such certificate to the Department.

(2.) As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this Scheme, the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made to the Show Society of the full amount of the subsidy or part of the subsidy as the case may be.

(3.) In the event of the total sum actually awarded in prizes at any Show being less than the sum originally voted by the County Committee, the Show Society shall not be entitled to receive payment from the joint fund of any sum exceeding the amount actually awarded in prizes, exclusive of cups and presentation prizes.

Department's decision final.

12. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

The Department recommend that each Agricultural or other Show Society receiving a subsidy under this Scheme should invite the County Committee to nominate one or more representatives to act on the Show Committee.

A 66
66.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STALLIONS, 1907.

1. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Stallion will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of approved Stallions for the purpose of their scheme.

2. The individual or association applying for a loan must be approved by the Department.

3. No loans will be made save for the purchase of Stallions accepted by the Department under the Horse-breeding scheme for 1907.

4. The purchase price of the Stallion must be approved by the Department.

5. Before the loan is granted the purchaser must pay to the Department the premium for the insurance of the Stallion at its full value, i.e., the amount of the purchase price, and the payment to the Department of the annual premiums on this insurance must be secured under conditions similar to those provided for the repayment of principal and interest. (See 7 and 8.)

6. Approved applicants for a loan must lodge with the Department the amount of the insurance premium as above, together with one-third of the purchase price of the Stallion.

7. As soon thereafter as possible the individual or association to whom the loan is granted, shall enter into a bond to repay the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase money—in five equal annual instalments, payable on the 1st November in each year, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the outstanding balance. The first instalment shall be payable on the 1st November next succeeding the date of payment by the Department of the full purchase price to the vendor.

8. In the case of an individual, two or more solvent sureties approved by the Department, in addition to the purchaser, must guarantee repayment. In the case of an association repayment must be guaranteed by the Committee of the association, or in such other manner as the Department may require.

9. On receipt by the Department of (1) the premium for insurance, (2) one-third of the agreed on purchase money, (3) the necessary stamp duty, and (4) the bond duly completed, the Department will pay to the vendor the full amount of the agreed on purchase price, and intimate to him that possession of the Stallion may be given up to the borrower.

10. If the vendor, before being paid by the Department, gives up possession of the Stallion, the Department will hold themselves free of any liability to the vendor.

11. The individual or association must offer the Stallion each year for registration if entered in the stud-book of its breed, or if not so entered, for entry on the list of other sires recognised by the Department, must undertake to conform at all times to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the time being for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses, and during the continuance of the loan must allow the Stallion to serve nominated Mares at a fee to be fixed by the Department.

Such fee, however, in no case to exceed £3 per mare.

12. Nominated Mares, the property of the members of an association purchasing a Stallion under this scheme, shall not take priority of service over nominated mares owned by non-members.

As soon, however, as the number of nominated Mares required by the scheme may have been served, the service of the Stallion may be retained exclusively for the use of the members of such association.

13. The individual in whose favour the loan has been granted must observe the following conditions:—

(1) In the event of the horse becoming ill or lame, he must without delay give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department. Like notice must be given—

(a) If the horse meets with any accident or injury, and

(b) If the horse dies. In the latter event he must furnish at his own expense a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon.

(2) He must provide proper accommodation for the Stallion, and care him in a proper manner to the satisfaction of the Department.

(3) He must procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon when necessary.

14. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Stallion at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared, or if an instalment of the principal and interest is in arrear for more than four weeks.

15. The Stallion shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments or arrears of principal and interest are paid off, and shall not be disposed of, without the consent in writing of the Department, for five years.

16. Should the Stallion be awarded a premium, such premium shall not be paid to the individual or association in possession of the Stallion, but shall be credited, after the close of the season, towards the repayment of the loan.

17. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

18. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

Forms of application can be had from the Department.

A 66.
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLS. 1907.

1. *Applications for loans for the purchase of Bulls must be made by each applicant—on the prescribed form—direct to the Department before 1st March, 1907.*

2. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of pure-bred Bulls for the purpose of their schemes.

3. No loan will be granted save for the purchase of a pure-bred Bull, passed by the Department as suitable for a premium. The Bull must be of a breed approved by the County Committee.

4. The purchase price of the Bull must be approved by the Department.

5. A person applying for a loan under this Scheme must purchase through the Department, who cannot undertake to consider applications for loans in respect of animals purchased without their knowledge at shows, sales, or from private individuals.

6. Before taking possession of the Bull the applicant must pay to the Department's representative—(1) one-third of the approved purchase price, (2) the stamp duty, and (3) the charge for insurance (see Clause 11). Further, he must sign a form of undertaking to have the necessary form of guarantee for repayment duly signed and completed.

7. As soon thereafter as possible, the approved applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase price—in two equal annual instalments, payable on the 1st April in each year, the first instalment to be payable on the 1st day of April in the year following that in which the bull was purchased, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the outstanding balance.

8. In the case of an association the person in whose charge the Bull is to be placed must, with two other approved members of the association in their capacity of private individuals, guarantee repayment of the loan.

9. Should the Bull be awarded a county premium (1) the person in whose favour the loan is being granted must conform to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, or any modifications therein made, with the approval of the Department, by the County Committee; and (2) the amount of such premium shall be paid to the individual in possession of the Bull, after the provisions of the general scheme have been complied with.

10. Each Bull purchased under this scheme must be insured by the applicant for a loan, with the Department, for the full amount of the purchase price.

11. The charges for insurance against death shall be 5 per cent. on the full purchase price. This charge must be paid to the Department, who will, subject to all the regulations of this scheme being complied with, insure the Bull as from the date of payment of such charge until the loan has been repaid, but in no case will the insurance cover a period longer than two years from date of payment of this charge.

12. In the event of the death of the Bull before the first instalment becomes payable to the Department, a sum equal to three-fourths of the loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the amount due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

13. If the Bull dies before the second instalment becomes payable, *provided the first instalment was paid to the Department before the expiration of the period allowed for repayment thereof, under Clause 7*, a sum equal to one-half of the original loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the balance due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

The insurance, however, shall be cancelled in the event of the first instalment not being paid within the period prescribed under Clause 7. (See also Clause 15).

14. The individual in whose favour the loan is being granted must observe the following conditions:—

(1.) In the event of the Bull getting ill or lame he must, without delay, give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department. Like notice must also be given (a) in the event of any accident or injury occurring to the Bull, and (b) in case of the death of the Bull.

(2.) He must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the Bull from coming into contact with any animal suffering from disease.

(3.) He must provide proper accommodation for the Bull and care him in a proper manner, to the satisfaction of the Department.

(4.) He must procure at his own expense a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of his Bull after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13 on contagious abortion in Cows.

(5.) He must procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon when necessary.

(6.) In the case of the death of the Bull he must forward a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon as to the cause of death.

15. The non-observance of any one of the conditions of this scheme will render the insurance void, and all moneys paid therefor will be forfeited to the Department.

16. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Bull at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared, or in the event of an instalment of principal and interest being in arrear for more than four weeks.

17. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark the Bull, and to inspect it from time to time.

18. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any Bull purchased by means of a loan from the Department.

19. The Bull shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments of principal and interest are paid off.

20. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

21. The granting of a loan shall not imply that a premium will be awarded in respect of the Bull.

22. The Department will, as far as possible, endeavour to procure suitable animals for persons to whom loans are to be granted, but they cannot undertake to supply Bulls at a price fixed by the applicant.

23. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

Forms of application for loans can be had from the Department.

A 67
05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE FLAX- GROWING INDUSTRY, 1906-7.

The following programme has been adopted by the Department for encouraging improvement in the flax-growing industry during the season 1906-7.

I.—FIELD EXPERIMENTS.

Variety tests and manurial experiments will be continued. The object of these experiments is to ascertain the relative value of various varieties of flax seed and the influence of certain manures on the yield and quality of the flax crop. Experiments on seed selection may also be undertaken. A report on the experiments carried out in 1905 will be published in the Department's *Journal*, and will be distributed in leaflet form.

II.—RIPPLING EXPERIMENTS.

With a view to testing whether rippling may be profitably undertaken in this country experiments will be again carried out in 1906-7, and a report on the results will be published.

III.—ARTIFICIAL RETTING.

The Flax Supply Association proposes to continue at Millisle the experiments on the drying of green straw for the purpose of determining whether flax retting on the artificial system can be profitably carried out in Ireland.

IV.—COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

An attempt will again be made to collect statistics with reference to the flax crop through the managers of co-operative flax societies.

V.—FORMATION OF FLAX SOCIETIES.

The Department, subject to conditions to be prescribed by them, are prepared in a limited number of cases to assist farmers in establishing co-operative flax societies by paying a portion of the salary of an approved manager.

Applications for assistance of this nature should be made to the Secretary of the Department. As soon as the Department are satisfied that the conditions are favourable for the formation of a society, an organiser will be sent to the district.

VI.—PRIZES FOR GROWERS, &c., OF FLAX.

The Department have set aside a sum of money to enable the County Committee in each of the counties interested in flax growing—

(A.) To hold a number of flax shows on the same lines as in past years.

(B.) To offer prizes to growers for flax on foot.

A County Committee may adopt both sections A and B or either of them.

SECTION A.

For the purpose of this section a county may be divided into districts, in each of which a show of scutched flax may be held, at which it is suggested the following prizes be offered:—

(A.)—Growers.

First prize,	...	...	...	3 bags flax seed,
Second prize,	...	...	...	2 " " "
Third prize,	...	...	...	1 bag " "

(B.)—Scutchers.

Scutchers employed in the mill where the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Scutchers employed in mills where the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

(C.)—Other employees.

For other persons employed in the mill where the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Similar employees in mills where the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

(D.)—Mill-owners.

This class may be omitted if the County Committee so desire.

Owners of mills in which the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Owners of mills in which the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

SECTION B.

For the purpose of this section the county may be divided into districts, in each of which prizes for flax on foot may be offered, e.g.:—

(a.) For growers the valuation of whose holding does not exceed £10, and who grow at least half a statute acre of flax.

- (b.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25, and who grow at least one statute acre of flax.
 (c.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50, and who grow at least two statute acres of flax.
 (d.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £50, and who grow at least three statute acres of flax.

N.B.—The limits of valuation in the foregoing classes are not prescribed; they are merely inserted as an indication to County Committees to encourage the small grower.

The County Committee may require growers entering flax for competition under this section to pay an entry fee.

When judging growing crops the judge shall take into consideration:—

- (a.) Freedom of crop from weeds;
 (b.) Uniformity of crop;
 (c.) Length and quality of crop.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Appointment
of sub-com-
mittee for flax

1. A County Committee adopting this scheme should appoint a special sub-committee for flax, which must be restricted to six members, each of whom should be an experienced grower or scatcher of flax; and this sub-committee should be given full authority to administer the county scheme when sanctioned in writing by the Department.

Responsibility
of sub-
committee.

2. The sub-committee shall be responsible for organising shows under section A, and for making all arrangements in connection with sections A and B; but no payments under this scheme shall be authorized except by the County Committee.

Advertising,
&c.

3. The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers and by posters, invite applications on special forms from persons in the county desirous of competing for the prizes offered under this scheme. Copies of these posters must be forwarded to the Department.

Prizes in seed
only.

4. All prizes under this scheme, whether in connection with section A, shall be paid in flax seed only, which will be procured by the Department and sold to the County Committee at cost price. In connection with section B, the prizes may be paid in money or seed at the discretion of the County Committee.

Details of
scheme to be
submitted.

5. Not later than the 26th September, 1906, or not less than six weeks before the date of the first show, whichever is earlier, the County Committee must submit, for the approval of the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, a complete statement showing:—

In regard to section A—(1) the classes to be provided at each show; (2) the quantity of flax to be exhibited by one person in each class, which should not be less than 16 stones; (3) the number and value of the prizes to be offered; (4) the place, suggested date, and hour of each show. (N.B.—Two or more alternative dates, being flax market days, should be suggested for each show); (5) the instructions to exhibitors, together with such conditions of award, in addition to the compulsory provisions in the following clauses as the Committee may consider desirable.

In regard to section B—(1) the number of districts into which it is proposed to divide the county; (2) the limits of valuation in each class; (3) the number and value of prizes in each class; (4) the amount of the entry fee, if any, to be charged.

6. All growers of flax shall be eligible to compete for prizes in sections A and B, subject to the regulations of this scheme.

7. Under neither section shall a grower be paid more than one prize during the season, and under Section A no individual can receive a prize both as a grower and as a mill-owner.

Persons
eligible to
compete.

No competitor
can receive
two prizes.

8. If, in the opinion of the judge, the flax exhibited under section A, or the crop inspected under section B does not show sufficient merit, the prizes must be withheld. Withholding of prizes in certain cases.

9. If it be discovered that any fraud, deception, or dishonest practice has been committed, either in connection with the preparation or ownership of the scutched flax or growing flax, or in any representation regarding exhibits of flax—scutched or growing—which may have affected, or have been intended to affect, the decision of the judge or judges, the offending person shall be disqualified, and shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's scheme. He shall also forfeit any claim in respect of prizes awarded under this scheme. The Department reserve to themselves the right to publish the names of such persons if deemed expedient. Fraudulent practices.

10. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting any portion of this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department to the Committee's proposals has been obtained in writing. The scheme, when sanctioned by the Department, must be considered as final for the year. Details of scheme to be approved by Department.

11. The County Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Department, appoint a competent judge or judges under this scheme. The person appointed under section A must not be a resident of the county in which he is to act. Appointment of judge.

The person appointed under section B may act as judge in the county in which he resides, but not in the district, as defined in this scheme, in which his residence is situated.

12. (1) Not later than six days after the holding of each show the Secretary of the County Committee shall submit to the Department for approval, on the form provided for the purpose, a statement showing the name and address of each of the prize-winners under section A, and the quantity of flax seed to which each winner is entitled. (2) Similar returns in respect of competitions in section B should be furnished to the Department within one week after the work of judging has terminated. (3) The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary. Payment of prizes.

13. The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep a separate account of expenditure in connection with each section of this scheme, and shall furnish same to the Department when required. Secretary to keep separate account of expenditure.

14. Subject to the foregoing regulations being complied with, the Department will be prepared to refund County Committees 50 per cent. of all authorised expenditure under this scheme.

15. The decision of the Department in all matters of dispute in connection with this scheme shall be final. Department's decision final.

A 68
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, 1906-7

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Agriculture can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each county in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for an Instructorship in the county of which he is a native, or in which he resides permanently. Appointment of Instructor.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

Remuneration
of Instructor.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, except in special cases, exceed £200 per annum, inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

Duration of
appointment.

4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th September, 1907, and shall be terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of three months' notice in writing on either side.

Duties of
Instructor.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor, who should take every opportunity of discussing with farmers matters affecting their interests, to deliver courses of lectures on agricultural subjects, such as soils, manures, seeds, pastures, crops and their cultivation, breeding, feeding, and management of live stock; to visit farms; to conduct such experiments and demonstrations in spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to assist, if required, in the teaching at Agricultural Classes established with the approval of the Department; to reply to letters from farmers seeking information; to advise farmers how they may avail themselves of the Department's Live Stock Schemes and of the Department's Seed-Testing Station; to make known the provisions of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act; to advise farmers concerning the planting of forest trees for shelter and ornament; to advise farmers how they can best avail themselves of all schemes which may be adopted by the County Committee and by the Department, and how they may take advantage of agricultural organisation; to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his work, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and do all in his power to further the interests of agriculture in the county.

The Instructor may also be required (a) to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Special Dairy Cattle Scheme by the weighing and testing of milk, &c.; and (b) to act as judge in connection with the Scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms in a county other than that in which he acts as Instructor.

Circuits and
Centres.

6. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, unless in exceptional cases, should work for three or four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any of the farms in the neighbourhood, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures may not have been given in previous years.

Duties of
County
Committee

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given, and to appoint a local committee with an honorary secretary at each centre who should select the school or other building and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this Scheme and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. Lectures should be arranged to be given in school-rooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. *Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county, especially when the lectures are delivered in a district where the greatest number of farmers is to be found.* The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer at the beginning of the season or as soon thereafter as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout their district. A copy of each poster and handbill should be forwarded to the offices of the Department one week prior to the commencement of the lectures in each circuit. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which farmers will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. Arrangements for lectures.

9. The lectures should commence if possible in October, but in any case not later than November, and be continued until the end of February. Duration of lectures.

10. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing. Scheme to be approved by Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

These experiments are intended only for those counties in which an agricultural instructor has been appointed for the purpose of personally attending to all the details of selecting and measuring the land, sowing the seed, applying the manure, weighing the crops, and tabulating and writing a report on the result.

Agricultural instructors, before arranging the centres for these experiments, should carefully study the appendix to this scheme. They should be specially careful not to undertake experiments at too many centres, as the amount of work necessary is much greater than is supposed by those who have no experience of field experiments. Demonstrations with seeds and manures may be undertaken at a much larger number of centres.

Before commencing field experiments and demonstrations, each instructor must submit to the Department his proposals for the year.

In all cases seeds and manures must be ordered by the instructor, and paid for by the County Committee.

As early as possible, after the close of the season, tabulated results of the experiments must be sent to the Department, and where these are presented in a concise form, accompanied by brief and carefully prepared notes, the same may be published by the County Committee, provided the approval of the Department has been previously obtained. All plots should be marked off at the commencement of the experiment by pegs, 3 inches square and 2½ feet long, which should be firmly driven into the ground.

No change must be made in any of the manurial experiments, as given below, but the Instructor may include such additional plots as local conditions render advisable. In the variety tests instructors are strongly advised not to omit any variety unless it is found impossible to procure the proper seed.

It is not absolutely necessary to have both a manurial and a variety test with any particular crop. One or other, or both, may be omitted at discretion.

SCHEME OF THE EXPERIMENTS.

I.—OAT CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manure will be used per statute acre:—

No. of
Plot.

1. No manure.
2. 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
3. 3 cwts. Superphosphate.
4. { 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
3 cwts. Superphosphate.
5. { 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
3 cwts. Superphosphate.
3 cwts. Kainit.

II.—OAT CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following varieties may be tested:—

No. of
Plot.

1. Potato.
2. Black Tartarian.
3. Abundance.
4. Waverley.
5. Tartar King.
6. Banner.
7. Island Magee.
8. Any other variety.

III.—BARLEY CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The kinds and quantities of manure will be the same as for Oats (see above).

IV.—BARLEY CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following varieties may be tested:—

No. of
Plot.

1. Archer's Chevalier.
2. Scotch Chevalier.
3. Hallet's Pedigree.
4. Garton's Brewers' Favourite.
5. Garton's Invincible.

V.—TURNIP CROP (MANURIAL TEST with FARMYARD MANURE).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

- | No. of Plot. | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | No manure (size of this plot, one-fortieth of a statute acre). |
| 2. | 20 tons farmyard manure. |
| 3. | 10 tons farmyard manure. |
| 4. | { 10 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate. |
| 5. | { 10 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia. |
| 6. | { 10 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
3 cwt. Kainit. |
| 7. | { 10 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
2 cwt. Sulphate of Potash (not less than 90 per cent. pure). |

VI.—TURNIP CROP (MANURIAL TEST without FARMYARD MANURE).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

- | No. of Plot. | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | No manure (size of this plot, one-fortieth of a statute acre). |
| 2. | 4 cwt. Superphosphate. |
| 3. | { 4 cwt. Superphosphate.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia. |
| 4. | { 4 cwt. Superphosphate.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
3 cwt. Kainit. |
| 5. | { 6 cwt. Superphosphate.
1½ cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
4½ cwt. Kainit. |

VII.—TURNIP CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, each four ridges full length of field.

The following varieties may be tested:—

- | No. of Plot. | No. of Plot. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Stirling Castle. | 8. Bronze Top. |
| 2. Improved Purple Top. | 9. Monarch. |
| 3. Elephant. | 10. Aberdeen Green Top. |
| 4. Kangaroo. | 11. Centenary. |
| 5. Best of all. | 12. Fosterton Hybrid. |
| 6. Magnum Bonum. | 13. Aberdeen Purple Top. |
| 7. Triumph. | 14. Any other variety. |

NOTE.—Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, are Swedes.

VIII.—MANGEL CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

No. of
Plot.

1. No manure (size of this plot one-fortieth of a statute acre)
2. 20 tons farmyard manure.
3. { 20 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
4. { 20 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
5. { 20 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
4 cwt. Kainit.
6. { 20 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
4 cwt. Salt.
7. { 20 tons farmyard manure.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.
4 cwt. Salt.
2 cwt. Nitrate of Soda (to be applied after thinning in two dressings).

IX.—MANGEL CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, each four ridges full length of field.

The following varieties may be tested:—

No. of
Plot.

1. Yellow Globe.
2. Prize Winner.
3. Crimson Tankard.
4. Golden Tankard.
5. Long Red.
6. Windsor Prize Taker.
7. New Triumph.
8. Golden Globe.
9. Any other variety.

X.—POTATO CROP (MANURIAL TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre:—

No. of
Plot.

1. No manure (size of this plot one-fortieth of a statute acre).
2. 20 tons farmyard manure.
3. 15 tons farmyard manure.
4. { 15 tons farmyard manure.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
5. { 15 tons farmyard manure.
1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia.
4 cwt. Superphosphate.

No. of
Plot.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------------|
| 6. | { | 15 tons farmyard manure. |
| | | 1 cwt Sulphate of Ammonia. |
| | | 4 cwt. Superphosphate. |
| | | 1 cwt. Muriate of Potash (high grade) |
| 7. | { | 15 tons farmyard manure. |
| | | 1 cwt Sulphate of Ammonia. |
| | | 4 cwt. Superphosphate. |
| | | 1 cwt. Sulphate of Potash (high grade). |

XI.—POTATO CROP (VARIETY TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following varieties may be tested :—

<i>Maincrop.</i>	<i>Mid-Season.</i>
No. of Plot.	No. of Plot.
1. Langworthy.	11. British Queen.
2. Black Skerries.	12. Royal Kidney.
3. Champion II.	13. Any other variety.
4. Old Champion.	
5. Beauty of Bute.	
6. Up-to-Date.	
7. Evergood.	
8. Discovery.	
9. Northern Star.	
10. Any other variety.	

XII.—POTATO CROP (BOXING TEST).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

No. of
Plot.

1. "Seed" boxed before December 1st.
2. "Seed" boxed after January 31st.
3. Unsprouted seed.

XIII.—POTATO CROP (SPRAYING TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following will be compared :

No. of
Plot.

1. Unsprayed.
2. Effect of a 2 per cent. lime or Bordeaux mixture, single application.
3. Effect of a 2 per cent. lime or Bordeaux mixture, double application.
4. Effect of a 3 per cent. lime or Bordeaux mixture.
5. Effect of a 2 per cent. soda or Burgundy mixture, single application.
6. Effect of a 2 per cent. soda or Burgundy mixture, double application.
7. Effect of a 3 per cent. soda or Burgundy mixture.

XIV.—DESTRUCTION OF CHARLOCK (PRESHAGH) AND OTHER WEEDS (SPRAYING TEST).

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following Solutions will be tested :—

No. of Plot.

1. Unsprayed.
2. 50 gallons 3 per cent. Sulphate of Copper.
3. 50 gallons 4 per cent. Sulphate of Copper.
4. 50 gallons 10 per cent. Sulphate of Iron.
5. 50 gallons 15 per cent. Sulphate of Iron.

XV.—MEADOW HAY CROP (MANURIAL TEST FOR ONE YEAR).

Size of plots, one-twentieth of a statute acre.

The following kinds and quantities of manures will be used per statute acre :—

No. of Plot.

1. No manure.
2. 10 tons farmyard manure.
3. 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.
4. { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.
2 cwt. Superphosphate.
5. { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.
2 cwt. Superphosphate.
2 cwt. Kainit.
6. { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.
2 cwt. Superphosphate.
2 cwt. Kainit (applied not later than Nov. 30th).

XVI.—IMPROVEMENT OF SECOND CLASS PASTURE

Improvement to be estimated by Observation.

Size of plots, one-half a statute acre.

The following plan is suggested :—

No. of Plot.

1. 5 cwt. Basic Slag per statute acre.
2. 10 cwt. Basic Slag per statute acre.
3. Unmanured.

XVII.—INFLUENCE OF SEED MIXTURES IN FORMING PASTURE

Land selected to be left in grass for not less than two years.

Size of plots, one-tenth of a statute acre.

The following mixtures may be tested :—

Plot 1.

- 1½ bushels Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).
- ½ bushel Perennial Rye Grass (28 lbs. the bushel).
- 4 lbs. Red Clover.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

Plot 2.

- 1 bushel Perennial Rye Grass (28 lbs. the bushel).
- ½ bushel Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. to the bushel).
- 4 lbs. Red Clover.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

Plot 3.

- 1 bushel Meadow Fescue (28 lbs. the bushel).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).
- 4 lbs. Red Clover.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

Plot 4.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Perennial Rye Grass (28 lbs. the bushel).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Italian Rye Grass (22 lbs. the bushel).
- 3 lbs. Cocksfoot.
- 3 lbs. Timothy.
- 3 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
- 3 lbs. Red Clover.
- 2 lbs. Alsike Clover.
- 2 lbs. White Clover.

APPENDIX.

"FIELD EXPERIMENTS" AND "DEMONSTRATION PLOTS,"

THEIR VALUE AND THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS.

(Reprinted from Department's *Journal*, Vol. 2, 1902.)

In a "Memorandum on Agricultural Education," issued in July last, the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland referred incidentally to field experiments as being work which might usefully form part of the duties of County Agricultural Instructors. Since that date fully half the counties in Ireland have resolved to put into operation a scheme of agricultural instruction, including field experiments, and, as it is highly desirable that such work should be conducted on systematic lines, it is proposed to give here, in simple language, a brief outline of the nature and purpose of field experiments and their value to farmers.

In the discussions which have taken place at meetings of County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction this class of work has been referred to either as "Experimental Plots" or "Demonstration Plots." No very hard and fast line can be drawn between these two classes of experimental work, but it has become customary to confine the term "Field Experiment" or "Experimental Plot" to indicating a comparative trial of different methods of cultivating, manuring, or seeding, the soil, for which object the land is carefully selected and measured, the manures analysed, the seed tested and accurately weighed, an exact record kept of the produce of each plot, and the whole work supervised by a person who has had a first-class training in practical and technical agriculture.

The term "Field Demonstration" or "Demonstration Plot" has, on the other hand, come to mean a simple test in which a small portion of a field is cultivated, manured, or seeded in a special manner for comparison with the rest of the field, but the term does not necessarily, or even generally, imply the exercise of a very high degree of accuracy in measuring the land, analysing the manures, or recording results.

For the sake of clearness, we may agree in Ireland to use the terms in the above sense. A "field experiment" or an experimental plot shall, therefore, mean a piece of land laid out in sub-plots, on which comparative trials are made of different methods of cultivation, of different kinds and quantities of manures, or of different kinds and quantities of seed. Field experiments will be found extremely costly, troublesome, and often very disappointing, and should not be undertaken by those who have not had a first-class training in both practical and technical agriculture. The secret of success in an agricultural experiment lies in

having all the conditions except one, constant or uniform. That is to say, if, for example, different methods of cultivation are under trial, the soil and the kinds and quantities of seeds and manures used on each sub-plot must be absolutely uniform. If, again, the influence of manures is to be tested, the cultivation of the land and the kinds and quantities of seed employed should be absolutely alike for each plot. And, similarly, if the seed is under trial, all the other conditions must be identical for each plot, and the quality of the seed alone should vary.

So little is this somewhat obvious condition precedent to success understood that in some of the experiments which were conducted last year by private individuals in Ireland, in which the yield from different varieties of oats was being estimated, each of the plots was manured in a different manner. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the results of such an experiment are worthless, it being impossible to distinguish between the changes in the crops due to variety of seed and those due to the influence of the different manures employed.

To insure that all the conditions but one are constant in the plots in a field experiment is, however, sometimes beyond the power of the most capable experimenter. For, in addition to securing uniformity in the cultivation of the soil, and in the kinds and quantities of seeds and manures, it is necessary that the work on all the sub-plots of a field experiment should be done under uniform conditions in respect of weather. Many an experiment—for instance, on the manuring of hay—which, in all other respects, has been carried out most successfully, has been spoiled at the last moment by rain coming on during the operations of weighing the crop.

The points which require attention in successfully conducting a field experiment are too numerous, and many of them too involved, to be detailed here. It is desirable, however, to point out a few of the more common mistakes which have to be avoided.

The selection of the person on whose farm the experiment is being conducted is a matter of great importance. The farmer selected should be capable of making notes of the appearance of the plots, and of superintending the labour on them during summer, when the Instructor for the district is engaged in another part of the county. It is, however, still more important that he should have a genuine interest in the success of the work. If his interest extends merely to the desire to obtain, free of charge, a small quantity of seed or manure, the work is not likely to be successful. He will soon discover that it is very far from being a profitable undertaking, unless he is content to give his services and interest in return for the information which is to be derived from the experiment.

It is, likewise, desirable, though not essential, that the farm selected should be near a railway station. If half a day is taken up in travelling to and from the plots, the number of experimental centres which the Instructor can supervise will be very limited. For this reason it is well to have more than one experiment situated in the same district, so that the Instructor can inspect and direct the work of two or three centres in one day.

The selection of the piece of land to be laid off into plots presents several difficulties. The whole area should be uniform in character, level if possible, and, if sloping, the slope should be uniform. If, as is sometimes the case, one or more sub-plots are on low-lying, deep soil, while some of the others are on high, thin ground, the results of the experiments will be absolutely worthless. "Openings" and "finishes" made by the plough should, when possible, be avoided. If one or the other runs through one of the sub-plots and not across them all, the results from the plots in which the "openings" or "finishes" occur must be discarded. But the greatest difficulty of all, in selecting suitable land, is to find a piece which has been uniformly cultivated, cropped and manured during, at least, the preceding five years. An experimental

plot on land, part of which, in the preceding year, was under swedes, a second part under mangels, and a third part under potatoes, will yield misleading results, even though the soil may appear comparatively uniform.

To decide on the size and the number of sub-plots in an experiment is a question which requires a great deal of consideration. Beginners almost invariably make the mistake of attempting too much in an experiment, and consequently multiply the number of sub-plots, thereby entailing more work than they can properly accomplish. It is a popular fallacy that each sub-plot should be large. Those who advocate large sub-plots, however, usually forget that the greater the number and the larger the area of each sub-plot, the more difficult it is (1) to secure land that is uniform in quality and previous treatment, (2) to get the manures and seed uniformly distributed, (3) to get the manures applied and the seeds sown and the crop weighed on one day, and (4) to get every operation completed without a change in weather, which, if it occurs in the middle of an operation, may vitiate the whole experiment. It is a safe rule to remember that the larger the size of each sub-plot the fewer there should be of them. In Ireland, where the fields are small and the land, as a rule, undulating, it will often be found very difficult to get even one statute acre of land sufficiently uniform for experimental work. Good results can, however, be obtained with sub-plots one-tenth of an acre in extent. Each sub-plot may be 44 yards long by 11 yards wide, or other dimensions containing the same area. First-class results have been obtained in Scotland by using plots one-twentieth of an acre in extent, while in Canada plots only one-hundredth of an acre in extent have been successfully employed. If, however, it is considered advisable to have plots one-quarter of an acre in extent (and no larger should be employed except in very rare cases), it will seldom be possible to find sufficiently uniform land to admit of more than four or five sub-plots.

Enough has now been said respecting the chief difficulties in carrying out the details of a field experiment to moderate the ambition of instructors, and prevent them from undertaking too many centres. Indeed, County Committees, as well as the Instructors, would be well advised to enter upon experimental work with caution. In their desire to serve every district in a county they may insist on having too many centres. It would be wiser to rest content with a few experiments, well conducted, rather than have a large number yielding unreliable results. The time available in spring for the measuring of land, the application of manures, and the sowing of seeds is very limited, and, if the Instructor is to supervise all the work himself, it is obvious that he cannot attend to many centres. Moreover, if the maximum amount of useful work is to be done the experimental centres should be selected with a view to the minimum amount of time being spent in travelling. Field experiments, as has already been stated, may prove expensive, and, for this reason, it is desirable that the number of centres in one county should be limited, and selected with a view to avoiding unnecessary travelling expenses.

The results of an experiment are of much wider application than is usually supposed. Most of the soils in Ireland have this in common, that they are deficient in those substances which plants require for their growth, and, therefore, where this is the case, no matter in what county the experiment is made, the lessons derived from it will be found useful in all.

One more point remains to be dealt with for the benefit of all County Instructors, County Committees, farmers, and the Department alike. After reading the above list of difficulties which will face the experimenter, it cannot be hoped that at first field experiments will be the success which enthusiasts would desire. As has already been stated more than once, the work may prove expensive, oftentimes very disappointing, and it must proceed slowly. It will be found that the results of experiments conducted in one year will not agree with the results of experiments conducted the preceding season. It will also be found that

the results of experiments conducted on the same lines in different counties will not agree. Experiments which are carried out even in the same field in the same year will apparently contradict each other. There will, no doubt be numerous opportunities for critical wisecracks to raise a cry that field experiments are a waste of money and of no practical use to the farmer. Such has been the result in other countries, and we can hardly expect otherwise in Ireland. The enthusiasm which exists to-day may be followed in a year or two by a reaction, and it will then require faith and perseverance to carry on the work.

Fortunately, we have the history of similar movements in other countries to encourage us. In Scotland, for example, it took some years of steady work before prejudice was overcome, and the true value of experimental work was apparent. In that country there is no longer any difficulty in finding proofs of the great value of field experiments, but even greater than their direct influence on the system of farming has been the collateral results in spreading the knowledge of technicalities of soils, manures and crops.

There is one mistake into which some other countries have been led, which it will be the duty of the Department to prevent in Ireland. If each Instructor were to carry on investigations having no relation to, or the results of which could not be co-ordinated with the results of those conducted by others, and, further, if each experimenter were allowed to multiply the number of his experiments and change his system from year to year before he had arrived at any definite results, the confusion which the publication of a mass of figures, which were not comparable, would give rise to in the minds of farmers would be a source of great danger to the success of the work. If farmers are to take an intelligent interest in the work, and follow the result as published from year to year, and if the value of the experiments in one county is to be enhanced by the work done in other counties, all field experiments will have to be co-ordinated, unnecessary overlapping and variation of experiments prevented, and the results presented in the shortest and simplest manner. This duty of co-ordinating field experiments in all Ireland rests with the Department. They fully realise its importance, and accept full responsibility.

What has been said with regard to experimental plots is not altogether applicable to demonstration plots. A simple trial of a new system of cultivation, manuring or seeding, which has been found, as the result of a field experiment, to yield profitable results may constitute a demonstration plot. In a demonstration plot it is not necessary to be so accurate in the measurement of land, or in weighing manures and crops as in field experiment. It is not necessary always to have sub-plots; one plot may be sufficient. It may not even be necessary to weigh the crop as, if the plot is near the public road or some place of meeting, where it can be seen by a large number of farmers, its lesson will be apparent to every passer-by. Demonstration plots are not expensive, and in every county there must be a large number of farmers who are perfectly competent to carry out the work with the occasional assistance of the Instructor. Every farmer should adopt the practice of having a demonstration plot in every field. For example, in applying purchased manure to a field he should withhold the manure from a small portion of it in order to prove whether so far as can be observed by the eye the application of the manure has paid. The untreated portion then becomes a demonstration plot. Similarly, if a new variety of potato, swede, mangel, oat, barley, or wheat, an untried mixture of grass seeds, or artificial manures is recommended, each farmer should procure just sufficient of the material to prove whether, when tested side by side with his usual seed or manure, it yields a more profitable return. The plot devoted to the new method, manure, or seed then becomes a demonstration plot.

Last year, at the instigation of the Department, about 1,600 farmers conducted demonstration plots with one or other of three varieties of potatoes. A small quantity of each variety was planted alongside of the variety usually cultivated and constituted a demonstration plot. The advantages of this are obvious. The cost was trifling. If the yield this year has been good, and the quality excellent, each farmer will again plant this new variety, and in a few years the potatoes will be rapidly distributed throughout Ireland. If, on the other hand, the potatoes possess no advantage over the common varieties, this information will rapidly spread in the district, and farmers will be prevented from laying out large sums of money in procuring the new seed.

It will be the duty of the Itinerant Instructor to encourage demonstration plots of all kinds in the county under his charge, and County Committees should encourage the work so far as the time of the Itinerant Instructor will permit.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE POULTRY-KEEPING INDUSTRY.

1906-7.

1. The Department are prepared provided a suitable Instructor in Poultry-Keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each county in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he or she is a native or in which he or she resides permanently. Appointment of Instructor.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining an Instructor by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

3. Unless in exceptional circumstances the remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof. Remuneration of Instructor.

4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th September, 1907, and is terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side. Duration of appointment.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on poultry-keeping, including the selection of breeds, the hatching and rearing of chickens, the feeding and housing of poultry, and the marketing of the produce; to give demonstrations and lessons on the treatment of common diseases, such as gapes, &c., on the cramming of fowls, and on the plucking, trussing, and preparation of poultry for market, as well as on the grading and packing of eggs; to visit poultry runs, and give such practical advice as may be desired by poultry-keepers; to inspect the egg distribution and turkey stations referred to in Clauses 11, 14 and 15; to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his or her work either weekly or otherwise as may be required, and generally to give his or her whole time towards promoting improvement in poultry-keeping in the county. Duties of Instructor.

Circuits and
Centres.

6. For this purpose the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, except in special cases, should work for at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any of the poultry runs in the neighbourhood, and give such information on poultry-keeping as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

Visits to
poultry runs.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he or she should be consulted.

Duties of
County
Committee.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given and to appoint a local committee, with an honorary secretary, at each centre, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures may not have been given in previous years.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangements
for lectures.

8. Lectures should be arranged, wherever possible, to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres only. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county, especially when the lectures are delivered in districts where the greatest number of those interested in poultry-keeping is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture, as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout the circuit. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department at least a week prior to the commencement of each course of lectures. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which farmers and others interested in poultry-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. Where a course of lectures has already been given a new syllabus should be presented.

Lecture
season.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn and be continued until the end of the hatching season. If employed during the summer months, the Instructor should, during that season, visit poultry runs, inspect egg distribution stations, and give lessons and demonstrations in cramming, trussing, &c.

Inspection of
egg stations.

10. The Instructor will be required to visit all the egg distribution stations in the county at least four times between the 1st October and 31st May. These inspections shall only be made between the termination of one course and the beginning of another course of lectures. After each inspection the Instructor shall submit reports to the County Committee and to the Department on the forms provided for the purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF SETTINGS OF EGGS OF PURE BREEDS.

Hens and Ducks.

11. In counties where instruction in poultry-keeping has been provided, the Department are prepared to sanction a limited number of premiums of £5 each being awarded to approved applicants, selected by the County Committee, who distribute during the season at least 70 settings of eggs; those who distribute less will be paid in proportion to the number distributed. No maximum number of settings to be distributed is prescribed, but owners of stations must continue selling eggs at the fixed price until May 31st. The owner may set eggs for his own use, but such settings will not count towards a premium. Applicants must agree to comply with the following conditions:—

Premiums for
distributing
eggs.

(1.) To keep one pure breed of hens only. In exceptional cases the Department may approve of more than one pure breed being kept, provided they are satisfied that the selected person, houses, runs, birds, &c., are suitable. Only one breed of ducks can be kept.

(2.) To sell or destroy any existing fowl on the farm of which the Instructor or the Department may disapprove, and not to bring on the farm during the period for the distribution of eggs fowl of any description without the sanction of the Instructor and of the Department.

(3.) To keep no male birds on the farm other than those sanctioned for stock purposes of the breed or breeds of fowl approved of.

(4.) To dispose of the male birds in use during 1905-6 and to replace these with others unrelated to the stock at the station.

(5.) When a premium is claimed for hens alone, to keep not less than thirty or more than sixty of the selected breed. If the premium is claimed in respect of hens and ducks, not less than five ducks and twenty-five hens must be kept, or ten ducks and twenty hens, but the total number of birds to be kept at any one station should not exceed sixty. At least one cock or cockerel must be kept for every ten hens or pullets, and one drake for every five or six ducks.

(6.) To replace each year at least one-third of the hens with early hatched pullets.

(7.) To provide proper housing where such does not already exist, and in the case of two breeds being kept to provide a separate run for each to the satisfaction of the Instructor and the Department. The size of run for any flock of birds will require to be at least twenty square yards per bird.

(8.) To feed and care the birds in such a manner as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(9.) To supply, during the season specified in par. (11) below, settings of eggs from the selected birds to any person in the county at 1s. per dozen (the purchaser to bear the cost of package and carriage), and to replace infertile eggs that are returned within one month from the date on which they were sent out.

In special cases the Department may sanction an increase in the price of eggs, provided the County Committee show sufficient reasons for so doing.

(10.) To stamp all eggs given out with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee.

(11.) To keep in a special book provided by the County Committee an accurate record of all eggs laid and distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for by either of these bodies. The books must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee

at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on the 1st December, 1906, and terminate on the 31st May, 1907. (See Clause 19.)

(12.) To permit the Instructor and the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

12. The following breeds of hens and ducks will alone be recognised:—

HENS.

Laying Breeds.

Minorcas. White Leghorns. Brown Leghorns

General Purpose Breeds.

Houdans. Plymouth Rocks (Barred variety recommended).
Orpingtons (Buff and White recommended). White Wyandottes.
Salmon Faverolles. Sussex.

DUCKS.

Indian Runner. Aylesbury. Pekin.

Grant for
erection of
houses in
special cases.

13. An additional grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost, but in no case exceeding £2, may be made to selected persons who provide themselves for the purpose of this scheme with portable wooden fowl-houses approved by the Department. This will apply only to persons who are taking up the scheme in 1906-7 for the first time. No grant will be made in respect of improvements in an existing house, and if a new house is obtained it must be portable.

Geese.

Premiums for
distributing
eggs.

14. A limited number of premiums of £2 each may be offered to persons selected by the County Committee, and approved by the Department, who will undertake to comply with the following conditions:—

(1.) To keep a gander and three geese of the Embden breed.

(2.) To sell or dispose of any existing geese on the farm, of which the Instructor or the Department may disapprove, and not to bring on the farm during the period for the distribution of eggs geese of any description without the sanction of the Instructor and of the Department.

(3.) To sell not less than 12 settings of eggs to residents in the county; those who distribute less will be paid in proportion to the number distributed. No maximum number of settings to be distributed is prescribed, but owners of stations must continue selling eggs at the fixed price until 31st May, 1907.

(4.) The eggs to be sold at 1s. 6d. per setting—three eggs to count as a setting—(purchaser to defray the cost of package and carriage where necessary). Each applicant to be restricted to one setting.

(5.) To provide proper housing where such does not already exist. The birds to have access to suitable shelter at all times, and to be hand-fed, when a sufficient amount of natural food is not obtainable, in such a way as the Instructor and the Department may require.

Preference should be given to those applicants who possess land well supplied with water.

(6.) Only one pen of geese to be kept unless where selected persons possess two or more separate farms, in which case a second pen may be allowed.

(7.) To stamp all eggs given out with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee.

(8.) To keep in a special book provided by the County Committee an accurate record of all eggs laid and distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for by either of those bodies. The books must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on 1st January and terminate on 31st May, 1907.

(9.) To permit the Instructor and the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

Turkeys.

15. A limited number of premiums of £2 each may be offered to persons selected by the County Committee and approved by the Department who will undertake to comply with the following conditions:— Premiums for turkey cocks.

(1.) To keep one pure bred American Bronze stock turkey cock for the service of turkey hens, the property of residents in the county. Twenty hens other than those belonging to the station holder must be served, at a fee of 6d. per service, by an approved turkey cock. If a smaller number are served the premium will be proportionately reduced. After twenty hens have been served the owner may refuse to allow the bird to serve more or may charge a higher fee. The stock birds must be not less than the following weights on 1st January, 1907, viz.:—Cockerels, 22 lbs.; adult birds, 28 lbs. Birds more than three years old are not eligible for premiums.

(2.) To provide proper housing accommodation, and to feed and care the bird in such a manner as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(3.) To keep no turkey cock other than the bird approved for the purpose of this scheme.

(4.) To keep in a special book, provided by the County Committee, an accurate record of services. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when required, and in any case must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee not later than the 7th June, 1907.

(5.) To permit the Instructor or the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

A station-holder under the 1905-6 scheme will not be eligible to hold a premium under the 1906-7 scheme unless the bird kept in 1905-6 is exchanged or an approved new one purchased.

A premium may be granted for a turkey cock selected in 1905-6, provided the bird is suitable in every respect, and is located at a different station either in the same or another county.

16. An applicant will be eligible for only one premium either for hens or for hens and ducks combined, but he will, in addition, be eligible to hold a premium for geese and a premium for turkeys. No premium, however, will be given for ducks alone. Number of premiums one person may hold.

Procedure as to selecting holders of premiums.

17. As soon as the Instructor has been appointed and the number of premiums proposed to be awarded has been approved of by the Department, the County Committee shall invite applications from persons in the county who already possess, or are willing to purchase, pens of the approved pure breeds of hens and ducks, or geese, as the case may be, or to keep one pure-bred turkey cock, and who are prepared to comply with the above conditions. When these applications have been received the Instructor in Poultry-Keeping will, as soon as possible, inspect and report to the County Committee as to the number of suitable applicants. The names of the applicants selected by the County Committee, with full particulars as to the breeds, number of birds, and housing, should then be submitted on the prescribed form for the approval of the Department, who may thereupon further inspect the selected farms, and submit a list of those of which they approve to the County Committee for their final selection.

Application to be made by 1st December, 1906.

18. The Department will not consider applications from a county in respect of premiums under this scheme later than 1st December, 1906.

County Committees who intend to adopt this scheme should have all arrangements completed prior to the 1st January, 1907.

Payment to be claimed by 7th June.

19.—(1.) Not later than 7th June, 1907, the selected applicants for premiums must forward to the Secretary of the County Committee the record books referred to in Clauses 11 (11), 14 (8), and 15 (4), accompanied by a certificate that the entries in these books are correct, and that all the conditions of this scheme have been complied with.

(2.) As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary of the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made by the Committee of the premiums or portions thereof payable under this scheme.

(3.) Any premium not applied for by the 7th June, 1907, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Scheme to be approved by the Department.

20. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Department's decision final.

21. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A 29
06.

Special attention is directed to Clause 10.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN HORTICULTURE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES, 1906-7.

Appointment of Instructor

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Horticulture and Bee-keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he is a native, or in which he permanently resides.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post. If a County Committee should find it impossible to obtain a person competent to give instruction in both branches the Department may sanction the employment of separate Instructors for each subject.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, unless in exceptional circumstances, exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof. Remuneration.
4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not continue beyond the 30th of September, 1907, and is terminable at any time previous to that date by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side. Duration of appointment.
5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give demonstrations and to deliver lectures on horticultural subjects, such as soils, manures, vegetable, fruit, and flower cultivation, plant diseases, and insect pests; to visit gardens and orchards, and give practical demonstrations on spraying, planting, pruning and grafting of fruit trees; to conduct such experiments and other demonstrations in the spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures, and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to give instruction in the principles and practice of modern bee-keeping; to deal with diseases of bees; to advise farmers, cottagers and others interested in land, as to the planting of trees, etc., for shelter and ornament; to reply to letters from those seeking his advice on horticultural and bee-keeping subjects; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of his work either weekly or otherwise, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and to do all in his power to further the interests of horticulture and bee-keeping in the county. Duties of Instructor.
6. The Instructor shall report to the County Committee on all cases of foul brood which may come under his notice. He may, subject to the consent of the owner of the bees being previously obtained by him, destroy infected stocks by burning them, and shall take all due precautions against the spread of the disease. He must advise in writing the County Committee of each case in which stocks are so destroyed, and the County Committee may, if they think fit, pay to the owners of such stocks a sum not exceeding 5s. for each stock destroyed, provided that the amount set aside in the County Scheme for compensation under this clause shall not be exceeded. Compensation for destruction of stocks.
7. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits. The Instructor should work for three or four weeks in each circuit, and give lectures and demonstrations during that time. In cases, however, where an Instructor may be employed to give instruction in bee-keeping only it will not be necessary to divide the county into circuits. In such instances demonstrations can be arranged for at centres from which applications have been made through the Secretary of the County Committee for his services. The Instructor will visit gardens, orchards or apiaries in the district, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest. Circuits and centres.
- The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres for lectures and demonstrations. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.
8. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures and demonstrations will be given, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered. Duties of Committee.
- In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures and demonstrations may not have been given in previous years.
- It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangements for lectures 9. Lectures should be arranged to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the sheet syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout their district. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department at least a week prior to the commencement of each course of lectures. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in horticulture and bee-keeping will be invited to ask questions. Where a course of lectures has already been given a new syllabus should be presented.

Distribution of trees, etc. 10. The County Committee may purchase fruit, forest and other trees, shrubs, or plants, in bulk, and resell them at cost price, including carriage, to farmers, cottagers and other residents in the county. As, however, it has come to the knowledge of the Department that trees and plants infested with disease have been imported into Ireland, it will be necessary for County Committees who intend to put this clause into operation to invite tenders from nurserymen and before acceptance to submit them to the Department for examination. The Department may, if they think it advisable, inspect the trees, &c., that are offered for sale, and satisfy themselves that they are suitable and free from disease.

Season. 11. The horticultural demonstrations should commence early in autumn and be continued throughout the whole year.

Demonstration plots. 12. In each circuit one demonstration plot may be provisionally selected for the purpose of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers, and showing improved methods of cultivation, but no new plots shall be selected in a county if a sufficient number of suitable plots have been established in previous years.

Before sanctioning the establishment of a new plot the Department will inspect the site with a view to determining the suitability of the land, &c.

Existing plots. (a) In counties in which a sufficient number of suitable plots already exist the Committee shall make provision for the continuance of the plots at a cost not to exceed £1 5s. per plot. (See List A).

All requisite labour must be given gratuitously by the owner of the plot who will be entitled to the produce.

New plots. (b) In cases where it is necessary to establish new plots the Department will require compliance with the following regulations:—

(1) Plots must not exceed a quarter of an acre in extent, or be less than one-eighth of an acre (quarter acre plots are recommended).

(2) No new plot shall be established save at a convenient centre adjacent to a main road.

(3) Plots should be selected on sites which are properly fenced. Should, however, any fencing be necessary, the materials (i.e., a sufficient quantity of wire with wooden posts) may be supplied by the Committee, provided funds have been allocated for the purpose in the County Scheme; the fencing to be put up by the owner of the plot at his own expense. In no case will the Department approve of expensive fencing and gates being supplied by the County Committee to a plot owner.

(4) The aspect of each plot and the nature of the soil must be suitable for fruit and vegetable growing. Necessary improvements, such as drainage, must be carried out, and when required farm-yard manure must be supplied by the plot owner without expense to the Committee.

(5) The owner of the plot must sign an undertaking to continue the plot for three years.

(6) The necessary labour must be given gratuitously by the persons providing the plots—the produce to be their property.

The cost of trees, &c., required for planting a new plot is estimated at £3. (See List B).

13. The Department's approval in writing must be obtained before any expense is incurred in connection with the establishment of a plot, and application for such approval must be accompanied in each case by a detailed report from the Instructor. Department's approval required.

14. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing. Scheme to be approved by Department

APPENDIX.

LIST A.

LIST OF VEGETABLES, &c., RECOMMENDED FOR A HORTICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION PLOT (NOT EXCEEDING ONE-FOURTH ACRE) ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Estimated Cost about £1 5s. 0d.

Vegetables.

Description.	Quantity.
Beans, Broad,	1 qt.
" French,	½ pt.
" Runner,	½ pt.
Brussels Sprouts,	3 oz.
Broccoli,	3 oz.
Cabbage Early,	3 oz.
" Savoy,	½ oz.
Cauliflower,	3 oz.
Carrot,	2 oz.
Celery,	100 plants
Kale Curly,	½ oz.
Leek,	1 oz.
Lettuce,	1 oz.
Onion,	3 oz.
" Potato,	1 st.
Parasip,	2 oz.
Parsley,	1 oz.
Penn,	3 qts.
Potatoes, Early (to be boxed),	4 st.
" Late, ("),	4 st.
Turnips,	2 oz.
Vegetable Marrow,	1 packet.

Description.	Flowers.	Quantity.
Candituft,	1 packet each.
Canterbury Bells,	1 "
Larkspur,	1 "
Lupin,	1 "
Mignonette,	1 "
Nasturtium,	1 "
Sunflower,	1 "
Wallflower,	1 "
Sweet Pea,	1 pt.

Artificial Manures.

Muriste of Potash,	. . . . .	3 stone
Nitrate of Soda,	. . . . .	3 "
Superphosphate,	. . . . .	4 "

LIST B.

LIST OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS AND SEEDS, &c., RECOMMENDED FOR A
NEW HORTICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION PLOT OF ONE-FOURTH ACRE
IN EXTENT.

Estimated Cost about £3.

Description.	Fruit.	Quantity.
Apples, Bush on Paradise Stock,	6 trees.
Pears, Bush on Quince Stock,	2 "
Plums, Bush,	2 "
Currants, Red,	3 bushes.
, White,	3 "
, Black,	6 "
Gooseberries,	12 "
Raspberries,	24 canes.
Strawberries,	100 plants.

Vegetables.

Beans, Broad,	. . . . .	1 qt.
Beans, French,	. . . . .	pt.
Beans, Runner,	. . . . .	pt.
Brussels Sprouts,	. . . . .	oz.
Broccoli,	. . . . .	oz.
Cabbage, Early.	. . . . .	oz.
Cabbage, Savoy,	. . . . .	oz.
Cauliflower,	. . . . .	oz.
Carrot,	. . . . .	oz.
Celery,	. . . . .	100 plants.
Kale, Curly,	. . . . .	oz.
Leek,	. . . . .	1 oz.
Lettuce,	. . . . .	1 oz.
Mint,	. . . . .	3 plants.
Marjorum,	. . . . .	3 plants.
Onion (Autumn sown),	. . . . .	100 plants.
Onion,	. . . . .	3 oz.
Onion, potato,	. . . . .	1 stone.
Parsnip,	. . . . .	2 oz.
Parsley,	. . . . .	1 oz.
Peas,	. . . . .	3 qts.
Potatoes, Early (to be boxed),	. . . . .	4 st.
, Late ( " ),	. . . . .	4 st.
Rhubarb,	. . . . .	6 plants.
Sage,	. . . . .	3 plants.
Thyme,	. . . . .	3 plants.
Turnips,	. . . . .	2 oz.
Vegetable Marrow,	. . . . .	1 packet.

Flowers.

Description.	Quantity.
Candituff,	1 packet.
Canterbury Bells,	1 packet.
Dahlias,	2 plants.
Larkspur,	1 packet.
Lupin,	1 packet.
Mignonette,	1 packet.
Nasturtium,	1 packet.
Roses,	4 plants.
Sunflower,	1 packet.
Wallflower,	1 packet.
Sweet Pea,	1 pint.

Artificial Manures.

Muriate of Potash,	3 st.
Nitrate of Soda,	3 st.
Superphosphate,	4 st.

A 71
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN BUTTER-MAKING.
1906-7.

1. The Department are prepared, provided qualified Instructors can Appointment be obtained, to approve of the appointment of an Instructor in Butter- of Instructor. making in each county. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which she is a native or in which she permanently resides.
2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.
3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, Remuneration in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third of Instructor. class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car-hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.
4. The employment of the Instructor under this scheme shall not Duration of continue beyond the 30th September, 1907, and is terminable at any appointment. time previous to that date by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side.
5. The instruction will take the form of daily lessons on dairying, accompanied by practical instruction in butter-making. Each course Form of shall extend for a period of not less than two, and not more than four Instruction. weeks. Not more than twelve pupils should be admitted to each class. Pupils must undertake to attend regularly.
6. On the first day of visiting each centre the Instructor should give Duties of a public lecture and demonstration, and during the remainder of the Instructor course at that centre should conduct a class daily in which pupils only will take part, but which shall be open to the public.

It will also be the duty of the Instructor to visit home dairies in the county and to give advice as required; to give where possible during that part of the day not required for class work, demonstrations in the making of butter, by means of the equipment actually in use in the dairies visited; to reply to letters from persons seeking advice on butter-making; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of her work either weekly or otherwise as may be required; and generally to give her whole time to the work of the Committee.

Duties of
County
Committee.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select suitable centres at which classes will be held, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who will be responsible for the local arrangements necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, and who will be required to comply with the annexed conditions. The local committee should undertake to have posters and hand-bills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed in the neighbourhood of the centre. Copies of these posters and hand-bills should be forwarded to the Department at least a week prior to the commencement of each class.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Centres.

8. To avoid expense and to ensure success these classes should be held, as far as possible, in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres. *Unless in exceptional circumstances no class should be held in a large village or town, or near a creamery.*

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that she should be consulted.

Scheme to be
approved by
Department.

9. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

I. To secure premises suitable for a working dairy, if possible not less than twenty-five feet by eighteen feet, or other dimensions affording similar floor space. Either a public room, schoolroom, or barn with good floor, would be suitable for the purpose.

II. To secure a sufficient supply of water.

III. To provide on the premises means of heating at least fifteen gallons of water at one time, for use in cleaning utensils, &c.

IV. To provide sufficient milk or cream for use in the school, the Committee taking responsibility of sale of butter.

After the opening day at each centre about three gallons of milk and six gallons of cream will be required for each day's work. Arrangements should be made to have the milk and the cream delivered in the morning.

V. To guarantee not less than six and not more than twelve pupils to attend on each of the days over which the course of instruction extends.

VI. To arrange for the carriage of utensils from one centre to another. The weight of the utensils is usually from twenty-five to thirty cwts., and they are somewhat bulky.

The Department recommend the following list of utensils for a travelling dairy school attended by twelve pupils:—

	Approximate Cost.		
	£	s.	d.
6 End-over-End Churns, at £3,	18	0	0
6 Butter Workers, at 37s. 6d.,	11	5	0
6 Butter Boards, at 2s.,	0	12	0
4 Large Butter Boards, at 3s. 6d.,	0	14	0
6 Scoops, at 1s.,	0	6	0
6 Sieves, at 2s. 6d.,	0	15	0
6 Pairs Scotch Hands, at 2s. 6d.,	0	15	0
6 Squeezes, at 1s.,	0	6	0
6 Scrubbing Brushes, at 1s.,	0	6	0
6 Thermometers, at 1s. 6d.,	0	9	0
6 White Enamelled Buckets, at 5s. 6d.,	1	13	0
6 Iron Buckets, at 4s. 6d.,	1	7	0
4 Shallow Tins (Cream), at 4s.	0	16	0
1 Pair Scales,	0	19	0
1 Set Iron Weights (7, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.),	0	4	6
1 Set Brass Weights (2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.),	0	5	6
1 Set Creamometers,	0	6	6
1 Lactometer,	0	1	6
1 Gerber Butter-fat Tester (2 Bottles), about	2	10	0
1 2-Quart Measure,	0	2	6
4 Quart Measures, at 1s. 9d.,	0	7	0
4 Pint Measures, at 1s. 3d.,	0	5	0
2 Skimmers, at 8d.,	0	1	4
1 Hand Separator (17 gallons per hour),	7	10	0
1 Portable Boiler (15 gallons),	2	14	0
	£52	10	10

The above equipment allows one churn, one butter worker, and one set of the smaller utensils for two students. A dash churn may be included in the equipment when the County Committee deem it desirable.

A. 72

06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF PRIZES FOR COTTAGES AND SMALL FARMS, 1907.

1. In 1907 County Committees of Agriculture may, subject to the Department's approval, offer prizes in one or both of the following sections subject to the provisions of this scheme, viz.:—

- A. Cottages with gardens;
- B. Small farms.

2. Competition in Section A shall be confined to *bona fide* cottagers. Cottagers or whose holdings demonstration plots in connection with the Scheme of Instruction in Horticulture are situated, shall, however, be ineligible to compete. Persons eligible to compete.

Only *bona fide* farmers who derive their means of living mainly from farming, who reside on their farms and work the farms themselves, will be eligible to compete in Section B. At least one-fourth of the arable land of the entire holding of each competitor in this section must be tillage, first year's grass or meadow being regarded as tillage.

- Circuits.** 3. For the purposes of this scheme the county may be divided into districts or circuits, in each of which separate competitions will be held.
- Details of scheme to be approved by Department.** 4. Particulars as to the sections adopted, the number of districts or circuits into which the county is divided, the number of classes in each section, the limits of valuation or acreage fixed by the County Committee for each class, and the number and value of the prizes offered, must be submitted to the Department on the prescribed form for approval.
- Entry form.** 5. Entries must be made on special forms to be obtained from the Secretary of the County Committee. Each competitor must forward one of these forms, accurately filled up in every detail, so as to reach the Secretary of the County Committee on or before a date to be fixed by the County Committee, but in no case later than the 31st May, 1907.
- No holding will be inspected in respect of which the owner fails to fill in an entry form.
- Withholding of prizes.** 6. In cases of insufficient competition, want of merit, or in which the conditions of this scheme have not been strictly adhered to, the prizes may be withheld in whole or in part.
- Points to be considered by judge.** 7. The following points shall be taken into consideration by the judge in making his awards:—

COTTAGE SECTION.

- (a.) Cleanliness and general order of cottages and premises.
- (b.) Cultivation of the garden, including freedom from weeds, and well-kept fences and walks.
- (c.) Varieties of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.
- (d.) Arrangement of manure heap.
- (e.) General management and care of live stock, particularly pigs and poultry, special attention to be given to quality and housing.
- (f.) Management of Doves.

SMALL FARM SECTION.

- (a.) Cleanliness, order and economy in the dwelling-houses and offices (including poultry-houses).
- (b.) Judicious character of cropping, efficiency of cultivation, arrangement of manure heaps, and provision for collecting liquid manure.
- (c.) Cultivation of the garden, variety of vegetables and fruit trees.
- (d.) General condition of land under grass, care of fences, gates, water courses, &c.
- (e.) Judicious planting of shelter belts.
- (f.) Freedom from weeds, especially grass land; stack-yards and headlands.
- (g.) Cultivation of headlands.
- (h.) Management and care of live stock and poultry (quality to be particularly considered).
- (i.) Special credit will be given if simple accounts of receipt and expenditure in connection with any holding entered for competition are kept and exhibited to the judge.

Special credit for keeping of accounts.

Judge

8. The Department will supply, free of charge to the County Committee, the services of an Instructor to act as judge under this scheme.

9. The judge's report shall deal with such matters in connection with the competition as the Department and the County Committee may decide. Judge's report.

10. The inspection of cottages or small holdings entered for competition under this scheme will be made in the months of June, July, or August. Date of inspection.

11. The Committee shall submit the judge's report, with list of awards, for consideration by the Department, who, as soon as they are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, will notify the Secretary of the County Committee that the prizes or reduced prizes may be paid. The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary. Payment of prizes.

12. The County Committee shall furnish to the Department such detailed statements of expenditure under this scheme as may be required from time to time. Returns of expenditure by County Committee.

13. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. Department's decision final.

A. 73.
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF LOANS FOR THE ERECTION OF FENCING IN COUNTIES CONTAINING CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

The Department are prepared to consider a limited number of applications for loans for the erection of wire fencing on the lands of small occupiers resident in counties containing congested districts, subject to the conditions mentioned below.

These loans are not intended for occupiers who can afford, or may reasonably be expected to pay, cash for the required fencing, nor for cases in which, having regard to the position of the occupier and the extent of the proposed fencing, application for a loan should be made to the Board of Works. The object of these loans is to encourage small occupiers to fence in their arable land or to fence off mountain grazing so as to permit of arable land being properly cropped and laid down with grass and clover seeds.

1. An application for a loan must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained free from the Department.

2. No application for a loan will be considered unless in cases where the Department are satisfied that each applicant is a person of very small means.

3. Save in exceptional circumstances no application for a loan will be considered from any farmer whose gross Poor Law Valuation exceeds £20.

4. In no case shall a loan be granted to an individual for a smaller sum than £5 or a larger amount than £35. When the loan is made to two or more persons the loan shall not exceed £35 for each person who is a party to it.

5. Loans will be granted for the purpose of erecting wire fencing

- (a) for the boundary fence of a holding;
- (b) for separating arable land from mountain grazing or similar rough pasture; and
- (c) for the internal fencing on the farms of applicants where wire fencing is the most suitable for the purpose.

6. Subject to the provisions of Clause 7, loans of £5 up to and including £15 shall be repayable within five years; and loans exceeding £15 and not exceeding £35 shall be payable within ten years. In the case of a joint loan to two or more persons, the Department will decide whether the loan shall be repayable in five or ten years as the case may be.

7. In the case of loans to individuals, the applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount of the loan in ten (or twenty, as the case may be) equal half-yearly instalments on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year, together with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. In the case of joint loans to two or more persons the security shall be in the form of a joint and several bond.

For example, a loan of £10 granted on the 1st January, 1907, will be repayable as follows:—

		(Instalments of £1 with interest on £10 for six months at 3 per cent.)		
£1 : 3 : 0	on 1st July, 1907			
£1 : 2 : 9	" 1st January, 1908	(do.)	0	do.)
£1 : 2 : 4	" 1st July, 1908	(do.)	8	do.)
£1 : 2 : 1	" 1st January, 1909	(do.)	7	do.)
£1 : 1 : 9	" 1st July, 1909	(do.)	6	do.)
£1 : 1 : 6	" 1st January, 1910	(do.)	5	do.)
£1 : 1 : 2	" 1st July, 1910	(do.)	4	do.)
£1 : 0 : 11	" 1st January, 1911	(do.)	3	do.)
£1 : 0 : 7	" 1st July, 1911	(do.)	2	do.)
£1 : 0 : 4	" 1st January, 1912	(do.)	1	do.)

8. The person to whom a loan is granted shall be at liberty to repay the full amount or the balance of the loan, with interest, at any earlier period than that provided for in the form of guarantee.

9. When satisfied that the approved applicant for the loan has made proper preparation for proceeding with the work, the Department will supply the necessary fencing materials as well as the services of a foreman to superintend, for a limited period, the erection of the fencing. The farmer on whose lands the fencing is to be erected must at his own expense provide such other labour as may be required.

10. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

11. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final and conclusive.

A. 74.
05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF WINTER AGRICULTURAL CLASSES, 1906-7.

1. The Department are prepared to approve of the organisation by County Committees of Agriculture of classes in agricultural subjects during the winter 1906-7.

Preference will be given to counties in which an Itinerant Agricultural Instructor has previously worked.

2. Owing to the small number of qualified teachers available, classes can be established in a limited number of counties only, and it will be necessary, in order to bring the classes within the reach of as many young men as possible, that in each county the teacher shall give instruction at two or three centres, at each of which he shall attend for two or three days weekly during a period of about twenty weeks from October to March.

3. The classes will be confined to young men over sixteen years of age who are actually engaged in farm work in the county, and not more than twenty-four students may be admitted at any centre. If the number of students eligible for admission at a centre is less than ten, the class proposed for that centre will not be held.

The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard to—

- (1) the maximum age of students seeking admission to the class; and
- (2) the admission to the class of students who have previously attended similar classes.

4. The classes will be held in the morning and afternoon, and the hours of attendance will be arranged to suit as far as possible the convenience of students who travel by rail. Instruction will be given for five hours each day.

5. As teachers for the classes the County Committee may employ (1) for four days per week the Itinerant Instructor who has previously worked in the county if approved of by the Department, or (2) an approved teacher who would devote his whole time to the classes. In the event of the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture being employed as teacher he shall devote the remaining two days of the week to duties in connection with the scheme of Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture.

6. The aim of the instruction is to impart such knowledge as is capable of direct practical application to farm work. The subjects taught will be as follows:—Soils, tillages, manures (natural and artificial), seeds, grasses, weeds, treatment of pasture, cropping, management of live stock (including winter dairying), valuation of manures and feeding stuffs, simple farm account keeping, mensuration, elementary chain surveying, and elementary science explanatory of the principles underlying ordinary farm practice.

The County Committee may arrange for lessons in gardening to be given to the students by the County Instructor in Horticulture. The Department will, if possible, provide the services of a teacher of Veterinary Hygiene.

7. No fee will be charged for the course. Students must provide themselves with note-books and other stationery as may be required by the Teacher.

8. Applications for admission to the classes must be made to the Secretary to the County Committee on forms provided by him for the purpose.

9. Admission to the classes will be conditional on the applicants satisfying the Department that their general education is sufficient to enable them to benefit by the instruction given. For this purpose an entrance examination in Simple Arithmetic and English Composition will be conducted by the Department. The cost of attending this examination must be borne by the applicants.

10. Students who reside beyond the radius of three statute miles from the class centre will, at the end of the course, be allowed the cost of third-class railway tickets or one penny for each mile travelled by road provided that their attendance and progress are regarded by the Department as satisfactory.

11. As attendance at the class will necessitate a somewhat prolonged absence from home on the part of the students, arrangements may be made at the discretion of the County Committee to provide them with a mid-day meal free of cost.

12. It is recommended that a County Committee adopting this scheme should appoint, from amongst their own members, a special

sub-committee of not more than six members, and that this sub-committee should be given authority to administer the county scheme for agricultural classes when sanctioned in writing by the Department.

Payments under this scheme can be authorised only by the County Committee.

13. The sub-committee should be responsible for organising the classes and making all arrangements in connection therewith.

14. The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local newspapers and by posters and leaflets, invite applications for admission to the classes. Copies of these posters and leaflets must be forwarded to the Department as soon as issued.

15. The Secretary of the County Committee shall obtain the Department's approval for all expenditure in connection with this scheme, and shall keep a separate account of all such expenditure.

16. Immediately after the close of the course the Secretary of the County Committee shall take charge of the equipment provided for the classes, and furnish a list of the same to the Department. He shall also submit to the Department a return of the attendance of the students and of the travelling allowances payable to them under this scheme.

17. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A. 75.
06.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING THE BREEDING OF THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE.

[The Scheme of Subsidies to Irish Draught, Hunter and Half-bred Sires, issued in 1904 and 1905-6, has now been withdrawn, it having been decided that such animals as were selected under that Scheme will be eligible in 1907 to serve nominated mares under the Department's general Horse Breeding Scheme. The present Scheme, having for its object the special encouragement of the Irish Draught Horse, is to be considered as quite separate and distinct from the Department's general Horse Breeding Scheme.]

Register.

1. In order to preserve and encourage the breeding of horses of the old Irish Draught type, the Department are prepared to publish a register of mares and sires of this class. Only animals which conform to the type specified below (in clause 2) will be eligible, and no animal will be accepted which is not passed as sound by the Department.

Type of horse.

2. The general type of animal sought is one standing not less than fifteen hands high, with short clean flat legs, with well set joints and good feet, having a good head and rein, with well laid back shoulders, and displaying throughout its conformation a sufficiency of power to warrant it to do general farm and harness work. The action should be free and light stepping.

It should be clearly understood that horses for draught purposes are what is required, and animals of the half-bred hunter type or those showing a distinct trace of Shire, Clydesdale, or Hackney blood, or other unsuitable crosses, will not be eligible and will not be inspected under this scheme.

3. For the purposes of this scheme mares must be not less than three years old, and stallions not less than two years old in the spring of 1907. Age of animal.

4. Owners of mares and stallions of the required type are invited to have them inspected by the Department. Mode of application.

Application for inspection must be made on the prescribed form, and must be accompanied by a fee of 2s. 6d. for each mare, and 5s. for each stallion. Only such animals as are mentioned on said forms will be inspected. *Applications must be lodged with the Department on or before 1st January, 1907. Thereafter a fee of £1 must accompany each application.*

5. As soon as all the applications have been received, the Department will fix centres to which the animals must be brought for inspection. The Department will give due notice to the owners of the centres and dates fixed for the inspection of their animals. Arrangements for inspection.

6. Owners of selected mares must undertake—

- (1.) To have them served by one of the Irish Draught stallions selected under this scheme;
 - (2.) To keep on the prescribed form a record of the breeding, and dates of birth of produce for the purpose of future inspection and registration;
 - (3.) To offer the produce for future inspection, and to keep approved colts for breeding purposes.
- Conditions to be observed by owners of mares.

7. The Department will provide, free of all cost to the owners, service for the mares selected under this scheme and will purchase approved foals. Department to arrange for service of mares.

8. In all cases of dispute under this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. Department's decision final.

A. 76
07.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CREAMERIES, 1907-8, AND REGISTER OF CREAMERIES, 1906-7.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I.	Introduction, ... ..	...
II.	Regulations, 1907-8:—	...
	1. Registration of Creameries and Auxiliaries, ... ..	...
	2. Visits to Creameries from Instructors in Dairying, ... ..	...
	3. Winter Courses of Instruction, ... ..	...
	4. Creamery Managers' Certificates, ... ..	...
	5. Surprise Butter Competitions, ... ..	...
	6. Experiments and Investigations, ... ..	...
III.	Proposed Modifications in the Regulations of the Scheme for 1908-9, ... ..	...
IV.	Specifications for Standard Butter Packages, ... ..	...
V.	Notes on Creamery Management, ... ..	...
VI.	Report on Surprise Butter Competitions, 1906, ... ..	...
VII.	List of Technical Schools, ... ..	...
VIII.	Copies of Forms of Creamery Managers' Certificates, ... ..	...
IX.	List of Holders of Creamery Managers' Certificates whose Certificates have been renewed in 1907, ... ..	...
X.	List of successful candidates at the Examinations, held during the years 1904-6 inclusive, for the Department's Creamery Manager's Certificate, ... ..	...
XI.	Register of Creameries and Auxiliaries, 1906-7, ... ..	...

SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CREAMERIES.*

I.—INTRODUCTION.

With a view to encourage and assist improvement in the very important work of the management of creameries, the Department have decided:—

- (1.) To publish annually a Register of suitably equipped and well-managed creameries and auxiliaries.
- (2.) To arrange for visits of the Department's Instructors in Dairying to creameries and auxiliaries.
- (3.) To make provision during the winter for courses of instruction in dairy technology, with special reference to creamery management.
- (4.) To award certificates of competency to creamery managers under prescribed conditions.
- (5.) To hold annually a series of surprise butter competitions.
- (6.) To conduct experiments on points requiring investigation.

II.—REGULATIONS, 1907-8†

I. REGISTRATION OF CREAMERIES AND AUXILIARIES.

The Department are prepared to consider applications for the Registration of creameries and auxiliaries from managers and proprietors who desire to have their management recognised by the Department as efficient, and who may be in a position to train one or more pupils.

Applications from apprentices or pupils in creameries for admission to the examination for the Department's Creamery Managers' Certificates will be considered only in the case of those who have been trained in Registered Creameries under approved managers.

The requirements for Registration in the case of creameries are:—

- (1.) That the manager is capable.
- (2.) That strict cleanliness and order are manifest around the creamery, in the creamery, and in the persons of manager, employes, and pupils.
- (3.) That a proper system of book-keeping and business methods is in operation.
- (4.) That the buildings and equipment are suitable.
- (5.) That the premises and methods are at all times open to inspection by the Department.

* Throughout these regulations the term "creamery" does not include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

† For some important modifications in the Regulations to come into operation in 1908-9 see p. 224.

- (6.) That defects indicated by the Department's Inspectors and Instructors are remedied with the least possible delay.

[As the Department would not feel warranted in incurring the expense of repeatedly inspecting creameries and auxiliaries the proprietors or managers of which show no inclination to carry out necessary improvements indicated by the Department's Inspectors and Instructors, applications from creameries and auxiliaries which have been entered for Registration in previous years and are not included in the Department's Register for 1906-7 must be accompanied by a statement of the efforts which have since been made towards effecting the requisite improvement in each case. If, when the creamery (or auxiliary) is inspected, it should be found that the statement in question is incorrect in any particular the Department may summarily remove the creamery (or auxiliary) from the list of applicants for Registration and exclude it from participating in any subsequent Surprise Butter Competition during the year, in which case the entrance fee (£1) paid for the Competitions will be forfeited.]

- (7.) That the 56-lb. pyramid boxes and the 112-lb. kials used in the creamery are those approved by the Department as standard butter packages.
- (8.) That apprentices and pupils (if any) receive efficient training and instruction.
- (9.) That the creamery is entered for the Summer series of Surprise Butter Competitions to be held by the Department in 1907.

[Failure to forward duly an Exhibit for any one Competition will—except in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Department, afford a satisfactory excuse for such failure—disqualify a creamery for Registration].

- (10.) That, in the case of creameries having auxiliaries under their control, the creamery's auxiliaries are entered for Registration.

Under this arrangement applications from auxiliaries for Registration will not be entertained unless the "central" creameries with which they are connected are also entered for Registration, except in the case of independent separating stations not under the control of the churning stations which they supply with cream.

Registration of auxiliaries will be granted in the cases which fulfil the foregoing conditions (1) to (6) inclusive.

All creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, joint-stock, or proprietary may be entered for Registration.

Inspection of the creameries and auxiliaries will take place as speedily as possible.

The Register, which is subject to annual revision, is published annually, and contains the names of each creamery and auxiliary accepted for Registration on the result of the previous year's inspections, as well as the names of the manager, and of the president, chairman, proprietor, or general manager of the creamery or auxiliary. In addition, the Register for 1907-8 (which will be published early in 1908) will indicate those creameries the management or equipment of which merit special commendation. The experience gained during the

inspections of creameries in 1906 has led the Department to consider that it would be impracticable at present to adhere to the arrangement (mentioned in last year's Regulations) for dividing creameries into two classes, viz., First Class and Second Class. In considering suitability for Registration the Department attach much more importance to cleanliness and order than to elaborate and expensive equipment. At the same time due consideration is given to the provision of an efficient equipment. The "Notes on Creamery Management," printed on pages 237 to 241, define in detail the standard of efficiency that should be aimed at by creamery managers.

The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to inspect or to register any creamery or auxiliary, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

Applications for the Registration of creameries and auxiliaries must be made on Form A 136, to be obtained from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in, should be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1907. Applications after this date may be considered from managers who, having duly applied for the Registration of their creameries or auxiliaries, subsequently remove to creameries or auxiliaries which have not applied for Registration, but no such applications to be entertained later than 1st May, 1907.

2. VISITS TO CREAMERIES FROM INSTRUCTORS IN DAIRYING.

With a view to afford sufficient facilities for obtaining technical advice and assistance in the management of creameries, the Department have made arrangements by which proprietors can have their creameries and auxiliaries periodically visited free of charge by Instructors in Dairying, appointed by the Department. Under these arrangements all creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, proprietary, or joint stock, and whether entered for Registration or not, from which applications on Form A 175 are duly received and accepted by the Department, are visited periodically by the Department's Instructors. On the occasion of each visit all necessary advice is afforded on matters relating to dairying operations.

It is not necessary that applications on Form A 175 should be renewed annually. Creameries and auxiliaries from which applications on this form are accepted will be retained on the list of those to be visited by the Department's Instructors until notification is given to the contrary. The Department, however, reserve the right to remove from the list at any time creameries or auxiliaries the proprietors or managers of which evince no desire to profit by the instruction afforded.

Applications for visits of the Instructors for any special purpose, e.g., the preparation of sketch plans and notes for creamery buildings, or suggestions for specifications for machinery, should be made on Form A 174. It is, however, to be understood that except in cases of special urgency applications of this nature cannot receive prior attention to those made on Form A 175.

The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to send an Instructor to any creamery or auxiliary.

3. WINTER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

During winter, courses of instruction in the subjects of examination for the Creamery Managers' Certificates may be provided.

Attendance at the annual course of instruction for students of agriculture at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, is recommended as a preliminary general training for young men who may intend to become creamery managers.

One or more scholarships tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, will be offered in 1907 to students who desire to specialise in subjects relating to the management of creameries. The date, place, and subjects of examination are set forth in leaflet A 133 (a), which, together with the form of application for permission to attend the examination, may be obtained from the Department. The last date for receiving applications will be 15th August, 1907.

4. CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

It is proposed to hold annually in March an examination for these certificates. The subjects of the examination are set forth on pages 228 to 232. Due notice of time and place will be given to applicants.

To the examination in 1908 will be admitted—

- (a.) Persons who for the whole season* immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered creamery to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (b.) Assistant-managers, apprentices, and pupils who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have worked in a registered creamery under an approved manager,† and who furnish a satisfactory certificate from him.
- (c.) Persons who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered auxiliary to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (d.) Students who have attended a full winter course of instruction approved by the Department.

[The following courses will be approved for the examination to be held in 1908:—

- (1.) The courses for creamery managers provided at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, since 1902-3, inclusive, and the short courses for creamery managers held early in 1907 at the Royal College of Science, Dublin.
- (2.) Any course of instruction during the winter 1907-8 which the Department may notify, at a later date, as approved.]

The Creamery Managers' Certificate will be granted to candidates of class (a) who are successful at the examination. A provisional certificate, which—on application being duly made—will be exchanged for the Creamery Managers' Certificate after the holder has, to the satisfaction of the Department, managed a registered creamery for at least one whole season, will be granted to the successful candidates of classes (b), (c), and (d).

The Managers' Certificate is valid only for the year in which it is issued. New Certificates will, however, be issued annually by the Department to holders of lapsed Certificates on the condition that the holder in each case shows that he has managed for the preceding season a creamery registered by the Department on the results of that season's inspections.

Candidates must satisfy the Department that they are at least twenty years of age on the last day of January previous to the examination.

Applications for admission to the examination should be made not later than 15th February, 1908, on Form A 137, to be obtained from the Department, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1, which will be returned if the candidate presents himself for examination, or if his application is not accepted.

* The Season shall be considered to begin on 1st May and to terminate on 31st October.

† An approved Manager is one who possesses the qualifications set forth in foregoing clause (a).

Copies of the Forms of Certificate issued to successful candidates are printed on page 247.

A list of Technical Schools in which instruction is given in one or more of the subjects of the examination for the Certificates is printed at page 245.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

N.B.—The Text Books mentioned within brackets thus [] under each subject will be found useful to candidates. The latest editions of these books can be obtained through any bookseller, and the various Acts of Parliament may be procured from Messrs. Ponsonby, Grafton-street, Dublin. Candidates should also carefully read the pamphlets and leaflets issued by the Department. It is not possible to obtain books which adequately cover the subjects of the examination, and it is to be understood that the questions will in every case be set from the Syllabus and not from Text Books.

i.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Physics.

Weighing and measuring.
The balance.
Graduated vessels.
Solids, liquids, gases.
Density, hydrometers.
The spring balance as a force-meeter.
Friction, lubricants.
Centrifugal force.
Work and power—their measurement.
Fluid pressure: pumps, syphons, wells.
Effect of heat on the properties of matter.
Temperature and thermometers.
Evaporation and condensation.
Transfer of heat—conduction, convection, and radiation.
Heat a measurable quantity.
Units of heat, specific heat, latent heat.
Relation between pressure and boiling point.
Refrigeration—principles involved.
Heat and work.

[“*Introductory Physics*,” Gregory & Simmons. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 2s.
Omit §§ 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 80, 81, 91, 92, 128, 129, 130; and chapters VII. and XI.]

Chemistry.

Fundamental principles.
Indestructibility of matter.
Simple and compound substances.
Chemical change.
Solution; precipitation; filtration; oxidation; reduction.
The Atmosphere.—Its composition; part it plays in combustion, and in vital changes.
Water.—Composition, physical and chemical properties; natural waters.
Bases, acids, and salts; acidity and alkalinity—quantitative determination.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(continued).

General knowledge of the properties of the following substances and their compounds as met with in dairying:—

Potash, soda, lime, magnesia, ammonia, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, borax, and boracic acid.

Lactic, butyric, and salicylic acids, formalin, amyl, alcohol, albumen, casein, fats, milk-sugar.

["*Elementary Chemistry*," Furneaux. (Longmans). Price 2s. 6d.

Omit § § 171, 181, 182, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224; and chapters XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV.]

ii.—DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY.

Microscopical study of milk.

Experimental proof that souring of milk is due to bacterial activity.

Sources of bacterial contamination.

Care of milk; influence of temperature upon the keeping qualities of milk.

Biology of the commoner forms of bacteria, yeasts, and mould fungi.

Cultivation of bacteria and moulds; preparation of pure cultures.

Disinfection and application of disinfectants.

Bacterial examination of air, water, and dust.

Injurious bacteria of milk; milk in relation to disease.

Defects in milk due to improper feeding of cows.

Methods of preserving milk: pasteurisation, sterilisation, filtration, refrigeration.

Objections to the use of chemical preservatives.

Cream-ripening; use of "starters."

Importance of extreme cleanliness in dairies.

Comparison of the bacterial contents of good and bad keeping butters.

Bacterial faults in butter.

Coagulation of milk.

The part played by unorganised ferments and by bacteria, yeasts and moulds in cheese-ripening.

Comparison of the ripening changes that take place in hard and in soft cheeses.

Faults in cheese due to bacterial agency.

Bacterial treatment of creamery sewage.

["*Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology*," H. L. Russell. (The author, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.). Price 4s. 6d.

Or,—"*Bacteria in Milk and its Products*," H. W. Conn. (P. Blackistone, Son & Co., Philadelphia). Price 6s.

iii.—DAIRY TECHNOLOGY.

- Composition and properties of milk and its products, and of their constituents.
 Causes of variation in milk.
 Changes produced in milk and its products by heat and bacteria.
 Physical characteristics of good milk, cream, and butter.
 Sampling at farm and creamery; testing and analysis of milk, cream, butter, and cheese.
 Acidity and its estimation.
 Factory tests for quality of milk.
 Physical and chemical changes involved in the manufacture of cream, butter, and cheese.
 Preservation, conveyance, and marketing of milk.
 Cream raising and separation; the cream trade.
 Ripening of cream.
 Churning: conditions influencing yield and quality of butter.
 Washing, salting, and working of butter; packing for market.
 Conditions affecting quality of butter.
 Chilling and cold storage.
 Separated milk and butter-milk; uses and value.
 Standards of quality for milk, cream, butter, butter-milk.
 Hard and soft cheese making: principles of manufacture; ripening and storage.
 [*"Creamery Buttermaking," John Michels. (The author, Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.). Price 5s.*

Or,—*"Principles and Practice of Buttermaking," M'Kay and Larsen. (Chapman and Hall.) Price 6s. 6d.]*

iv.—DAIRY ENGINEERING.

Buildings for Creameries.

- Selection of site; general arrangement of a creamery to facilitate work; space required.
 Plans of creameries.
 Building materials.
 Ventilation; lighting; drainage.
 Approximate cost.

Water Supply.

- Source; selection of a site for wells; sinking and lining of wells; artesian wells; suitability of water for dairy purposes; means of purification; storage.

Sewage.

- Methods of disposing of creamery sewage.

Machinery.

- Elementary fitting; packing of glands; adjustment of bearings; shafting and brackets; lining up of machines; tools required in a creamery.

Boilers.

- Types of boilers; advantages and disadvantages of each.
 Size of boiler needed for central and auxiliary creameries; evaporative power.
 Insulation and setting of boilers.
 Fittings attached to boilers; their use and care.
 Common defects arising in boilers.
 Firing and care of boiler; cleaning.
 Use of water-purifier.
 Various methods of economising steam.
 Feed-water heaters.

DAIRY ENGINEERING—(continued).

Coal.

How to judge coal.

Consumption of fuel; economical stoking.

Chimneys.

Steel and brick; approximate cost; advantages and disadvantages of each.

Steam Engine.

Construction and management of ordinary non-condensing engine. Power required; steam consumption.

Lubrication.

Oils, greases, &c.

Oil holders and filters.

Machines.

Various types of weighing machines, heaters, regenerative heaters, coolers, separators, tanks, vats, churns, pumps, butter-workers, refrigerating plants.

Their capacity, construction, and approximate cost.

Arrangement of Machinery.

Transmission of power.

Care of belts; belt fasteners.

Pulleys and gearing.

Speed of various machines, and description of methods for increasing and reducing speed in machinery.

Arrangement of Work in a Creamery.

Hands required.

[*"Elementary Manual on Steam and the Steam Engine,"* Professor Jamieson. (C. Griffin & Co.). Price 3s. 6d.
Omit Chapters IV., VII., XVIII., XIX., XX., XXIV., XXV.

Or,—*"First Stage Steam,"* J. W. Hayward. (W. B. Clive, London.). Price 2s. 6d.

Omit as much of pp. 4 and 5 as relates to *"The Planimeter,"* together with §§ 9, 18, 40, 60, 61, 62, 65, 77, 78, 81.]

v.—BUSINESS METHODS.

Office equipment.

General business terms and abbreviations.

Correspondence, care of; telegrams.

Postal regulations.

Business forms.

Banking: cheques, loans, overdrafts.

Railway rates, regulations and forms.

Purchase of materials—

Milk, valuation of.

Quotations for various goods required in a creamery.

Marketing of produce—

Market charges and regulations.

Trade routes.

Special requirements of various markets.

Insurance—fire, boiler, and employer's liability.

Advertising: quotations and circulars.

Calculations—

Yield.

Cost at each stage of manufacture.

Monthly estimates.

Comparison of returns from milk, cream, butter, and cheese trades.

Labour and wages.

BUSINESS METHODS—(continued).

Book-keeping—

Use and balancing various books used in creameries.

Preparation of returns.

Depreciation allowances.

Balance sheet.

Allocation of profits.

[*"Modern Business Methods," Hooper and Graham. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 2s. 6d.*

Omit pages 144 to 153, and Chapters XXVII. and XXVIII.

And,—*"Practical Lessons in Bookkeeping," Jackson. (University Tutorial Press, Ltd.). Price 3s. 6d.]*

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899; the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906; the Employers' Liability Act, 1880; the Workmen's Compensation Acts of 1897 and 1900; the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901; Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893; and so much of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1896, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, as may be applicable to creameries; the Dairies Cow-Sheds and Milk Shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879, and subsequent Statutory Orders on this subject applying to Ireland.

(It is not intended that candidates should burden their memories with the details of the above Acts, but rather that they should be able to explain intelligently the purport of any clause in an Act placed before them.)

5. SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS.

A number of Surprise Butter Competitions will be held each year.

The object of these competitions is to induce creamery managers and others engaged in butter-making to give increased attention to every detail in the making and packing of butter, and particularly to cleanliness in every stage of the work. The reputation of Irish butter must depend on the degree in which these two essentials, viz., cleanliness and attention to details, are possessed by Irish butter-makers. But unless interest in the work can be increased and sustained, and unless those engaged in the industry bring into the work a certain amount of enthusiasm, accompanied by a desire and a determination to excel, the qualities which mark the successful buttermaker will not be perpetuated, and the possibilities of Ireland as a butter producer cannot be realised to the full. Fortunately, butter-making is an occupation which becomes engrossingly interesting to those who have studied the numerous scientific problems which it presents to the thinking mind. The courses of instruction for creamery managers have been instrumental in arousing interest in the scientific side of dairying, and it is hoped that these competitions may serve the further useful purpose of stimulating many creamery managers to greater sustained practical efficiency. They certainly should set up a standard of comparison by means of which butter-makers will be able to measure their progress towards perfection.

Two series of Competitions will be held between 1st May, 1907, and 30th April, 1908, viz., (1) the Summer series, and (2) the Winter series. All creameries entered for the Winter series must also be entered for the Summer series, but creameries may be entered for the Summer series only. The proprietors of creameries entered for the Winter competitions must undertake to have butter made at their creameries on at least three days weekly during the period covered by the competitions (these days to be Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), in order that there may be sufficient scope for "Surprise" in the competitions, and that all competing creameries may be working on the same days in the week. Entries for the Winter Competitions should be made on the prescribed Form and should be lodged with the Department prior to 30th September, 1907. No entrance fee will be required for the Winter Competitions.

The following is the procedure which the Department intend to adopt:—

On not more than eight and not less than five occasions between 1st May and 31st October, 1907, for the Summer competitions, and on not more than four occasions between 1st November, 1907, and 30th April, 1908, for the Winter competitions, the Department will forward to each person who enters for the competitions a telegram requesting the recipient to send to an address in Dublin a box, keg, or kiel of butter made on the day the telegram is despatched, from cream separated on a preceding working day. The butter at each competition may be judged one or more times by one or more competent and independent persons appointed by the Department.

Provided that the judges consider the exhibits show sufficient merit, the following prizes will be given in each competition on the basis of the highest total number of points, viz:—

Prizes for first class,	£2 each.
Prizes for second class,	£1 „

In addition a sum of 10s. will be awarded in each case to the dairy-maid or actual maker of an exhibit obtaining a First Class prize.

Until further notice the following scale of points will be adopted as the basis in judging:—

Flavour,	60 points.
Texture,	25 „
Colour,	5 „
Packing and finish,*	10 „
Total,	100 „

N.B.—To the total marks awarded to an exhibit two marks will be added if the exhibit contains no preservative other than salt. (See Condition 3 on page 234.)

All prizes will be paid at the end of the season.

CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITIONS.

1. These competitions are open to butter made in any creamery in Ireland, whether co-operative, joint stock, or private, which complies with the conditions of the competitions.

2. Applications must be made on Form A 136, which may be had from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in by intending competitors, who are required at the same time to enter their creameries for Registration, should be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1907, accompanied by a fee of £1.†

Creameries which have been placed on the Department's Register for 1906-7 are exempt from the payment of any fee for the competitions held in 1907-8.

3. The quantity of butter in each exhibit must be either 56 lbs., or 112 lbs., packed in a box, keg, or kiel, similar to those in regular use by the competitor. In special circumstances the Department may, in the case of the Winter Competitions, accept a smaller quantity of butter, but in all such cases a previous arrangement, in writing, must be made with the Department, both as regards the quantity of butter and the package to be used.

Competitors using packages for the competitions other than those in general use at their creameries will be disqualified from participating in any future competitions, and will forfeit any prizes that may have been awarded to their exhibits. They will also be debarred from entering their creameries for registration.

* See Condition 3 of Competitions.

† See note under Requirements for Registration No. (6) page 235.

4. The butter must be made on the day on which the telegram is despatched by the Department, *from cream separated on a preceding working day*. The butter must be forwarded by passenger train, carriage paid, on the same day as that on which it is made.

5. Excepting the direction labels supplied by the Department, there must be no mark or label in or on the package of butter, which might indicate its origin.

6. The carrying Company's receipt must be transmitted to the Department by post on the day the exhibit is forwarded. Unless the carrying Company's receipt is received at the Office of the Department by the ordinary postal delivery on the morning of the day following that on which the telegram is despatched, the exhibit will be liable to be disqualified.

7. Butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water, or more than 3 per cent. of salt, will be ineligible for a prize.

8. To the total marks awarded by the Judges to an exhibit two marks will be added if the exhibit contains no *preservative* other than salt.

9. The butter sent in for competition will be paid for by the Department at the end of the season. The price given will be based on the current market rate prevailing for the various classes of butter at the date on which the telegrams are despatched, and shall be determined by the judges.

Any butter which reaches the Department in an unsatisfactory condition will not be paid for, but will be returned to the competitor at his own risk.

10. Creameries entered for the competitions must at all times be open to the inspection of the Department's officers.

11. Any departure from these rules will disqualify the competitor.

12. The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to accept for competition butter from any creamery, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

6. EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

From time to time experiments may be organised by the Department in regard to matters connected with creamery management which require investigation.

The Department have, during 1906, conducted tests in the packing of butter for the purpose of determining the most suitable dimensions for 56-lb. butter boxes and 112-lb. keels, and they have, in conference with some of the principal firms who manufacture or supply these packages, drawn up standard specifications, particulars of which are given on pages 235 to 237.

The Department have also, during 1906, supplied a limited number of creameries with samples of "pure cultures" for experimental use in the manufacture of butter. The experiments will be continued during 1907. The creameries to be supplied with the "pure cultures" will be selected by the Department. The points which will be taken into account by the Department in making their selection are:—Cleanliness and order, the provision of suitable appliances, and general good management.

III.—PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE SCHEME FOR 1908-9.

While it is not intended to subject the main features of the Scheme to annual revision, alterations in matters of detail which from representations made to the Department, and from experience in the working of the Scheme, are found to be desirable, will be adopted in the Regulations which are published annually. The adoption of the undermentioned modifications, which it was proposed to incorporate in the Regulation for 1907-8 has been postponed until the following year.

Proposed Modifications.

- (1) The following to supersede existing Conditions 1 and 2 of the Surprise Butter Competitions:—

Only those creameries which are included in the Department's Register of Creameries for 1907-8 are eligible to participate in the Surprise Butter Competitions to be held in 1908.

- (2) The following to supersede existing Condition 8 of the Surprise Butter Competitions:—

Butter containing any preservative other than salt will be disqualified.

IV.—SPECIFICATIONS FOR STANDARD BUTTER PACKAGES.

Experience has shown that uniformity in the shape and size of packages of the same type is appreciated by butter merchants, and that it is of advantage that creamery proprietors and their customers should have an approved standard of quality for packages, which might be generally recognised and insisted on. While a general improvement has taken place within recent years in the marketing of Irish creamery butter, which is now in many cases forwarded to the markets in excellent packages, the want of a uniform standard 56 lb. box and 112 lb. kiel is still felt. Everyone acquainted with the industry is aware that there are considerable variations, not only in the strength of the timber, but also in the capacity, dimensions, and methods of construction of the 56 lb. boxes at present in use. The same remark applies to the 112 lb. kiels, as well as to other packages.

As a result of a conference of some of the principal manufacturers and suppliers of butter packages, held at the Offices of the Department on the 20th December, 1905, the Department have now made arrangements by which the 56 lb. boxes and 112 lb. kiels of a "standard" type will be placed on the markets, and can be obtained by creamery proprietors during the coming season (1907).

With a view to encourage the general adoption of the "standard" packages the Department have decided that the 56 lb. boxes and 112 lb. kiels to be used in creameries entered for the Surprise Butter Competitions in 1907 must conform with the specifications approved for these packages.

The following are the specifications in question:—

SPECIFICATION FOR STANDARD 56 LB. PYRAMID BOX.

(1.) *Timber.*

Well-seasoned wood as free as possible from odour, resin, and knots.
Thickness to be $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch full.

(2.) *Number of separate pieces of Timber in Box.*

- (a.) *Sides to be made up of two pieces.*
- (b.) *Ends to be made up of two or three pieces.*
- (c.) *Bottom to be made up of two pieces.*
- (d.) *Lid to be made up of two pieces.*

(3.) *"Break."*

To be not less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (inclusive of the tongue or groove).

(4.) *Nails.*

Cement coated steel wire nails of the undermentioned numbers, lengths, and gauges to be used:—

Number of nails attaching side to end of box to be 8; length of nail to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; gauge to be 13.

Number of nails in bottom to be 12; length of nail to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; gauge to be 13.

Number of nails in lid to be 12; length of nail to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; gauge to be 13.

(5.) *Lid.*

Lid to cover box exactly without projecting over sides or ends of box.

(6.) *Dimensions (internal).*

Bottom to be 11 inches × 11 inches.

Top to be 12 inches × 12 inches.

Depth to be 13 inches.

SPECIFICATION FOR STANDARD 112 LB. KIEL.

To be made of best white beech wood, thoroughly seasoned.

1. *Dimensions (internal).*

Diameter, 13½ inches at top and bottom, 15½ inches at bulge. Distance from upper surface of bottom to lower surface of lid to be 19½ inches.

2. *Hoops.*

Ten hoops to be used; 5-feet "half hoops" to be used at top and bottom of kiel; 6-feet "half hoops" to be used at bulge.

The use of "twigged" or "notched" hoops to be optional, but preference to be given to "twigged" hoops.

3. *Lids and Bottoms.*

To be made up of two, or at the most three, separate pieces—cut ½-inch, with 7/16-inch finish.

4. *Weight of Finished Kiel.*

To be not less than 13 lbs.

The details of the foregoing specifications were approved by the firms represented at the Conference.

The following is a list of the firms in Ireland who have informed the Department that they will be prepared to supply the standard packages during 1907:—

SUPPLIERS OF BOXES AND KIELS.

Burmeister & Wain, Ltd., 105, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
 Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 42, Chichester-street, Belfast, and King-street, Cork.
 Eustace & Co., 44, Leitrim-street, Cork.
 John Houlihan, Raleighstown, Grange, Kilmallock.
 Irish Co-operative Agency Society, Central Depot, Limerick; and 44, Hill-street, Belfast.
 James M'Mahon, St. Alphonsus-street, Limerick.
 George Perry & Co., Ltd., Camden-row, Dublin.
 Francis Spaight & Sons, Ltd., Henry-street, Limerick.

SUPPLIERS OF BOXES ONLY.

J. Barry & Sons, Patrick-street, Fermoy.
 Graves & Co., Ltd., Park-road, Waterford.
 B. Haughton & Co., Kyrle-street, Cork.
 T. Humphreys & Sons, Lurga, Mohill.
 Jones, Bros., & Daley, Ltd., 28, Ormeau-avenue, Belfast.
 M. Kelly & Co., New Ross.
 Wm. M'Evoy, Ltd., Mountmellick.
 F. M'Mahon & Sons, Dungannon.
 Maher Bros., Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.
 W. F. Redmond & Co., Newry.

SUPPLIERS OF KIELS ONLY.

The Baltic Firewood Co., Ltd., Sydenham-road, Queen's-quay, Belfast.
 The Irish and Baltic Stave Co., 10, Cecil-street, Limerick.
 Thomas O'Neill, 54, Little Patrick-street, Belfast.

(The foregoing specifications and list of firms are subject to annual revision. Firms desiring to have their names included in the list for 1908 should apply prior to 1st January, 1908.)

V.—NOTES ON CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

The undermentioned summary of requirements for maintaining a creamery in a satisfactory condition in regard to cleanliness and order, equipment and general good management, indicates the standard to be aimed at by the Department's Inspectors and Instructors in making recommendations to creamery proprietors and managers and in reporting to the Department.

The condition of the creamery and the appearance of the manager and employés should be such as will create a good impression. It will almost invariably be found that neatness or slovenliness in the personal appearance of the manager will be reflected in the state of the creamery itself. Any manager who is aware of the supreme importance of cleanliness, and who nevertheless is so careless as to frequent his creamery in unbrushed and dirty clothes, or to take part in the manufacture of butter with unwashed hands and dirty finger nails, or who is otherwise slovenly in his dress and appearance, may generally be assumed to be also negligent in regard to the condition of his creamery. On the other hand, a clean and tidy manager will usually have under him clean and tidy assistants, and the qualities of cleanliness and order conspicuous in the staff will not only be extended to the creamery and surroundings but will also in some measure be communicated by force of example to any of the milk suppliers who may be inclined to be remiss in these respects.

General appearance of creamery and staff.

The grounds and surroundings should be clean, tidy, and properly drained. The separated milk passage should be laid with an impervious pavement of sufficient dimensions (14 feet long by 12 feet wide), and sloped to a trapped drain in the centre or at the side.

Grounds and surroundings.

By suitably planting the grounds with shrubs and trees not only will the premises present a more tasteful appearance, but in time the trees and shrubs will shelter the exterior of the creamery from dust, and will also by acting as a wind-brake prevent dust from rising and being blown into the creamery and thereby contaminating the produce. The grounds where possible should be fenced off from the road, and should be swept daily, the accumulated rubbish being carted away at least once a week.

The exterior of the building should be whitewashed not less than twice each year if constructed of masonry, concrete or brickwork, or well painted, as often as may be necessary, if constructed of wood or galvanised iron.

Exterior of building.

Dry earth or water-flushed w.c.'s should be placed at the corner of the grounds furthest from the building, and should be kept in a clean condition.

Sanitary accommodation.

The lighting of every portion of the interior should be sufficient in order that the presence of dirt, whether on the walls or floor, or on the tanks, machines, or other appliances, may be easily observed by the staff.

Lighting

The lighting area should be at least one-tenth of the floor area, preferably one-fifth, exclusive of light from open doors.

- Ventilation.** The ventilation should be such that when all doors are closed there is still a good current of air to dry the floors and machines rapidly after cleaning.
- Besides the ventilators on roofs, etc., fresh air inlets should be provided near the floor level.
- Drainage.** All floors and platforms should have a sufficient fall ($\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to the foot) in order that spilt milk and the water used for cleansing purposes may run quickly to the open channel, which should be situated not less than six inches from partitions or walls. This channel should be of the same depth throughout.
- Drain traps.** All drain traps and all down pipes should be situated outside the building.
- Sewerage.** All drains should be properly trapped, and the sewage conducted to a distance from the creamery and from any road or habitation so that no nuisance will arise.
- Water supply.** An ample supply of water should be provided for cooling milk and cream, washing the butter, and for cleansing purposes generally. Care should be taken that the supply is not contaminated by surface water or the drainage from the creamery. The well should be finished off as described in the Department's Leaflet, No. 62.
- Storage.** Ample storage accommodation should be provided for boxes, box timber, and for the sundries usually stocked at a creamery.
- The store should be dry and thoroughly well ventilated. All useless materials should be disposed of as soon as possible. Broken boxes, old sacking, and useless machinery lying around the creamery are most objectionable.
- Internal walls.** The lower portion of all internal walls for a height of four feet from the floor or platform should be coated with cement plaster (smoothly finished off with a steel trowel), or, with some other smooth, durable, and impervious material.
- In the case of galvanized iron buildings, the concrete work should be carried up to such a height as will provide against any splashing reaching the wood or iron work.
- Accommodation for, and position of, machines.** In order to ensure easy and thorough cleaning, the buildings should be of such dimensions that all tanks and machines used for milk, cream, separated milk or buttermilk, can be situated at such a distance from the walls, partitions, and from other appliances or machinery that the attendants can pass freely round them for cleansing purposes, and that the splashing of milk, etc., on walls, partitions, and machines shall be prevented.
- A minimum distance of 24 inches is suggested.
- Stands and supports.** All stands or supports for machines should be of iron, as stands of this material are more durable and more easily cleaned than similar stands or supports of wood or concrete.
- Overalls.** The staff should be provided with two sets each of overalls—for the dairy workers, white; for the engine-driver, brown or blue. The overalls should be washed weekly or oftener if necessary.
- Milk.** Dirty milk, stale milk, or milk delivered in dirty cans must be rejected. The proprietor and manager of the creamery should afford the Department's Instructor all reasonable facilities for examining the milk supply, and the manager should be on the receiving platform while the Instructor is carrying out his examination. The manager should make arrangements for examining regularly all cans in the manner indicated by the Instructor.
- During the working period of the winter months milk should be received on not less than three days during the week (these days to be Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).
- Sampling.** The composite system of daily sampling milk should be adopted. (See Department's Bulletin No. 4—Miscellaneous Series).
- Care should be taken to have the sample bottles loosely stoppered.
- Pasteurisation.** All the milk should be pasteurized, either before or after separation.

When the milk or cream is pasteurised, proper appliances should be provided for the preparation of starters.

At "auxiliary" creameries and at "central" creameries with "auxiliaries" the cream should be weighed, sampled, and tested before despatch or on receipt, as the case may be.

The packages and vegetable parchment used should conform with the standards laid down by the Department.

Provision should be made for a plentiful supply of hot water for cleansing purposes. A good washing-up trough, drain-table, and steaming-jet should also be provided, and permanent steam connections made to all piping through which milk, separated milk, cream, or buttermilk passes.

The piping should have brass unions at distances of not more than 15 feet. The permanent steam connections to piping should be made close to the pumps or inlets. The delivery pipes for separated milk and buttermilk should have permanent steam connections at the elbows below the outlet flange. The washing-up trough should have steam connections, silencers, and unions below the valves, so that the trough may be disconnected, taken out and aired.

By utilising the exhaust steam in a feed water heater, after separation is over, more than sufficient hot water for cleansing purposes will be provided without extra cost.

After use each day all machines and utensils which come in contact with milk or its products should be rinsed with cold water to get rid of milky matter, then scrubbed with hot water to get rid of grease and any particles of curdy matter, and finally rinsed with scalding water.

It would greatly facilitate the cleaning operations if all machines, utensils, and piping—as soon as finished with—are at once thoroughly rinsed with cold water so as to prevent milky matter drying on the surface of these appliances. The coolers, cream vats, etc., should not be wiped; if thoroughly scalded they will quickly dry.

All floors, platforms, and portions of walls splashed with milk or milky matter should be first rinsed down with cold water, then scrubbed with hot water, or with lime and water mixed.

All piping through which milky matter passes should be first rinsed with cold water, then with hot water, and finally have steam blown through it until the end of the pipe furthest from the steam inlet is scalding hot.

All machines should run quietly and smoothly. The engine, separator frames, and chilling plant after work is over should be carefully wiped down with waste free from grit.

The manager should examine the creamery for cleanliness and order morning and evening as follows:—

- (a) Examine all tanks, vats, etc., for stale milk indicating imperfect cleaning, more especially under the flanges and corner plates if on the inside.
- (b) Examine with the fingers for slimy growths the ends of all piping used for milk, cream, buttermilk and separated milk, the interior of the regenerative heater, and the space under the internal ledge of the heater, and more especially the separated milk and buttermilk delivery pipes. Should piping be in a suspicious condition it is recommended that a section be taken down and examined. As milk or milky water is frequently left in the delivery pipe to the separators, a close examination of this is necessary.
- (c) Lift the covers of all coolers, and examine the space under the ledge. The surface and corners of the cover should be also rubbed with the fingers to detect slimy accumulations.

- (d) Examine lids, bottoms, and gauge strips of milk cans as they arrive.
- (e) Examine with the fingers for slime the bottom of butter box and the floor underneath it. Other tanks close to the floors as well as cream vats, etc., should be examined in a like manner.
- (f) Closely examine the base of the framework of all machines, the gutter under butter-worker, the spaces behind any tanks situated close to a wall and behind the washing-up trough.
- (g) When the tops of coolers are close to ceilings or are in positions difficult of access, make a very strict examination of the tops of the coolers, the ceilings, or other surroundings as the case may be.
- (h) Examine with the hand for slime the lower portions of all walls (especially when behind machines and out of the direct line of light), the sides of platforms, and concrete blocks.
- (i) See that the edges of cream vats are not black, nor the sides greasy.
- (j) See that window ledges are tidy and not used as a scrap heap.
- (k) Examine the store and office for order and cleanliness.
- (l) See that all papers are properly filed, and books entered up daily.

Sending jets
for suppliers'
cans.

Lime.

White-
washing.

The creamery should be provided with steaming and rinsing jets for the suppliers' cans, and these jets should be used daily.

A supply of lime should be kept on the premises, and a suitable barrel provided for the preparation of lime-water.

The lower portion of all internal walls should be white-washed at least once a week with thin whitewash, the dirt having been previously scrubbed off. Portions of walls less than twenty-four inches distant from machines or utensils from which milk is liable to splash should be scrubbed with lime and water daily.

When the accumulated layers of whitewash make a thick coating, this should be scraped off before a fresh application is made. In all cases the dirt must be scrubbed off, as alternate layers of dirt and whitewash indicate careless work.

Floors.

The floors should be well scrubbed with lime and water at least once a week.

Woodwork.

The churn, butter-box, and butter-worker should be well scrubbed with lime and water once a week, and the butter box lifted at least once during the same period.

Lime water.

All utensils should be washed down with lime-water once a week in addition to the daily cleaning.

Cleaning of
heater.

A mixture of fine lime and washing-soda, or caustic soda alone, should be used to remove any coating from the heater.

The internal surface of a heater should on no account be scraped with a metallic instrument.

Care must be taken when handling caustic soda, as it has a strong corrosive action.

Painting and
polishing.

All piping and the iron work of various machines should be painted as often as is necessary, and all bright parts should be polished.

Duties of
staff.

The various duties of the staff should be made clear, and all the work of the creamery should be properly apportioned among them. It is recommended that a list of the various duties of the staff be written out and hung up in the creamery.

Machinery Equipment.

The equipment of a "central" creamery should include the following in addition to the usual machinery and appliances. Machines indicated by an asterisk should be included in the equipment of an "auxiliary" creamery.

- * (a) Facilities for heating the milk or cream and separated milk to a temperature of not less than 185° F.
- (b) Facilities for the preparation and propagation of starters in quantity.
- (c) Facilities for mechanical refrigeration.

- *(d) Weighing machines for new milk, cream (in the case of an auxiliary, or of a central creamery with one or more auxiliaries), separated milk, and buttermilk.
- *(e) Facilities for the steaming and rinsing of suppliers' cans at the creamery.
- (f) Cream vats fitted with submerged brine-coolers.
- (g) Facilities for the storage of butter during the interval between the workings.
- (h) Apparatus for the determination of the acidity of milk or cream, and the determination of the percentage of water in butter.
- *(i) A feed water heater arranged to supply hot water to the boiler or to the hot water tank.

Office Equipment.

NOTE.—The undermentioned list of office requisites is intended to meet the case of "central" creameries, or of "independent" separating stations. When an "auxiliary" is merely a branch of a "central" creamery, the office equipment need not be so complete. In no case, however, should the items marked by an asterisk be omitted.

The office should be a separate room or space completely partitioned off from the other portions of the creamery. It should be provided with the following requisites in addition to a desk, table, and other usual equipment:—

Fireproof safe for books and cash.

*Divided shelving for holding the various books during office hours.

Indexed file for letters. Transfer cases.

Indexed file for invoices or an invoice guard book.

Indexed box file for receipts.

*A number of extra strong apron files with steel springs or other strong files for the following:—

(1) Orders received; (2) Petty Cash Receipts; (3) Credit Notes and Debit Notes; (4) Railway Dockets; (5) Advice Notes; (6) Butter Sales Notes; (7) Butter Merchants' Circulars; (8) Telegrams; (9) Quotations for goods; (10) Departmental Communications and Reports.

Stationery Rack.

*Facilities for copying letters, invoices, and advice notes.

Letter trays.

*Receptacle for Waste Paper.

Postal Guide—Triplicate Telegram Book.

*Ready Reckoner.

*Rubber stamps.

Official Railway Map, or railway maps of the various companies. Gazetteer. Time-tables and Regulations of the local and other Railway Companies by which the produce of the creamery is usually carried. Manuscript table of railway rates (goods train) for produce to towns with which the creamery has business connections, showing class rate, rate for smalls, exceptional or special rates by one or more routes. Delivery book or railway consignment book with counterfoil.

Complete set of books for accounts including the following:—

General Cash Book. *Petty Cash Book. *Order Book (duplicate). Goods Bought Book. *Platform Milk Book.

*Office Milk Book. *Test Book. *Milk Summary Book and

Pay Sheet. *Produce Book. Stock Book. Butter Sales Book.

Goods Sold Book. Personal Ledger. Impersonal Ledger.

*Monthly Estimate Book.

† All Reports and memoranda of the Department's Inspectors and instructors, as well as all letters, and other communications received from the Department, and copies of all communications sent from the creamery to the Department should be carefully preserved in a file specially reserved for this purpose. This file, which should always be kept up-to-date, should be seen by the Inspectors and instructors on the occasion of their visits.

VI.—REPORT ON SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS, 1906.

One hundred and twenty-two creameries participated in the Surprise Butter Competitions conducted by the Department in 1906. Seven competitions were held during the year, particulars of which are set forth in the following table:—

Telegrams Issued.	Exhibits Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of Prizes Awarded.	
			First Class, £2.	Second Class, £1.
6th June, 1906,	13th June, 1906,	119	6	6
6th July, 1906,	11th July, 1906,	117	6	11
21st July, 1906,	8th August, 1906,	112	4	14
10th August, 1906,	16th August, 1906,	114	4	14
14th September, 1906,	20th September, 1906,	116	7	10
4th October, 1906,	11th October, 1906,	99	5	11
5th October, 1906,	17th October, 1906,	109	4	13

The following creamery obtained a prize at each of the competitions:—Irvinestown C. A. and D. S. (5*).

The following creamery obtained prizes at six of the competitions:—Doons C. A. and D. S. (1).

The following creamery obtained prizes at five of the competitions:—Kiltoghert C. A. and D. S. (3).

The following obtained prizes at four of the competitions:—Clones C. A. and D. S. (2), Duneane C. A. and D. S. (2), Finn Valley C. A. and D. S. (3).

The following obtained prizes at three of the competitions:—Ardagh C. D. S. (1), Ballieboro C. A. and D. S. (1), Derrygonnelly C. D. S. (1), Greencastle C. A. and D. S. (1), Inver C. A. and D. S., Rathkenny C. A. and D. S. (2).

The following obtained prizes at two of the competitions:—Ballinfull C. A. and D. S. (1), Bansha C. D. S., Clounagh C. D. S., Five-miletown and Brookeborough C. A. and D. S. (1), Glenwilliam C. D. S. (1), Granard C. D. S., Greybridge C. W. S., Killeter C. A. and D. S., Kilmallock Creamery Co., Leckpatrick C. A. and D. S. (1), Money-more C. A. and D. S., Newcastle West C. A. and D. S. (1), Scottish C. W. S., Spamount C. A. and D. S., Springfield C. A. and D. S. (1), Suirvale C. A. and D. S. (1).

The following obtained a prize at one of the competitions:—Ballin-trillick C. A. and D. S. (1), Ballyhale C. D. S., Beltrim C. A. and D. S., Boherbue C. W. S. (1), Bunkay Bridge C. W. S., Cappamore C. A. and D. S. (1), Castlecaulfield C. A. and D. S., Coagh C. A. and D. S., Cononagh Creamery, Cork Co-operative Creameries Federation, Drumcollogher Creamery, Glenmore C. D. S., Granagh C. D. S., Grantstown C. W. S., Harp C. A. and D. S., Killen C. A. and D. S., Kilmactranny C. A. and D. S., Kilmeedy C. A. and D. S., Kinlough C. A. and D. S., Knockavardagh and Moyglass (Co. Tipperary) Co-operative Creamery and Butter Factory, Knockulty Creamery (Newmarket Dairy Co.), Lissarda C. D. S., Lixnaw C. W. S., Longford C. A. and D. S., Muckalee C. A. and D. S., Mullinahone C. D. S., Newmarket Creamery (Newmarket Dairy Co.) (1), Omagh C. A. and D. S. (1), People's Creamery Co. (1), Pomeroy C. A. and D. S., Smerla Bridge C. W. S., Solohead C. A. and D. S., Tamnaskenny C. D. S., Taesagh C. A. and D. S.

* The figures in brackets after the names of creameries indicate the number of First Class Prizes obtained by such creameries.

In addition to the prizes above referred to, a sum of 10s. was awarded in each case to the dairymaid or actual maker of an exhibit obtaining a first class prize.

As well as the prizes given at each competition, a sum of £20 was expended in the form of special prizes to the managers in the under-mentioned creameries which scored the highest number of marks during the season:—

—	Marks obtained. (Max. 2,814.)	Percentage of Max.	Special Prize Awarded.
Irvinestown C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,680	94.52	10
Doon C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,612	92.82	6
Clones C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,605	92.57	4

The following creameries scored 91 per cent. of the maximum marks obtainable at the seven competitions:—

—	Marks obtained. (Max. 2,814.)	Percentage of Max.
Greencastle C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,591	91.97
Dunneane C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,587	91.93
Omagh C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,583	91.79
Banella C. D. S., . . .	2,579	91.65
Fivemiletown and Brookeborough C. A. and D. S., . .	2,578	91.65
Granard C. D. S., . . .	2,578	91.65
Balleborough C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,576	91.64
Glenwilliam C. D. S., . . .	2,575	91.64
Kilnough C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,575	91.54
Coagh C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,575	91.50
Kilmslock Creamery Co., . . .	2,572	91.40
Leekpatrick C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,572	91.40
Hollyford C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,570	91.23
Ardagh C. D. S., . . .	2,569	91.29
Killen C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,565	91.13
Glennacagh C. D. S., . . .	2,564	91.11
Killoteer C. A. and D. S., . . .	2,564	91.11
Lissarda C. D. S., . . .	2,562	91.04

The judges at the competitions included representatives of the principal buyers of Irish butter in Great Britain, as well as of Cork, Limerick, and Belfast. Four judges, representing different markets, acted at each competition. A high standard, based on the quality of the best butter sold in the markets of Ireland and Great Britain, was adopted in judging.

On the occasion of each of the competitions a limited number of the managers of the competing creameries were admitted to view the exhibits, after the judging had been completed. The judges directed the attention of the managers to any pronounced defects which might have been noticeable, and subsequently the exhibits were examined in detail by the managers, under the directions of one of the Department's Inspectors.

The reports furnished to the Department by the judges indicate a general improvement in the quality of the exhibits as compared to that of former years. Although a small percentage of the butters are described as being "off" or "rank" in flavour, the majority did not appear to leave very much to be desired in this respect. Many

of the judges, however, directed attention to the weak and spongy nature of the textures of the butters generally, and to their consequent lack of keeping qualities. Managers should accordingly strive to overcome these serious defects by paying greater attention to the efficient cooling of the cream before, and of the butter after churning. Again this year a small number of exhibits—mainly kiels and kegs of butter—showed traces of mould owing to the use of unseasoned material in the manufacture of the packages. A number of the judges advocated the extension among creameries of the practice of paraffin waxing the insides of the packages, as it was found that none of the exhibits at the competitions which had been properly so treated showed the taint of the wood on the outsides of the butters. The packing and finish of the exhibits generally were considered to mark an advance on those of former years. In very many cases, however, when the butter was stripped, a considerable quantity adhered to the parchment. To prevent this the parchment should be placed in boiling brine over night, and the package scalded over a steam jet till hot, and then treated with paraffin wax or wet salt, the excess of the latter being merely brushed and not rinsed off. The small quantity of salt left on the surface of the wood tends to keep it damp and so prevent the parchment drying and sticking.

VII.—LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN IN ONE OR MORE OF THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT'S CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following list is published for the information of creamery students desiring to obtain instruction in the subjects specified therein. It is, however, to be understood that the classes at the undermentioned schools are not framed to meet the requirements of creamery students in regard to the syllabus set forth in this pamphlet. At the same time the classes will in all cases be found useful for creamery managers.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.
ARMAGH MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping.
BALLINBRIDGE, DUBLIN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping.
BALLYMENNA MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Elementary Science, Experimental Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering.
BANBRIDGE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Elementary Science, Chemistry.
BANDON TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Book-keeping.
BANGOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping, Elementary Science, Chemistry.
BANTRY TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Book-keeping.
BELFAST MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.	Theoretical Mechanics, Practical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam, Book-keeping and Business Methods, Commercial English, Commercial Geography, Commercial Law, Physiography.
BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Elementary Science, Chemistry.
BRAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Office work.
CARRICKFERGUS TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping and Business Methods.
CARRICK-ON-SUEW TECHNICAL CLASSES,	Book-keeping and other Commercial Subjects.
CARRIGL TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Do, do.
CEONAKILTY TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Chemistry, Book-keeping.
CLOMEL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping, Experimental Mechanical Science.
COLERAINE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Experimental Science, Mechanics, Physics, Book-keeping.
COKESTOWN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	The Science of Everyday Life, Book-keeping, and Business Methods.
CORK: CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.	Practical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam, Agricultural Science.
DROGHEDA MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Book-keeping, Applied Mechanics, Theoretical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Physiography.
DUNDALK MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Book-keeping, Applied Mechanics, Theoretical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam.
CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping, Business Methods, Theoretical Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam, Physiography.

NAME OF SCHOOL	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.
DUNOANNON TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Book-keeping, Business Methods, Elementary Science, Physics, Chemistry, Agricultural Science.
EGLINTON: CARMONRY NATIONAL SCHOOL.	
FERRYMOY TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Book-keeping, Business Methods.
CITY OF GALWAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,	Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Theoretical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry.
HOLYWOOD TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Elementary Science.
KILKENNY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, ..	Book-keeping, Chemistry, Practical Engineering.
KINGSTOWN MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Book-keeping, Business Methods and Official Routine, Theoretical Mechanics, Physics.
LARNE TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Elementary Science, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry.
LIMERICK MUNICIPAL SCIENCE AND ART AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.	Elementary Science, Practical Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Steam.
LONDONDERRY MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping, Commercial English and Correspondence, Elementary Science, Physics, Engineering Mechanics, Steam Engines.
LURGAN MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Elementary Science, Mechanics, Physics, Physiography.
NEW ROSS TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence.
NEWRY MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Business Routine, Elementary Science, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Physiography.
NEWTOWNARDS MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping, Mechanics.
OMAGH TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Business Methods, The Science of Everyday Life.
PORTADOWN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping, Elementary Science, Mechanics.
QUEENSTOWN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Practical Mechanics, Physics, Steam.
RATHMINES SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ..	Book-keeping, Business Methods, Commercial Correspondence.
RINGSEND, DUBLIN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Elementary Science, Applied Mechanics.
ROSBREA TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Chemistry, Elementary Physics.
SKIBBEREEN TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Book-keeping.
SLIGO MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Book-keeping, Business Methods.
STRABANE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ..	Book-keeping, Business Methods, The Science of Everyday Life.
TIPPERARY TECHNICAL CLASSES (CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS).	Book-keeping.
TRALEE CENTRAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,	Practical Mechanics, Book-keeping.
WARRENPOINT MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping.
WATERFORD CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.	Applied Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping, and other Commercial Subjects.
WEXFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	Book-keeping, Applied Mechanics, Theoretical Mechanics, Chemistry.
YOUGHAL TECHNICAL CLASSES, ..	Book-keeping.

VIII.—COPIES OF FORMS OF CERTIFICATE AWARDED TO
SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE EXAMINATION FOR
CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

I.

CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE.

(Copy).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE.

Awarded

to _____ on the results of the Examination held in 19____, and in
consideration of his having managed the _____ Creamery to the satis-
faction of the Department during the year 19____.

*This Certificate is renewable annually on the Conditions prescribed by the
Department's Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries.*

[Department's
Seal.]

(Signed), T. P. GILL, Secretary.

_____ 19____.

II.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.

(Copy).

No. _____

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.

*This is to certify that _____, of _____, having been
successful at the Examination held in 19____, will be entitled to obtain the Depart-
ment's Creamery Manager's Certificate upon shewing that he has since managed
for at least one whole Season, to the satisfaction of the Department, a Creamery *
registered under the Department's Scheme for Improvement in the Management of
Creameries.*

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin,

_____ 19____.

Prepd. _____

Ead. _____

* The term "Creamery" does not include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the
cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

IX.—LIST OF HOLDERS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES, WHOSE CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN RENEWED IN 1907.

Name.	Creamery managed in 1906.	—
ALCORN, ARMER, ..	OMAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1906, 1906, 1907.
CLIFFORD, WILLIAM P.,	BALLYBRICKEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1906, renewed in 1907.
CUSACK, WILLIAM, ..	ABINGTON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1906, renewed in 1907.
HEGARTY, DENIS, ..	CORK Co-operative Creameries Federation's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1906, renewed in 1906, 1907.
KRATING, E. L., ..	BALLYCANEW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1907.
LYON, JAMES, ..	BALLYRASHANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906, 1907.
MCCLUSKEY, THOMAS,	TASSAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1906, renewed in 1907.
McDERMOTT, JOHN, ..	DRUMQUIN Creamery, ..	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906, 1907.
MURPHY, RICHARD, ..	KNOCKAVARDAGH and MOYGLASS Co-operative Creamery and Butter Factory Company's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1906, renewed in 1907.
O'CONNELL, JOHN, ..	BROSNA Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1906, renewed in 1907.
SPEARMAN, ANDREW H.	KILLYMAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery.	CERTIFICATE awarded in 1904, renewed in 1905, 1906, 1907.

X.—LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE EXAMINATIONS HELD DURING THE YEARS 1904-6, INCLUSIVE, FOR THE DEPARTMENT'S CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE.

The candidates whose names are prefixed by an asterisk are at present holders of the Department's Creamery Manager's Certificate, having managed during 1906 a Registered Creamery to the satisfaction of the Department. (See Regulations page 227).

Name,	Year in which Examination was Passed.
*ALCOCK, ARMER,	1904.
CAMPBELL, JAMES F.,	1904.
*CLIFFORD, WILLIAM P.,	1906.
*CUBACK, WILLIAM,	1906.
GARSTIN, WILLIAM FORTESCUE COLBORNE	1905.
GIBSON, THOMAS M.,	1904.
*HEGARTY, DENIS,	1905.
HEGARTY, JEREMIAH,	1905.
*KEATING, EDMUND L.,	1906.
*LYON, JAMES,	1904.
*M'CLUCKEY, THOMAS,	1904.
*M'DERMOTT, JOHN,	1904.
M'DONAGH, JOHN,	1905.
M'GOWAN, PATRICK,	1904.
M'MENAMIN, PATRICK,	1904.
MURPHY, JAMES,	1905.
*MURPHY, RICHARD,	1906.
O'BRIEN, FREDERICK,	1904.
O'CALLAGHAN, TIMOTHY,	1906.
*O'CONNELL, JOHN,	1906.
O'CONNELL, MAURICE,	1904.
O'REGAN, TIMOTHY,	1905.
SEMPLE, EDWARD CHARLES,	1905.
SHERMAN, JOHN,	1904.
*SHEARMAN, ANDREW H.,	1904.
WARD, MAURICE,	1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

XI.—REGISTER OF CREAMERIES AND AUXILIARIES—1906-7.

As a result of the inspection of creameries and auxiliaries from which applications were received in 1906 for Registration under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries, the following have been placed on the Department's Register for 1906-7.

Registered Creameries—1906-7.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
ABBEYDORNEY Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Abbeydorney, co. Kerry.	T. O'DONOVAN, ..	President—G. F. TRENCH, J.P., Abbeylands, Ardfort.
ABINGTON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Barrington's Bridge, co. Limerick.	WILLIAM OUBACK,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
ASHADOWEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Drumcroon, Coleraine, co. Londonderry.	DANIEL SHEEHAN,	President—H. S. MORRISON, M.D., Bellview, Blackhall, Coleraine.
ANGLO-IRISH Condensed Milk Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Middleton, co. Cork.	R. H. WILKINSON,	General Manager—R. H. WILKINSON, Mill-road, Middleton.
BALLIBORO' Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Balliboro', co. Cavan.	PATRICK M'CARTHY,	President—THOMAS M. FARRELLY, D.O., Main-street, Balliboro', co. Cavan.
BALLINAHINCH Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Newport, co. Tipperary.	WM. F. O'BRIEN,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
BALLINARD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballinard, Shroneil, co. Tipperary.	J. SHEEHAN, ..	President—MRS. A. COOPER CHADWICK, Ballinard House Shroneil, co. Tipperary.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
BALLYBRUGHEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.), Caherelly, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	W. P. CLIFFORD, ..	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
BALLYCANNEW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballycannew, Gorey, co. Wexford.	EDMUND L. KEATING,	President—C. M. DOYNE, D.L., Wells, Gorey.
BALLYMOTE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballymote, co. Sligo.	THOS. DE LACY, ..	President—Very Rev. Canon LOFTUS, P.P., The Presbytery, Ballymote.
BALLYRASHANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballyrashane, Coleraine.	JAMES LYON, ..	President—ROBT. D. PINKERTON, J.P., Ballaghmore, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.
BELLEEK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Belleek, co. Fermanagh.	D. J. M'SWENEY,	President—C. J. TREDENNICK, J.P., Fortwilliam, Belleek.
BELLTRIM Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Gortin, co. Tyrone.	T. WARNOCK, ..	President—ROBT. C. LAUGHLIN, J.P., Gortin, co. Tyrone.
BLACKABNEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Adare, co. Limerick.	J. O'ROGAN, ..	President—P. FITZGERALD, Estate Office, Adare, co. Limerick.
BOHERBUE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Boherbue, Banteer, co. Cork.	PATK. COLLEMAN, ..	General Manager—J. TURNBULL, 20, John-street, Cork.
BRIDE VALLEY Creamery (Newmarket Dairy Co., Ltd.), Ovens, co. Cork.	T. HURLEY, ..	Chairman—A. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Newmarket Dairy, King-st., Cork.
BROSNA Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Brosna, co. Kerry.	JOHN O'CONNELL,	President—JERK. J. O'CONNOR, Knockafecane, Brosna, co. Kerry.
CALLAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, West-street, Callan.	TIMOTHY LUCRY, ..	President—Rev. EDWARD O'KEEFE, O.C., West-street, Callan.
CASTLECAULFIELD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Castlecaulfield, co. Tyrone.	WILLIAM BLAIR, ..	President—C. W. NASH, Pookonour, Castlecaulfield.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
CASTLECOR Dairy Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Castlecor, Kanturk, co. Cork.	C. KIELY, ..	Chairman—W. N. BARRY, J.P., Castlecor House, Castlecor.
CENTENARY Co-operative Creamery Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballyduff, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	RICHARD WALSH, ..	Chairman—Rev. RICHARD FENNELLY, Castletown, Moyne, Templemore, co. Tipperary.
CLONES Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Clones, co. Monaghan.	ALEX. B. HENRY, ..	President—JAMES WEST, J.P., Scotsboro' House, Clones.
CLOUNSCAGH Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Clounscagh Ballingarry, co. Limerick.	D. O'BRIEN, ..	President—THOMAS TRACEY, Ballinarouga, Ballingarry, co. Limerick.
COASH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Coagh, co. Tyrone.	JAS. M'LAUGHLIN, ..	President—ROBERT BURGESS, L.R.C.P. & S (EDIN.), Coagh, co. Tyrone.
COLLOONEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Collooney, co. Sligo.	A. J. DUNCAN, ..	President—Major C. K. O'HARA, R.M.L., Annaghmore, Collooney, co. Sligo.
CORK Co-operative Creameries Federation's (Ltd.) Creamery, 6 and 7, Union-quay, Cork.	D. HENARTY, ..	President—P. J. MURPHY, Castleview, Macroom.
CORTEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Monard, Tipperary.	D. K. NOONAN, ..	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
DERRYGONNOLLY Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Derrygonnolly, co. Fermanagh.	WM. M'LOUGHLIN,	President—Rev. P. HACKETT, O.C., Derrygonnolly.
DICKSGROVE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Dicksgrove, Farranfere, co. Kerry.	P. GEOGHEGAN, ..	General Manager—J. TUNBULL, Pembroke-st., Tralee.
DONEGAL Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Donegal.	J. F. CAMPBELL, ..	President—H. D. WARNOCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Inveresk, Donegal.
DOONS Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Doons, Cookstown.	J. WALKER, ..	President—JAMES M'FARLANE, Doons, Cookstown.
DROMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Dromore, co. Tyrone.	J. J. HURLEY, ..	President—JAMES WALLACE, Aughadarra, Dromore, co. Tyrone.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
DRUMQUIN Creamery, Drumquin, co. Tyrone.	JOHN M'DERMOTT,	Proprietor—Rev. T. L. F. STACK, B.D., Lower Langford Rectory, Drumquin.
DUNEANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Randalstown, co. Antrim.	T. S. WILSON, ..	President—ANDREW WILSON, Aughacarnaghan, Toomebridge, co. Antrim.
FEALE BRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Abbeyfeale, co. Limerick.	T. J. O'CONNOR, ..	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
FENNOR Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Rathbeg, Urlingford, co. Kilkenny.	J. CAMPION, ..	President—JOHN RYAN, Fennot House, Urlingford, co. Kilkenny.
FINN VALLEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Crossroads, Killygordon, co. Donegal.	M. COMMANE, ..	President—Capt. JOHN RANKY, J.P., Mount Hall, Killygordon.
FIVEMILETOWN and BROOKSBOROUGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Fivemiletown, co. Tyrone.	PETER BENNOCH, ..	President—H. DE F. MONTGOMERY, D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.
GLENMORE Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Glenmore, Waterford.	J. P. O'DONOVAN,	President—Rev. T. PHILLAN, P.P., Glenmore, Waterford.
GLENWILLIAM Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballingarry, co. Limerick.	TIMOTHY MULLERS,	President—T. D. ATKINSON, D.L., Glenwilliam Castle, Ballingarry.
GRANACH Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballingarry, co. Limerick.	RICHARD CHAWKE,	President—DANIEL HEDDERMAN, Ballyneale, Ballingarry.
GRANARD Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Granard, co. Longford.	JOHN CAWLRY, ..	President—Ven. Archdeacon SMITH, P.P., Parochial House, Granard.
GRANTSTOWN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Grantstown, Tipperary.	JOHN O'DWYER, ..	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
GREENCASTLE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Greencastle, Newtown Stewart, co. Tyrone.	MICHAEL MORRIS, ..	President—Rev. M. M'GROWN, P.P., Greencastle, Newtown Stewart, co. Tyrone.
GREYHEDON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Meanus, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	MICHAEL POWER, ..	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
HERBERTSTOWN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Knocklong, co. Limerick.	PATRICK FENNESSY,	<i>President</i> —Very Rev. A. F. Canon SCULLY, F.P., Hospital, Knocklong, co. Limerick.
HOLLYFORD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Hollyford, Tipperary.	JOHN MORRISSEY,	<i>President</i> —MICHAEL STAPLETON, Piperhill, Hollyford, Tipperary.
INVER Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Inver, co. Donegal.	PATRICK M'GOWAN,	<i>President</i> —Very Rev. E. MAQUINN, D.D., Inver.
IRVINESTOWN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh.	WILLIAM R. IRWIN,	<i>President</i> —EDWARD ARCHDALE, D.L., Castle Archdale, Irvinestown.
KILCOMMON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Kilcommon, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	JAMES C. DOHERTY,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
KILLASNETT Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Lurganboy, Manorchamilton, co. Leitrim.	EDWARD O'CALLAGHAN	<i>President</i> —Rev. P. O'BRIEN, O.C., Killasnett, Manorchamilton.
KILLEN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Killen, Castlederg, co. Tyrone.	W. J. BEOGS, ..	<i>President</i> —JOHN THOMSON, Ganvaghan, Castlederg.
KILLYMAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Killyman, Moy, co. Tyrone.	A. H. SPEARMAN, ..	<i>President</i> —Henry Atkinson, Brookfield, Dungannon, co. Tyrone.
KILTUBBERY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Carrick-on-Shannon, co. Leitrim.	MARTIN REIRNE, ..	<i>President</i> —Rev. M. NAGLER, C.O., Gowel, Killoare, co. Leitrim.
KINLOUGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kinlough, co. Leitrim.	DANIEL J. CROWLEY,	<i>President</i> —ST. GEO. R. JOHNSON, J.P., Mountprospect, Buckade, Kinlough.
KNOCKAVARDACH and MOYGLASS (co. Tipperary) Co-operative Creamery and Butter Factory Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Killenaule, Thurles.	RICHARD MURPHY,	<i>Chairman</i> —Rev. RICHARD FENNELLY, Castletown, Moyna, Templemore.
LOCKPATRICK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Artigarvan, Strathane, co. Tyrone.	THOS. H. QUINN, ..	<i>President</i> —JOHN G. BOYD, M.B., Lifford, Strathane.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
LIMAVADY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Limavady, co. Londonderry.	WM. ASHCROFT, ..	President—S. M. MACRORY, J.P., Ardmore and Newton Mills, Limavady.
LISHELLAW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.	TIMOTHY NOONAN,	President—E. MITCHELL, Derryvallen, Enniskillen.
LISCARROLL Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Lisacarroll, Buttevant.	SAMUEL LOMBARD,	President—Rev. P. M'SWERNY, P.P., Churchtown, co. Cork.
LIXNAW Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Lixnaw, co. Kerry.	JOHN O'LEARY, ..	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
LONGFORD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Longford.	THOS. McLAUGHLIN,	President—Rev. WM. MURRAY, P.P., Lanesboro', co. Longford.
LOUGHBRICKLAND Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Loughbrickland, co. Down.	ROBERT HYDE, ..	President—Rev. J. B. LUSK, The Manse, Glasker, Loughbrickland.
MONEYMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Money more, co. Londonderry.	WILLIAM ANDERSON,	President—HENRY BYRNE, Money more, co. Londonderry.
NEWCASTLE WEST Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Newcastle West, co. Limerick.	WILLIAM KING, ..	President—R. CURLING, The Castle, Newcastle West.
NEWMARKET Creamery (Newmarket Dairy Co., Ltd.), Newmarket, co. Cork.	T. HURLBY, ..	Chairman—A. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Newmarket Dairy, King-st., Cork.
OMAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Omagh, co. Tyrone.	ARMER ALCORN, ..	President—JOHN G. R. PORTER, J.P., Alexandra House, Omagh.
POMEROY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Pomeroy, co. Tyrone.	JAMES GRANT, ..	President—Col. R. T. G. LOWRY, M.L., Pomeroy House, Pomeroy.
PORTGLENONE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Portglenone, co. Antrim.	WILLIAM WHARTON,	President—J. B. STEWART, M.D., Portglenone, co. Antrim.
RAMELTON Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ramelton, co. Donegal.	JAS. J. KELLY, ..	President—S. DAVIDSON, D.C., Ardarn, Ramelton, co. Donegal.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
RATHKENNY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Rathkenny, Carncoagh, co. Antrim.	JAMES GREER, ..	President—J. MCAT, M.D., Clough, co. Antrim.
SCOTTISH Co-operative Wholesale Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.	OWEN CORRIGAN, ..	General Manager—W. B. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
SHANERAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Shaneragh, Dromore, Tyrone.	C. MC CARTHY, ..	President—Rev. Canon W. H. SCOTT, Brookfield, Glashegan, Omagh.
SMERLA BRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Smerla Bridge, Listowel, co. Kerry.	WALTER E. LESLIE,	General Manager—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
SPAMOUNT Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Spamount, Castlederg, co. Tyrone.	DAVID HICKEY, ..	President—Rev. A. LEITCH, Drumclough Rectory, Castlederg.
SPRINGFIELD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.	ROBERT G. MARSHALL,	President—C. BRACKEN, The Ogan, Enniskillen.
TASSAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Tassagh, Armagh.	THOMAS MCCLUSKEY,	President—Rev. P. A. MURPHY, C.O., Granemore, Tassagh, Armagh.
URNEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Urney, co. Tyrone.	H. J. MCDEVITT, ..	President—JOHN O'FLAHERTY, J.P., The Grove, Urney, co. Tyrone.

Registered Auxiliaries—1906-7.

Name and Postal Address of Auxiliary.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Auxiliary belongs.
ARMOY Auxiliary (Ballyrashane Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.), Armo, co. Antrim.	A. FORSYTHE, ..	President—R. D. PINKERTON, J.P., Ballaghmore, Ballymoney.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Auxiliary.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Auxiliary belongs.
BALLYARTON Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Killahee, co. Derry.	ALEXANDER MITCHELL	President—DAVID CRAIG, J.P., Oak Lodge, Londonderry.
BEINALECK Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Beinaleck, Enniskillen.	GLOVER ARBROTH	General Manager—W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
BLACKLION Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Blacklion, co. Cavan.	JAMES MURPHY, ..	General Manager—W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
BOHO Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Boho, Enniskillen.	J. M'KERNY, ..	President—C. BRAKEN, The Gran, Enniskillen.
BRAID Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Broughshane, co. Antrim.	J. C. M'MASTER, ..	President—Rev. ALEX. SLOAN, The Manor, Broughshane, co. Antrim.
BREEDOGUE Auxiliary (Boyle Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.), Kingsland, Boyle, co. Roscommon.	P. MADDEN, ..	President—Major MURPHY, Abbey View, Boyle.
BRUCKLESS Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Bruckless, co. Donegal.	P. BARRY, ..	President—Rev. JOHN M'NULTY, C.O., Bruckless, co. Donegal.
CARNDONAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Carndonagh, co. Donegal.	W. E. KNOX, ..	President—Rev. JOHN DOHERTY, Adm., Bridge Cottage, Carndonagh, co. Donegal.
CORANT Auxiliary (Drumholm Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.) Laghey, co. Donegal.	H. COLLUM, ..	President—J. V. COLLINS, L.R.O.S.I., Laghey, co. Donegal.
CROVELEA Co-operative Auxiliary, Crovelea, Drumkeeran, co. Leitrim.	WILLIAM GAFFNEY,	President—Rev. J. MEEHAN, C.O., Crovelea, Drumkeeran.
CURRANE Auxiliary (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Currane, Farranfara, co. Kerry.	P. D. CASEY, ..	General Manager—JAMES TURNBULL, Pembroke-street, Tralee.
DONALONG Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Bready, Strabane.	J. GRAHAM, ..	President—Rev. J. CONNELL, The Manor, Bready.
DROMKEEN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Garrynagord, Pallasgreen, co. Limerick.	W. J. DEE, ..	President—Rev. J. POWER, J.P., Kiltelly, Pallasgreen, co. Limerick.

REGISTERED CHEAMTRIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Auxiliary.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Auxiliary belongs.
FECCARRY Auxiliary (Omagh Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.), Mountfield, Omagh.	JOHN DALY, ..	<i>President</i> —ANDW. M'FARLAND, J.P., Feccarry House, Mountfield, Omagh.
FINVOY Auxiliary (Ballyrashane Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.), Ballymoney co. Antrim.	D. M'KINLEY, ..	<i>President</i> —R. D. PINKERTON, J.P., Ballaghmore, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.
FLORENCOCOURT Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Florencecourt, Enniskillen.	A. ABERCROMBIE, ..	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GARDINER'S CROSS Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Cornafanog, Lisbellaw.	W. ROSS MAGYR, ..	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GLENFARNE Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Glenfarne, co. Leitrim.	DENIS SHREHAN, ..	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GLENWYN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Welshtown, co. Donegal.	E. J. SOANLON, ..	<i>President</i> —WILLIAM H. H. DONALDSON, J.P., Glenshafton House, Welshtown, co. Donegal.
GOLA Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.	PATK. O'SULLIVAN,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
KILBARROW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Casheldard, Carrangarden, co. Donegal.	JOHN CURNERN, ..	<i>President</i> —JOHN GREENE, Lurgan, Carrangarden.
KILRAUGHTS Auxiliary (Ballyrashane Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.), Kilraughts, Ballymoney.	JOHN THOMPSON, ..	<i>President</i> —R. D. PINKERTON, J.P., Ballaghmore, Ballymoney.
KILVILCARRIS Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Drom, Templemore, co. Tipperary.	M. CASS, ..	<i>President</i> —BROOKLYN ROE, Graigue Bush, Templemore.
PALLAS Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Kilarnerin, Gorey, co. Wexford.	P. SULLIVAN, ..	<i>President</i> —THOMAS WEBSTER, Great Grove, Hollyfort, Gorey.
S. BRIDGE Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Tempo, co. Fermanagh.	ARTHUR FEE, ..	<i>General Manager</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
SERFIN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Seefin, Cloonloo, Boyle.	OWEN M'DERMOTT,	<i>President</i> —HUGH O'DONNELL, Cloonanure National School, Gurteen, Ballymote.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE DAIRY CATTLE OF IRELAND, THROUGH THE SELECTION AND REGISTRATION OF COWS.

1. Dairying, as well as the raising of store cattle, is one of the principal branches of agriculture pursued in this country. It is, accordingly, of importance that the milking properties of Irish cattle should be preserved and improved. In dairy herds, the yield and quality of the milk given by each cow largely determine whether that animal realises a profit or entails a loss to the owner; consequently it is essential that farmers should know exactly the quantity and quality of milk which each cow yields per annum. At the same time, as young cattle are a considerable source of revenue, it is desirable that the good milking cow should be of the type likely to produce a calf which will be of value for both beef and milk. With the object of encouraging the improvement of Irish dairy cattle, the Department have decided to put into operation the following scheme.

Objects of the scheme.

2. The Department will keep a register of cows selected subject to the provisions of this scheme. The inspection of cows with a view to entry on this register will be carried out by the Department.

Register.

3. Owners of good cross-bred and pure-bred dairy cows are invited to apply on the prescribed form for the inspection of their stock by the Department as regards—

- (a) General merit (*i.e.*, appearance), and
- (b) Milk yield.

Only cows of a distinct and well-defined type are eligible.

4. Application for inspection of cows must be made on the prescribed form, and must be accompanied by a fee of 2s. 6d. in respect of each cow entered for inspection. Only such animals as are mentioned on said form will be inspected.

Form of application and entry fee.

Applications must be lodged with the Department on or before 31st March.

As soon as all the applications have been received the Department will give due notice to the owners of cows of the centre fixed for the inspection of their animals.

5. There will be two inspections of cows for the purposes of this scheme.

Inspection of cows.

At the first inspection animals will be provisionally selected, on the ground of general merit. This inspection will be made at local shows, local exhibitions, or at such other convenient centres as may be determined by the Department. All animals provisionally selected for general merit under this scheme will be suitably marked by the Department for future identification.

With regard to inspections elsewhere than at local shows, it should be understood that the Department, save in exceptional cases, cannot undertake to send an Inspector to any district unless at least ten cows from such district are offered for inspection.

The cows so selected will be inspected a second time during the season at their owner's residence, as to quantity and quality of milk yield. Cows which pass on the result of this second inspection will be further marked and numbered by the Department, and will then be eligible for entry on the register.

Conditions to be observed in regard to provisionally selected cows.

Conditions to be observed in regard to registered cows.

Progeny to be inspected.

Disposal of cow or calf to be notified.

Department's decision final.

6. Owners of cows provisionally selected under Clause 5 are required to observe the following conditions:—
- To provide themselves with an approved type of machine for weighing milk;
 - To weigh the milk yielded by each cow on every seventh day during the entire milking period (the exact day of the week for each herd will be fixed by the Department), and to record the same on the form provided for the purpose;
 - To permit their herds to be inspected by the Department at any time, and to afford the Department every facility for testing quality as well as the quantity of milk yielded by the selected animals.
7. The owner of each registered cow must comply with the following conditions:—
- To have the animal served by a pure-bred bull of her own type passed by the Department as eligible for a premium;
 - To forward in the prescribed form a certificate of service to the Department within three months from the date of such service;
 - To furnish to the Department on the form provided for the purpose particulars regarding sex, colour, markings, &c., of each calf produced by a registered cow.
 - To keep on the prescribed form a record of the breeding, date of birth, &c., of produce, for the purposes of future registration.
8. The female progeny from the service of registered cows by approved pure-bred bulls will be eligible for inspection at or about two years old.
9. When a registered cow or her calf has been disposed of, the Department must be notified of the fact within fourteen days of the disposal of the animal, and at the same time advised of the name and address of the new owner.
- The death of a registered cow or her calf must also be notified to the Department within fourteen days of the death of the animal.
10. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A 73.

05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF HAND SEPARATORS.

The Department are prepared to consider a limited number of applications from farmers for loans for the purchase of hand separators, subject to the conditions mentioned below. Preference will be given to those applications which are recommended by the County Committees of Agriculture for the counties from which they are received. The Department invite the co-operation of the various County Committees in making known the advantages of the scheme to persons in their respective counties who are engaged in home dairying, and they will rely on the Committees to recommend only those applicants who are deserving of such assistance, and who may be safely depended upon to repay the loans if granted.

1. Application must be made on the prescribed form, which may be obtained free from the Department or from the Secretary of the County Committee.

2. The Department will need to be satisfied in each case that the applicant is a person of small means, and one who could not reasonably be expected to pay cash for the required separator.

3. No loan will be granted to a person the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, exceeds £50, or for the purchase of a separator whose capacity exceeds 45 gallons per hour.

4. No loan will be made save for the purchase of a separator of a price and pattern approved by the Department. The cost of erecting the separator on the applicant's premises will not necessarily be included in the price.

5. Before the loan is granted the approved applicant must—

(1.) Lodge with the Department one-fourth of the purchase price, together with sixpence to cover stamp duty, etc.; and

(2.) With two solvent sureties, to be approved of by the Department, guarantee in such form as the Department may require, repayment to the Department of the amount which shall be advanced by them, viz., three-fourths of the purchase price, in three equal annual instalments, payable on the 1st April in each year, together with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance.

6. The separator shall be purchased through the Department, who will pay the vendor the agreed on price as soon as the applicant has notified the Department that he has taken delivery of the machine.

7. The approved applicant shall, during the period from the delivery of the separator until the payment of the last instalment of the purchase money to the Department, maintain the separator in good order and repair, and shall pay and defray all costs of repairs and of providing new parts of, and expenses in relation to, the said separator, and the applicant shall not, during the above period, sell or dispose of the separator without the consent in writing of the Department.

8. The separator shall remain the property of the Department until all the instalments of principal and interest are paid off.

9. The Department reserve the right to brand each separator and to inspect it from time to time.

10. The Department also reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

11. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

A 79.

07.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF HORSE SPRAYING MACHINES.

The Department are prepared to grant a limited number of loans for the purchase of horse spraying machines to farmers who are recommended by the County Committees of Agriculture of the counties in which they reside. The Department will rely on the Committees to recommend only those applicants who are deserving of such assistance, and who may be safely depended upon to repay the loans if granted.

The conditions upon which the Department are willing to advance these loans are as follows:—

(1.) Application must be made on the prescribed Form A 245, which may be obtained free from the Department, or from the Secretary of the County Committee. Applications must in all cases be transmitted to the Department through the Secretary of the County Committee.

(2.) No loan will be granted save for the purchase of a horse sprayer of a price and pattern approved by the Department.

(3.) Before the loan is granted the approved applicant must—

(a) Lodge with the Department one-fourth of the purchase price, together with sixpence to cover stamp duty, &c., and

(b) With two solvent sureties to be approved by the Department, guarantee in such form as the Department may require, repayment to the Department of the amount which shall be advanced by them, viz., three-fourths of the approved purchase price, in three equal annual instalments, payable on the 1st May in each year, together with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance.

(4.) The machine shall be purchased through the Department, who will pay the vendor the agreed on price as soon as the applicant has taken delivery of the machine.

(5.) The approved applicant shall, during the period from the delivery of the sprayer until the payment of the last instalment of the purchase-money to the Department, maintain the machine in good order and repair, and shall pay and defray all cost of repair and of providing new parts &c., and expenses in relation to, the said sprayer, and the applicant shall not, during the above period, sell or dispose of the sprayer without the consent in writing of the Department.

(6.) The sprayer shall remain the property of the Department until the instalments of principal and interest are paid off.

(7.) The applicant shall agree to hire the machine to farmers in his district on such conditions as may be prescribed by the County Committee, with the approval of the Department.

(8.) The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

A 58.

05.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF LOANS FOR THE ERECTION OF VILLAGE HALLS.

The Department are prepared to consider a limited number of applications for loans to aid in the erection and equipment of new buildings or the adaptation of existing buildings, to be used as Village Halls in rural parts of Ireland, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Application must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained free from the Department.

2. The amount of any one loan to be advanced by the Department under this Scheme shall not exceed two-thirds of the approved cost—the balance to be raised locally by means of private subscriptions or otherwise.

The loan shall be issued in such sums and at such times as the Department may decide.

Mode of
application.

Limit of sum
to be advanced.

3. A Committee of not less than three, or more than nine, solvent ratepayers resident in the district shall be formed. The buildings and equipment shall be vested in this Committee, who shall declare a trust that the said buildings and equipment are held by them as Trustees for public purposes, i.e., for the promotion of "the purposes of agriculture and rural industries as defined by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899," and shall make provision to the satisfaction of the Department for the appointment of new Trustees pursuant to these conditions. Trustees to be appointed.
4. The Trustees when applying for a loan shall furnish the Department with a statement setting forth the special object in view in providing a Hall, together with such details as to the site, particulars of tenure, &c., as the Department may require. Particulars to be furnished.
5. The Trustees shall not take any steps to begin the work of building, or to incur any liability until the Department have signified in writing their approval of the design, plans, and estimate of the cost of erection, &c., of the proposed Hall. No liability to be incurred until Department approve of plans.
6. Before the amount of the loan is issued, the Department will require to be satisfied that the sum contributed locally has been actually collected and lodged in bank. Local contribution to be collected before Department advance loan.
7. The sum advanced by the Department, together with the money contributed locally for the purpose, shall be expended by the Trustees on the building and equipment of the Hall in the manner approved by the Department. Application of funds.
8. The Department must be satisfied that the Trustees have made adequate provision for the permanent and proper upkeep of the buildings and equipment. Trustees to provide for upkeep of Hall.
9. The sum advanced by the Department shall be duly charged as a first charge on the land and buildings. In addition, the Trustees shall enter into a Bond to repay the amount of the loan in not more than ten equal annual instalments, payable on the first day of June in each year, with interest at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance; provided, however, that the Trustees shall be at liberty to repay the full amount or the balance of the loan at any earlier period. The Bond and Deed of Charge referred to in this clause, and the Declaration of Trust referred to in clause 3 shall be in such form, and shall contain such provisions as the Department may prescribe. Guarantee for repayment of loan.
10. The Trustees shall have the sole management of the Hall; shall pay all the rent and other charges thereon, and shall keep the building and furniture adequately insured, and in proper repair, to the satisfaction of the Department. Trustees to be responsible for management, etc.
11. It shall be a condition of the loan that the Committee or Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for the county in which the building is situated, and the Department shall have prior claim for the use of the Hall in connection with the purposes of any approved County Scheme. On all occasions when the Hall is required either by a County Committee or by the Department the Trustees shall, at their own cost, have the Hall sufficiently lighted and warmed. Buildings to be available for purposes of County Schemes.
- Subject to the foregoing, the Trustees may permit the Hall to be used for entertainments or for any other purpose of which they may approve.
12. The Trustees may fix a scale of fees for use of the Hall by a County Committee or the Department under the preceding clause, or by any other person or body for a purpose approved by the Trustees—provided that such scale so far as it refers to the use of the Hall by a County Committee or by the Department for the purposes of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, shall first be submitted to the Department for their approval in writing. All fees so received shall be applied by the Trustees in repayment of the loan, and for the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray expenditure in connection with the rent of the site of Hall and the upkeep of the buildings and equipment. Charge for use of Hall.

- Accounts to be kept. 13. The Trustees shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and expenditure in connection with the buildings and equipment, and shall permit same to be inspected at any time by the Department's Officers.
- Inspection by Department. 14. The Department shall have the right at all times to visit, inspect, and examine the buildings and equipment.
- Vacancy in body of Trustees to be filled by remaining Trustees, or by Department. 15. If prior to the repayment of the loan the Trustees or any of them, or any Trustee appointed subsequent to the issuing of the loan dies, or is desirous of being discharged from the Trust, or goes or resides out of Ireland for a continuous period of twelve calendar months, and neglects or refuses to carry out the Trusts, or becomes unable to execute the Trust, the surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee shall, subject to the Department's approval, appoint a new Trustee or Trustees, and in case that any such surviving or continuing Trustee shall neglect or refuse to exercise power of appointment, the appointment shall be made by the Department.
- Department's decision final. 16. In all matters relating to loans under this Scheme, and to the regulations of the Scheme, the decision of the Department shall be in every respect final and conclusive.

Form A 133 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.—SESSION 1906-7.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

A limited number of scholarships will be offered for competition among young men in Ireland who desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of technical Agriculture. Each scholarship includes—(1) free admission to the first year's course of instruction in the College, (2) one third-class railway fare to Dublin at the beginning of the session, and one third-class fare from Dublin at the end of the session, and (3) either of the following at the option of the Department (a) a maintenance allowance of one guinea per week while in attendance at the College; or (b) free board and residence at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin; in the latter case a small grant will be made to each student towards the cost of books and apparatus.

A scholarship is tenable for one year, but selected candidates must undergo a probationary course of one term of about three months. If satisfactory progress be made by the holder, the scholarship may be renewed for a second, and even for a third year, to enable the student to complete the agricultural course at the College.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or find employment for, students at the close of the period of training.

Holders of these scholarships will be subject to the regulations made from time to time at the Royal College of Science, and will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the College Courses in the Faculty of Agriculture.

Candidates, who should be between 18 and 30 years of age, must make application on a form, which may be obtained from the Registrar, Royal College of Science, Dublin, after the 1st February, 1906, and which should be returned not later than the 15th August, 1906.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland or have been resident in Ireland for three years immediately prior to the 1st June, 1906.

The examination will take place at the Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin, on the 5th and 6th September, 1906, and at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, on the 7th September, commencing each day at 10.0 a.m. No expenses in connexion with attendance at this examination will be allowed.

Candidates will be tested in the following:—

A.—ENGLISH.

- (1) Composition, to be tested by an essay.
- (2) Grammar, Etymology, and the principles of Syntax.
- (3) Literature, the following works:—(a) Macaulay's "Warren Hastings" (Intermediate School Texts, Browne and Nolan); (b) Goldsmith, "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village."

B. One of the following:—

LATIN;
IRISH;
FRENCH;
GERMAN.

In these languages the papers will comprise—

- (1) Passages for translation from the following texts:—

Latin—Caesar, "De Bello Gallico" (Book IV.).

Irish—Séamus Ua Duibéall, "Catán Connoi 7 Sgéatca eile."

French—Maître, "La Tâche du Petit Pierre," edited by Barrère.

German—Anderson, "Bilderbuch ohne Bilder."

- (2) Easy passages for translation into English from other texts.
- (3) Questions in Grammar—Accidence and the principal rules of Syntax.
- (4) Short sentences for translation from English.

C.—MATHEMATICS.

- (1) Arithmetic—including elementary Mensuration.
- (2) Algebra—to quadratic equations inclusive;
- (3) Plane Geometry—to be tested partly by questions requiring formal proofs of propositions from Euclid I.-III., and partly by practical problems to be solved by compass and scale of equal parts.

D.—PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Each applicant must have had substantial experience in the practical working of a farm. No technical knowledge will be expected. The examination may be written, oral, and practical. The subjects will include all the ordinary routine work as practised on a dairy or tillage farm in Ireland.

N.B.—On no account will a scholarship be awarded to a candidate who fails to attain a high standard in this portion of the examination; while excellence in this subject will be taken into consideration in case of deficiency in one or more of the others.

E.—ABILITY TO IMPART INSTRUCTION.

Gauged by the style of answers in both written and oral examinations.

Last date for receiving applications, 31st August, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN,
DUBLIN.

SESSION, 1906-7.

The buildings at this College have recently been remodelled and equipped in the most modern manner. The farm, gardens, and laboratories provide every facility for a thorough course in technical agriculture, combined with such instruction in chemistry, physics, botany, and veterinary science as is necessary to the proper understanding of the principles underlying the most approved farm practice. Manual instruction in wood and iron is also provided in suitable workshops.

The students are required to take part in the work of the fields and of the farmyard.

The Session for the year 1906-7 will commence on the 9th October, 1906, and terminate on the 6th September, 1907. There will be two short intervals, one at Christmas and one at Easter or at Whitsuntide, during which the students may return to their homes.

Students must be not less than 17 years of age, nor more than 27 years of age, on the 1st September, 1906. Admission to the College is conditional on passing the entrance examination and furnishing evidence of good health and character.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The entrance examination will be held on the 18th September, 1906, at four centres, situated respectively in each of the provinces. Each applicant for admission will be notified in due course of the centre at which he should attend for examination.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in respect of their attendance at the examination.

The subjects included in the examination will be as follows:—

- (1.) *English*, including Dictation and Composition.
- (2.) *Arithmetic*, including calculations requiring a thorough knowledge of Weights and Measures; Decimal and Vulgar Fractions, Percentages, and Interest.
- (3.) *Mathematics*.—The elements of Mensuration and Algebra to Simple Equations.
- (4.) *Practical Agriculture*.—The questions on this subject will be framed with a view to testing the knowledge acquired by the candidates through practical experience of farm work. No text-book on agriculture is prescribed or recommended. The examination may be oral as well as written.

FEES.

The fees for tuition, board, residence, laundry, and ordinary medical attendance during the entire Session will be:—

For students whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming in Ireland,	£25
For students other than the foregoing,	£60

The fees are payable to the Principal in two instalments, viz., one-half on entrance and one-half on 1st March, 1907. In addition to the instalment of the fee payable on entrance each student must deposit with the Principal a sum of £2 to cover the cost of repairs to clothing, purchase of books, and stationery. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be returned at the close of the Session.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Twenty-five Scholarships, open only to candidates whose parents derive their means of livelihood mainly from farming in Ireland, will be awarded on the results of the entrance examination. The holder of a Scholarship will be exempt from payment of a fee, but he will be required to make the deposit of £2 to cover the cost of repairs to clothing, &c.

Students who have already attended a Session at the Albert Agricultural College will not be eligible to compete for these Scholarships.

NOTE.—The provision of free places at future Sessions is under consideration, and the award of Scholarships may be discontinued after the 1906-7 Session.

Application for admission to the College must be made on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Last date for making application, 7th September, 1906.

Form A. 176 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATION, ATHENRY, COUNTY GALWAY.
Session 1906-7.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have acquired lands and premises at Athenry, Co. Galway, as a Station in connection with their Agricultural schemes, for the selection and distribution of different kinds of live stock, poultry, &c., for the carrying out of experiments in the breeding and feeding of live stock, in tillage, and in dairying, and for tests of inventions in all branches of Agriculture.

Young men who intend to become farmers and who desire to acquire a practical knowledge of the several branches of farming are admitted to the Station as apprentices. The farming operations are conducted by an experienced agriculturist, under whose direction the apprentices are required to take part in all the work of the fields and of the farm-yard. In the class-room attention is given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping and Technical Agriculture. This instruction is not intended as a preparation for any examinations, and is of such a character as to continue the general education of the apprentices and be useful to them in their future career.

Applicants for apprenticeship must be not less than seventeen years of age on the date on which the session opens, and each must give an undertaking that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland. He must also provide, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own, or *bond fide* occupation on a farm. Preference will be given to applicants from the province of Connaught. It will be an additional recommendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations, and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

Owing to the limited extent of the existing residential accommodation only a small number of apprentices can be admitted for the 1906-7 session. Until new premises have been provided no fees will be charged. The session will commence on the 9th October, 1906, and will terminate on the 6th September, 1907.

Entrance Examination.

Applicants for apprenticeships are required to attend an entrance examination in the following subjects:—

English—including Dictation, Grammar, and Composition.

Arithmetic—Including simple calculations showing a knowledge of weights and measures.

Particulars as to the date of this examination and the place where it will be held will be notified to each applicant.

No person will be admitted as an apprentice whose general education is, in the opinion of the Department, too backward to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction.

Apprentices will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be supplied to the successful candidates.

A sum of £1 must be deposited with the Superintendent on entrance to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, the purchase of books, stationery, &c. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the close of the session.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERION-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Latest date for receiving applications, 22nd September, 1906.

Form A. 176 (b).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATION, BALLYHAISE, COUNTY CAVAN.

Session 1906-7.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have acquired about 600 acres of land and premises at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, as a Station in connection with their Agricultural Schemes for the selection and distribution of different kinds of live stock, poultry, &c.; for the carrying out of experiments in the breeding and feeding of live stock, in tillage and in dairying and for tests of inventions in all branches of Agriculture.

Young men who intend to follow the farming profession and who desire to acquire a practical knowledge of its several branches are admitted to the Station as apprentices. The farm is managed by an experienced agriculturist, under whose direction the apprentices are required to take part in all the work of the fields and of the farmyard, whether in connection with seasonable operations or permanent improvement. Instruction in Veterinary Hygiene, in Horticulture and in Woodwork is provided. In the class-room attention is given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to

English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping and Technical Agriculture. This instruction is not intended as a preparation for any examination and is of such a character as to continue the general education of the apprentices and be useful to them in their future career.

Applicants for apprenticeships must not be less than seventeen years of age on the date on which the session opens, and each must give an undertaking that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland. He must also provide, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own, or *bonâ fide* occupation on a farm. Preference will be given to applicants from the Province of Ulster. It will be an additional recommendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

The apprentices reside in Ballyhaise House attached to the Station, where they are in the charge of a house master and matron.

The session will commence on the 9th October, 1906, and close on the 6th September, 1907.

Admission as an apprentice is conditional on passing the entrance examination, producing certificates of good health and character, and paying the required fee according to the scale indicated below.

Entrance Examination

Particulars as to the date of this examination and the place at which it will be held will be notified to each applicant.

The following subjects are included in the examination:—

Arithmetic—including simple calculations requiring a knowledge of weights and measures.

English—including Dictation and Composition.

No candidate will be admitted as an apprentice whose general education is, in the opinion of the Department, insufficient to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

Fees.

1. For apprentices whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming the fees are proportional to the aggregate tenement valuation of their holdings, as follows:—

	Per Session.
Where the aggregate valuation does not exceed £20, . . .	£3
Exceeds £20 but does not exceed £40, . . .	£6
Exceeds £40 but does not exceed £100, . . .	£10
Exceeds £100, . . .	£15

2. For apprentices not included in the foregoing classes, . . . £20

Apprentices will be notified of the fees payable by them. Fees must be paid to the Superintendent on entrance, and in addition a sum of £1 must be deposited at the same time to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, the purchase of books, stationery, &c. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the close of the session.

Apprentices will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be supplied to the successful candidates.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERION-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Latest date for receiving applications, 22nd September, 1906.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.**

AGRICULTURAL STATION, CLONAKILTY, COUNTY CORK.
Session, 1906-7.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have acquired the farm of Darrara, situated about three miles from Clonakilty, consisting of about 340 acres of land, as a Station in connection with their Agricultural Schemes, at which experiments in the breeding and feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., in tillage and dairying, as well as tests of inventions in all branches of Agriculture, will be conducted.

Young men who intend to follow the farming profession and who desire to acquire a practical knowledge of its several branches are admitted to the Station as apprentices. The farm is managed by an experienced agriculturist under whose direction the apprentices are required to take part in all the work of the fields and of the farmyard, whether in connection with seasonable operations or permanent improvements. In the class-room attention is given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping, and Technical Agriculture. This instruction is not intended as a preparation for any examination, and is of such a character as to continue the general education of the apprentices, and be useful to them in their future career.

Applicants for apprenticeships must be not less than seventeen years of age on the date on which the session opens, and each must give an undertaking that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland. He must also provide, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own or *bona fide* occupation on a farm. Preference will be given to applicants from the Province of Munster. It will be an additional recommendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations, and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

The apprentices reside in the buildings attached to the station, where they are in the charge of a house master and matron.

The Session will commence on the 9th October, 1906, and will terminate on the 6th September, 1907.

Admission as an apprentice is conditional on passing the entrance examination, producing certificates of good health and character, and paying the required fee according to the scale indicated below.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Particulars as to the date of this examination and the place at which it will be held will be notified to each applicant.

The following subjects are included in the examination:—

Arithmetic, including simple calculations requiring a knowledge of weights and measures.

English, including dictation and composition.

No candidate will be admitted as an apprentice whose general education is in the opinion of the Department, insufficient to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

FEES.

1. For apprentices whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming, the fees are proportional to the aggregate tenement valuation of the holding as follows:—

	Per Session.
Where the aggregate valuation does not exceed £20 . . .	£3
Exceeds £20, but does not exceed £40 . . .	£6
Exceeds £40, but does not exceed £100 . . .	£10
Exceeds £100 . . .	£15

2. For apprentices not included in the foregoing classes . . . £20

Apprentices will be notified of the fees payable by them. Fees must be paid to the Superintendent on entrance, and in addition a sum of £1 must be deposited at the same time to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, the purchase of books, stationery, etc. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit, will be refunded at the close of the session.

Apprentices will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be supplied to the successful candidates.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Latest date for receiving applications, 22nd September, 1906.

Form A. 181 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AVONDALE FORESTRY STATION, RATHDRUM, COUNTY
WICKLOW.

Arrangements have been made for the training of young men as apprentices in Forestry at the above-named Station.

The period of apprenticeship may extend over one, two, or three years, according to the industry and efficiency displayed by the apprentices. The apprentices are required to work daily in the woods under the direction of the Superintendent, from whom they receive instruction in the proper methods of forestry. In the evenings class-room instruction explanatory of the principles underlying the practical operations is provided.

Applicants for apprenticeships must be at least twenty years of age on the 1st October, 1906, in good health, and of strong constitution, and should have received a fair general education. Preference will be given to those applicants who have had experience in working in woods.

A limited number of apprenticeships will be awarded on the result of an examination which will be held in Dublin early in October, 1906. The subjects included in this examination will be—

English—to be tested by dictation and a short essay.

Arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound; a knowledge of weights and measures; Proportion, Practice, Averages and Percentages.

A high standard will not be expected.

Y

Particulars as to the date and place of the examination will be notified in due course to each eligible applicant.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

Successful candidates will be required to enter on their duties on the date fixed by the Department. They will receive wages at the rate of 16s. per week from the date of their commencing work at the Station, and will be required to find their own board and lodging. The hours of outdoor work will be from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and from daylight to dark in winter, with an interval of one hour for dinner. The engagement between apprentices and the Department may be determined at any time by one week's notice on either side. The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for apprentices on completion of their training.

Applications for apprenticeships must be made on the forms provided for the purpose, which may be had on application to.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Last date for making application—29th September, 1906.

Form A. 168 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

POULTRY FATTENING INDUSTRY.

Apprenticeships.

The Department have made arrangements for the training, as apprentices to the poultry-farming industry, of a limited number of young men who desire to become qualified to undertake the management of fattening stations in Ireland. Apprenticeship may extend over a period of from six to twelve months according to the efficiency of the apprentice.

The apprentices will be instructed in the preparation of suitable foods, the cramming, killing, plucking, and dressing, of fowl for market, and the management of poultry generally. They will be required to devote their whole time to such work, including the rearing of fowl, if found necessary.

Applicants for apprenticeships must be at least twenty years of age, unmarried, in good health, and of strong constitution. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in poultry-keeping.

The apprenticeships will be awarded on the result of an examination which will be held in Dublin, on Wednesday, 20th June, 1906. The subjects included in this examination, which will be both written and oral, will be English, Arithmetic, and General Knowledge; a high standard will not be expected.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

Successful candidates will be called up for training as vacancies for them occur. They will receive wages at the rate of 15s. per week from the date of their commencing work, and will be required to find their own board and lodging. The engagement between apprentices and the Department may be determined at any time by one week's notice on either side.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for apprentices on the conclusion of their training.

Applications for apprenticeships must be made on forms provided for the purpose, which can be obtained from

THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

These forms must be returned to the offices of the Department not later than 13th June, 1906.

Form A. 153 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN FRUIT-GROWING AND GENERAL GARDENING.

The Department have at present a few vacancies in their Horticultural School at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin.

The course provided at this School is suited for those who have already had some experience in fruit-growing and general gardening, and for such a training of from one to two years should suffice to qualify for the post of Instructor in Horticulture. In addition to the practical work in the gardens, class-room instruction will be given to the pupils to enable them to understand the scientific principles underlying horticulture.

Applicants must be at least twenty years of age on the 1st October, 1906, in good health, and of strong constitution, and should have received a fair general education.

A limited number of pupils will be admitted as the result of an examination which will be held in October, 1906. The subjects included in the examination will be:—

- (1) English—to be tested by dictation and a short essay.
- (2) Arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound; a knowledge of weights and measures; Proportion, Practice, Interest, Averages and Percentages.
- (3) Practical Fruit-growing and Gardening.

A high standard will not be expected in English or Arithmetic. The examination in practical fruit-growing and gardening will cover the whole range of these subjects.

Particulars as to the date and place of the examination will be notified in due course to each eligible applicant.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

Successful candidates will be required to enter on their duties on the date fixed by the Department. They will receive wages varying from 18s. to 25s. per week, according to their qualifications, and will have to find their own board and lodging. They will be subject to the conditions under which the gardeners at the College are employed.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for the pupils at the close of the course, but the names of those who qualify will be sent to County Committees of Agriculture, with an intimation that, if selected by a County Committee, their appointment will be approved by the Department.

A number of men who have already passed through the School are now employed by County Committees at a salary of £2 per week, together with expenses of locomotion.

Applications to attend the examination must be made on the forms provided for the purpose, which may be had on application to

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Last date for making application—6th October, 1906.

Form A. 122 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE MUNSTER INSTITUTE, CORK.

The classes at the Institute are open to female students only.

The course of training includes:—

- I. The practice of dairy-work. The treatment of milk and the making of butter on a large and on a small scale, with the most modern machinery and implements, as well as with the appliances generally used in farm dairies.
- II. Instruction in the feeding and management of cows, calves, and pigs; in the keeping of small gardens, and in the manipulation and caring of bees.
- III. Instruction in poultry-keeping. Breeds; their suitability for different purposes and different localities; housing, feeding and management; grading and packing of eggs; hatching and rearing of chickens by natural and by artificial methods; fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation for market.
- IV. Instruction in domestic work, embracing plain cookery, plain needlework and laundry work.

The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session is £3 3s., and is payable to the Superintendent of the Institute on entrance.

Four sessions, each of about eleven weeks duration, and commencing respectively, in January, March, July, and October, are held in each year.

Intending students must be at least seventeen years of age on the date of their admission to the Institute. They are required to produce certificates of good health and character, and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic. This examination is held at the Institute at the opening of each session.

Students are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session, provided they attain the required standard at the examination at the conclusion of their first session.

Students who have attended during two sessions, and who are desirous of qualifying for the position of Itinerant Instructor in butter-making or poultry keeping under a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction or of Teacher in a School of Rural Domestic Economy for Girls, are admitted to a third session on attaining the required standard at the second terminal examination and satisfying the Department's examiner as to their ability to impart instruction. If their progress during the third session is satisfactory they are readmitted to enable them to complete their training.

Attendance at the Institute during five or six sessions is necessary to qualify students for admission to the examinations for Instructorships and Teacherships.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to find employment for students on completion of their training at the Institute.

A limited number of free places and half-free places are awarded to the students who display special merit at the terminal examination of the first session to enable them to avail of a second session entirely or partially free of expense. A few similar places are also offered to students who have attended two sessions at the Institute.

The students are at all times under the supervision of an experienced matron.

Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Agriculture and

Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Form A. 135 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CONVENT OF MERCY,
WESTPORT, CO. MAYO.

The school is open to female pupils over sixteen years of age without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work, and Needle-work.

The school year extends from the beginning of October to the end of August, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively in October and in March.

Intending pupils are required to produce certificates of good health and character and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic.

DAY PUPILS.

Applications for the admission of day pupils should be made to the Manager at the School. No fees are payable by day pupils.

RESIDENT PUPILS.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of resident pupils. The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session is £3 3s., and is payable to the Manager on entrance.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session on payment of the above-mentioned fee.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Form A. 135 (b).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CONVENT OF ST. LOUIS,
RAMSGRANGE, CO. WEXFORD.

The school is open to female students over sixteen years of age, without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of training is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work, and Needle-work, Instruction in English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Elementary Science, and Chemistry is also provided.

The school year extends from the beginning of October to the end of August, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in October and in March.

Thirty places for resident students are provided by the Department. The fee for tuition, board, and lodging, during one session, payable by the holders of these places, is £3, and applicants are required, before admission to the school, to produce certificates of good health and character, and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic. The fee payable by resident pupils other than holders of these places is £10 per session. Day pupils are admitted at a fee of £1 per session. Fees must be paid to the Manager on entrance.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session.

Application for admission as a resident student must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Applications for the admission of day pupils should be made to the Manager at the School.

Form A. 135 (c)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CONVENT OF MERCY,
CLAREMORRIS, CO. MAYO.

The school is open to female pupils over sixteen years of age without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work, and Needle-work.

The school year extends from the beginning of October to the end of August, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in October and in March.

Intending pupils are required to produce certificates of good health and character, and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic.

DAY PUPILS.

Applications for the admission of day pupils should be made to the Manager at the School. No fees are payable by day pupils.

RESIDENT PUPILS.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of a small number of residential pupils.

The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session is £3 3s., and is payable to the Manager on entrance.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session on payment of the above-mentioned fee.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Form A. 135 (d).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT OF MERCY,
PORTUMNA, CO. GALWAY.

The school is open to female pupils over sixteen years of age without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work and Needlework.

The school year extends from the beginning of October to the end of August, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in October and in March.

Intending pupils are required to produce certificates of good health and character, and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic.

RESIDENT PUPILS.

Fifteen places for resident pupils are provided by the Department.

The fee for tuition, board, and lodging during one session, covering a period of about twenty-four weeks, is £3 3s., and is payable to the Manager on entrance.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session on payment of the above-mentioned fee.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

DAY PUPILS.

Applications for the admission of day pupils should be made to the Manager at the School. No fees are payable by day pupils.

Form A. 135 (c).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY, LOUGHGLYNN, CO. ROSCOMMON.

This school has been established in order to provide the women and girls of the neighbourhood with such practical training as will enable them to increase the comfort of their homes and improve generally the conditions under which they live. The particular object of the Department in promoting this type of instruction in rural districts in Ireland is to inculcate respect and affection for the home and the countryside, and thereby counteract the tendency to despise farm work and abandon rural life. The training aims at making efficient housewives. It does not aim at the preparation of girls for domestic service or for the factory or the shop.

The course of instruction comprises:—

Dairying.—Including the making of cheese as well as butter, and the caring and feeding of cows and calves.

Poultry-keeping.—The rearing and management of hens, ducks, turkeys, and geese.

Pig-rearing.—The feeding and general management of pigs.

Gardening.—The cultivation of such vegetables, fruits, and flowers as may be grown in the cottage garden.

Bee-keeping.

Sewing, Knitting, and Mending.—Including the making and repairing of garments of every kind worn in the district.

Washing and Ironing.

Cooking.—The preparation, with inexpensive and simple utensils, of those dishes for which the materials are furnished by the products of the farm and the garden. Open hearths are used.

The Cleaning and decoration of the home.

Home Industries which can be carried on in time not required for the farm or the household, such as lace-making, embroidery, carpet-weaving, the making of artificial flowers, &c.

The School is open to all who wish to enter, without restriction as to religious denomination. No fees are payable; the only conditions which the pupils must fulfil are that they should be more than fourteen years of age and reside sufficiently near the School to permit of their returning daily to their homes.

In order to give the lessons direct, practical application to the home life of the people, the pupils are required to bring with them to the school, so far as may be practicable, the materials needed for their work—the cream or milk for dairy practice; the poultry to be killed or dressed; the materials for the dishes to be cooked; the cloth for new garments; the clothing to be repaired, washed or ironed. The pupils take home with them in the evening the products of their day's labour, which serve as object-lessons to those who cannot be present at the classes.

Housewives, and others in the neighbourhood who are not in a position to attend the classes daily, are at liberty to avail themselves of the instruction in any subject, and to come to the school for advice whenever they desire it in connection with their home work; and the teachers are prepared to visit the homes of persons who desire their guidance in the difficulties of household management.

Form A. 169 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

FORESTRY.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF WOODS AND PERSONS PROPOSING
TO FORM PLANTATIONS.

The Department are prepared to afford expert assistance to land-owners and others who may require advice on such matters as:—The selection of sites for plantations, suitability of soil, choice of trees, treatment of existing woods, draining and fencing of woodlands, &c.

The Department's Forestry Expert will, so far as time will permit, visit existing woods or lands which it is proposed to plant. In such cases a fee of £2, to cover part of the Expert's expenses, will be charged when the visit does not entail an absence from headquarters of more than three days. For visits extending over a longer period a special fee may be arranged, but the Department do not guarantee that more than one complete day will be allowed for each visit.

Applications for visits from the Expert should be made on the forms provided for the purpose, and will be attended to, as far as practicable, in the order of their receipt in the Department's offices.

Letters, which need not be stamped, should be addressed to

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

The undermentioned leaflets on forestry subjects have been issued by the Department, and will be supplied to applicants free of charge:—

No. 65—Forestry.—	The Planting of Waste Lands.
No. 66 "	The Proper Method of Planting Forest Trees.
No. 67 "	Trees for Poles and Timber.
No. 68 "	Trees for Shelter and Ornament.
No. 70 "	Planting, Management, and Preservation of Shelter Belt and Hedge-row Timber.
No. 71 "	The Management of Plantations.
No. 72 "	Felling and Selling Timber.
No. 73 "	The Planting and Management of Hedges.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN BEE-KEEPING TO BE HELD
AT THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN,
DUBLIN, FROM 3RD TO 15TH JUNE, 1907.

SYLLABUS.

1. Various races of the Honey Bee—their chief characteristics.
2. The Honey Bee—Anatomy and Life History. Products of the Hive—Honey, pollen, propolis, wax.
3. The Bar-frame Hive and Appliances used in modern bee-keeping.
4. Methods of subduing bees. Management of stocks.
5. Cardinal points in Bee-culture—Warmth, well-selected breeding combs, young queens, suitable hives.
6. Working for—(a) Comb honey; (b) Run honey.
7. Marketing honey and wax. Packing bees and bee-products for post and rail. Securing stocks for moving.
8. Enemies of Bees—Protective measures. Diseases of Bees—Remedies and treatment.
9. Imparting instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

MEMORANDUM.

The Department have made arrangements for the training of a limited number of young men who desire to become qualified to undertake the management of co-operative poultry societies in Ireland. Preference will be given to those candidates who have definite prospects of obtaining employment of this nature.

Selected candidates will be sent to approved Co-operative Poultry Societies, in order that they may become thoroughly familiar with the system upon which such societies are worked, and acquaint themselves with every detail in the management of the societies, including (1) the collection and purchase of eggs and poultry (excluding the fattening and cramming of poultry); (2) the testing, grading, and packing of eggs for market; and (3) the making up of boxes and cases for forwarding poultry and eggs to market.

The course of training will last from two to six weeks, and may be taken out at one or more societies as the Department may decide.

Candidates who are sent to Co-operative Poultry Societies for this purpose will be allowed third-class railway fare, in addition to an allowance, to cover part subsistence, of a shilling per day for not more than thirty days, while undergoing training; this allowance will not be payable before the expiration of the course.

Pupils will be required to conform to the rules and regulations of the Society to which they are sent for training, and to perform all such duties as may be required of them by the Manager of the Society. The subsistence allowance above referred to may be wholly or partly withheld if the reports received from Managers of Societies with respect to the conduct of pupils are not deemed satisfactory.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for applicants on the completion of their training.

October, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN,
12th July, 1907.

SPRAYERS FOR POTATO BLIGHT.

SIR,

I have to state, for the information of your Committee, that, in view of the very exceptional circumstances of the weather, the early appearance of Potato Blight, and the consequent risk of failure in the potato crop, the Department are prepared, in addition to other measures taken or authorised by them, to sanction the purchase by the County Committee from the joint fund of a limited number of hand-spraying machines, to be hired at a small daily charge to small farmers and other in the poorer districts, who do not possess sprayers. The Committee would be responsible for the collection of fees and for the proper care of the machines. The services of the Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture and in Horticulture, if such have been appointed by your Committee, may, of course, be availed of in connection with this arrangement, as is now being done in regard to other spraying operations in the county.

The "Eclair" is perhaps the most satisfactory hand sprayer on the market, and only machines of this or of the "Besnard" make may be purchased. There should be no difficulty in procuring "Eclair" sprayers at a cost per machine of 30s. or even less. These machines can in many districts be obtained through local traders.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

The Secretary,

County.....

Committee of Agriculture,

Courthouse.....

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

IRISH SEED POTATOES IN ENGLAND.

English potato-growers have found that good crops cannot be relied upon without frequent changes of seed, and at the present time large quantities of seed potatoes are regularly procured from Scotland. So beneficial are the results of this practice that many growers change their seed every year. The cost of carrying the potatoes long distances by rail is considerable, but this does not deter English farmers from buying Scottish seed, and as it is now a regular business in Scotland to raise seed potatoes for England, it is evident that the trade is profitable to all concerned.

Why is Scottish seed so much prized in England? Something is doubtless due to the change from one soil to another, but the mere change from Scottish to English soil is not sufficient to account for the result, since English seed planted in Scottish soil is quite as great a change. Nevertheless it is common experience that seed potatoes raised in England cannot be relied on to produce a good crop in Scotland. This fact has long puzzled English seed growers, but they have never succeeded in overcoming the difficulty. It is highly probable that the real explanation will be found in the influence of climate in maturing the tubers. This point need not, however, be pursued at present, our immediate concern being to consider the bearing of the question on the Irish potato industry.

The superiority of Scottish over English seed in the Department's earlier experiments on the cultivation of potatoes was so pronounced that it led to a careful consideration of the cause, and to the conclusion that owing to the somewhat similar climate of parts of Scotland and Ireland, Irish seed would give a very good account of itself in England if tested there against Scottish, and that there is no good reason why England should not look to Ireland as well as to Scotland for a suitable change of seed.

Accordingly, the Department decided to carry their experiments into England, Wales, and Scotland, and arrangements were made last season to conduct a series of tests in these countries. The directors of field experiments at a number of Agricultural Colleges kindly agreed to carry out the tests on their farms. There were ten centres in England in the following counties:—Yorkshire, Bedfordshire, Sussex, Berkshire, Shropshire, Lancashire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Northumberland, and Cheshire. Three in Scotland, in Counties Aberdeenshire, Ayrshire, and Midlothian; and two in Wales, in Counties Cardiganshire and Carnarvonshire. The Department supplied Irish-grown seed of three kinds, viz., a first early, Ninetyfold; a second early, British Queen; and a late variety, Up-to Date. The Ninetyfold potatoes had been grown for at least two seasons in County Sligo, the British Queens for at least two seasons in County Antrim, and Up-to-Dates for four years in County Tyrone. Those assisting the Department in Great Britain were asked to test this seed against that grown locally and against that imported from England and Scotland, as the case might be. In two instances the Irish-grown seed was tested only against local seed.

The Department imposed no conditions regarding the source of supply of English and Scottish seed. It may be assumed, therefore, that it was obtained through the ordinary trade channels, and that in this respect the test was fair and reliable.

The average results of the trials are shown in Tables I. and II., while detailed results at each centre will be found in Tables III. and IV. at the end of this report.

IRISH SEED COMPARED WITH SCOTTISH SEED.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the total average yield per statute acre from IRISH and SCOTTISH Seed Potatoes grown at a number of centres in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1906.

	NINETYFOLD. Average Total Yield.		BRITISH QUEEN. Average Total Yield.		UP-TO-DATE. Average Total Yield.		Remarks.
	IRISH.	SCOT- TISH.	IRISH.	SCOT- TISH.	IRISH.	SCOT- TISH.	
	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	
ENGLAND,	7 6 3	6 13 1	10 14 3	10 5 0	11 15 0	10 13 3	Ninetyfold tested at 5 centres. British Queen tested at 3 centres. Up-to-date tested at 2 centres.
SCOTLAND,	8 4 3	8 1 1	11 14 1	11 11 1	12 16 3	13 1 2	
WALES, ...	9 3 1	9 15 0	11 2 3	10 13 2	13 11 1	13 4 1	

NOTE.—For details see Table III.

The average yields show that with each of the three varieties Irish seed has given heavier crops in England than Scottish seed. This is a striking result, and it is of the highest importance to those interested in the seed potato trade in Ireland, since it shows that Irish seed is not merely equal, but actually superior, to Scottish seed for English purposes.

In Scotland with the varieties Ninetyfold and British Queen the average yield from Irish seed was slightly heavier than the yield from Scottish seed, while with Up-to-Date the home-grown seed gave on the average rather heavier crops. In Wales the Irish seed was the more satisfactory with the varieties British Queen and Up-to-Date, while Scottish seed gave a higher average yield with the Ninetyfold variety.

IRISH SEED COMPARED WITH ENGLISH SEED.

TABLE II.

SHOWING the total average yield per statute acre from IRISH and ENGLISH Seed Potatoes grown at a number of centres in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1906.

—	NINETYFOLD.		BRITISH QUEEN.		UP-TO-DATE.		Remarks.
	Average Total Yield.		Average Total Yield.		Average Total Yield.		
	IRISH.	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	ENGLISH.	
	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	
ENGLAND,	8 3 2	4 15 3	11 14 0	8 3 3	11 15 0	7 0 2	{ Ninetyfold tested at 6 centres. British Queen tested at 9 centres. Up-to-Date tested at 9 centres.
SCOTLAND,	7 13 1	4 16 3	11 7 5	12 3 1	12 5 1	11 11 1	
WALES, ...	9 3 1	6 11 1	11 2 3	10 8 0	13 11 1	8 10 3	

NOTE.—For details see Table IV.

The results in this case are most striking. With the solitary exception of British Queen in Scotland, Irish seed has eclipsed English in the most pronounced manner. Taken in conjunction with the superiority of Irish over Scottish seed this result fully warrants the statement that it is to Ireland rather than to Scotland that England should look in future for her seed supply.

But we need not expect an immediate change in the source from which England will draw her seed supplies. If not so cautious as the Caledonian the English farmer is more conservative. The results of these experiments will induce many to try Irish seed, and if the Irish farmer lays himself out to meet and to cultivate the demand he can undoubtedly get a share of the trade. But if Ireland is to succeed in the business of exporting seed to England she must attend to the following points:—

Firstly, the Irish farmer must be prepared to grow those varieties that are in demand in England. There is no hope of exporting seed of such kinds as Champion or Beauty of Bute. For main crop purposes English growers prefer varieties of the Up-to-Date type, of which there are many, including Factor, Duchess of Cornwall, Scottish Triumph, General Roberts, Superlative, Warrior, Heather Blossom, Highlander, Dalmeny Hero, and Dalmeny Beauty. As mid-season varieties, British Queen, Royal Kidney, and Abundance are very popular in many districts. Early varieties include Ninetyfold, May Queen, Epicure, Duke of York, and Sir John Llewellyn.

In England, however, the fashion in varieties changes more frequently than in Ireland, but it is not difficult to be well informed on this point.

Secondly, seed from none but stocks that are pure and true must be exported. A few consignments of impure seed will undo all that may have been accomplished. This fact must be thoroughly realised if trade is to come. It is not sufficient to buy the original seed from a guaranteed pure stock, but the greatest care must be exercised to

keep the stock pure. The growers' own seed should be sprouted in boxes and carefully examined before planting. In this way it will be possible to detect "rogues," that is, tubers of another variety; the colour of the sprout is an excellent guide. During the period the crop is growing any plants exhibiting different characteristics should at once be dug and the tubers removed. The colour of the blossom is a common means of distinguishing "rogues." Other distinctions are late ripening plants in an early crop, difference in foliage, and difference in the shape or colour of the tubers.

Thirdly, seed must be carefully selected and graded, and the conditions of sale strictly complied with. All damaged or misshapen, and particularly all diseased, tubers should be carefully removed.

In Ireland seed potatoes are generally sold as "seed and ware," that is, the crop as lifted with the small tubers removed. In England a considerable portion of this trade is in potatoes of "seed size," that is, the crop with both the large and small tubers removed. The resulting sample would be composed of only tubers that would pass through a $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2-inch riddle, but not through a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch riddle.

Fourthly, crops intended for seed must be raised earlier, as immature seed is more successful than mature or fully ripened seed.

Other points requiring attention are: that seed should not be despatched in frosty weather, and that consignments should be sent by the cheapest route. These may appear minor points, but their observance or non-observance will be found to very materially affect the establishment of a trade.

To sum up, the essentially important points are:—

1. The cultivation of varieties that are popular in England.
2. The necessity for growing and supplying only seed that is pure and true to name.
3. The careful selection of the tubers before despatch.
4. Early lifting of the crop.
5. An endeavour to meet requirements in general, and to supply what the purchaser is prepared to pay for, even though it necessitates a departure from the regular practice adopted at home.

TABLE III.

SHOWING the total yield per statute acre at each centre from IRISH and SCOTTISH Seed. A summary of these results is given in Table I.

CENTRE.	Ninetyfold. Total Yield.		British Queen. Total Yield.		Up-to-Date. Total Yield.	
	Irish.	Scottish.	Irish.	Scottish.	Irish.	Scottish.
ENGLAND:—	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.
Manor Farm, Garforth, near Leeds.	6 16 2	10 3 2	12 13 0	10 18 3	13 6 2	13 9 0
Agricultural Institute, Biddmoor, Beds.	5 3 0	4 15 3	6 7 2	6 5 3	10 5 1	9 6 1
Agricultural College, Uckfield, Sussex.	5 0 1	4 0 0	7 5 3	7 13 1	8 8 2	6 0 2
University College Farm, Reading.	7 17 2	6 19 0	9 6 1	7 13 2	10 4 1	7 10 3
Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport.	8 17 0	7 7 2	9 12 0	8 7 0	11 3 0	8 5 1
Dunston Farm, Hutton, near Preston.	—	—	11 14 3	12 10 2	11 14 8	12 15 1
Ramsay, Huntingdon- shire.	—	—	14 27 2	14 13 0	11 7 2	11 1 3
*University Farm, Cam- bridge.	—	—	14 1 3	13 12 3	15 12 2	16 13 3
*Cockle Park, Northum- berland.	—	—	—	—	13 8 2	13 1 2
AVERAGE FOR ENGLAND,	7 6 3	6 18 1	10 14 3	10 5 0	11 16 0	10 18 3

* At these Centres the figures given represent the average yield of two or more tests.

TABLE III.—continued.

CENTRE.	Ninetyfold Total Yield.		British Queen. Total Yield.		Up-to-Date. Total Yield.	
	Irish.	Scottish.	Irish.	Scottish.	Irish.	Scottish.
SCOTLAND:—	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.
Kittybrewster, near Aberdeen.	9 8 0	8 6 0	12 7 0	11 17 0	14 0 0	13 16 1
Experiment Station, Kil- marnock.	10 15 2	0 15 2	14 9 2	13 5 1	14 19 0	15 6 0
Inverack, near Edin- burgh.	4 11 0	5 1 2	8 0 1	9 11 1	9 11 2	10 9 1
AVERAGE FOR SCOTLAND,	8 4 3	8 1 1	11 14 1	11 11 1	12 15 3	13 1 2
WALES:—						
University College Farm, Aberystwyth.	8 0 3	8 3 3	11 4 0	8 12 2	9 9 2	8 8 0
University College Farm, Bangor.	9 19 3	11 6 1	11 1 3	12 14 3	17 13 1	18 0 2
AVERAGE FOR WALES,	9 8 1	9 15 0	11 2 3	10 18 2	13 11 1	13 4 1

TABLE IV.

SHOWING the total yield per statute acre at each centre from IRISH and ENGLISH Seed. A summary of these results is given in Table II.

CENTRE.	Ninetyfold. Total Yield.		British Queen. Total Yield.		Up-to-Date. Total Yield.	
	Irish.	English.	Irish.	English.	Irish.	English.
ENGLAND:—	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.
Manor Farm, Gariorth, Leeds.	9 16 2	7 11 0	12 13 0	10 15 2	13 0 2	10 15 3
Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.	5 3 0	1 13 2	6 7 2	2 5 1	10 6 1	5 14 3
Agricultural College, Uxfield, Sussex.	5 0 1	2 19 9	7 5 3	2 0 2	8 8 2	5 9 0
University College Farm, Reading.	7 17 2	5 8 0	9 0 1	4 4 1	10 4 1	3 16 3
Harper-Adams Agricul- tural College, Newport	8 17 0	5 1 3	9 12 0	4 8 3	11 3 0	3 18 0
Dungon Farm, Huston, near Preston.	—	—	11 11 3	12 4 2	11 14 3	9 14 3
Ramsay, Huntingdon- shire.	—	—	14 17 2	14 7 0	11 7 2	6 9 1
*University Farm, Cam- bridge.	—	—	14 1 3	14 10 2	15 15 2	8 3 0
*Cockle Park, Northum- berland.	—	—	—	—	13 8 2	10 15 2
Agricultural College, Holmes Chapel, Che- shire.	12 7 1	5 9 2	10 7 1	8 2 0	—	—
AVERAGE FOR ENGLAND,	8 3 2	4 15 3	11 14 0	8 3 3	11 15 0	7 6 2
SCOTLAND:—						
Experiment Station, Kil- marnock.	10 15 2	5 6 1	14 9 2	15 5 0	14 19 0	14 17 0
Inverack, near Edin- burgh.	4 11 0	4 8 2	8 6 1	9 1 2	9 11 2	2 5 2
AVERAGE FOR SCOTLAND,	7 13 1	4 16 3	11 7 3	12 3 1	12 5 1	11 11 1
WALES:—						
University College Farm, Aberystwyth.	3 6 3	9 7 1	11 4 0	7 3 3	9 9 2	6 5 1
University College Farm, Bangor.	9 19 3	3 15 2	11 1 3	13 12 2	17 13 1	10 16 1
AVERAGE FOR WALES,	9 3 1	6 11 1	11 2 3	10 8 0	13 11 1	8 10 3

* At these centres the figures given represent the average yield of two or more tests.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

**FORMS RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS TO
SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, AND TO SCHOLAR-
SHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.**

Form S. 108.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

**I.—SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' QUALIFICA-
TIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.**

The Department will hold, in 1908, special examinations for Teachers' qualifications in Experimental Science. Each examination will be divided into two portions, the first a written test to be held on Saturday, the 2nd May, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and the second a practical examination to be held subsequently on a date to be fixed by the Department, and which will be duly notified to candidates. Provisional qualification to give instruction in the First, Second, Third, or Fourth Year Syllabuses of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science for Day Secondary Schools, will be granted to those candidates who pass the examination.

The subjects of the Special Examinations will be:—

- (1) First Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course.
- (2) Second Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course.
- (3) Physics (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (4) Physics (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (5) Chemistry (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (6) Chemistry (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (7) Mechanical Science (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (8) Mechanical Science (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (9) Botany (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (10) Botany (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (11) Physiology and Hygiene (Third Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (12) Physiology and Hygiene (Fourth Year Syllabus of the Programme).
- (13) Geology.

The examination in any subject will be open only to those teachers in Secondary Schools who have received at least 100 hours' practical instruction in that subject within two calendar years previous to the date of the present examination. Before entering upon the course of instruction each Teacher must obtain, in writing, the Department's approval of the conditions under which such instruction is to be given.

Teachers who have made satisfactory attendance at the Summer Courses of Instruction conducted by the Department in 1906 and 1907, and who, as a result of the examination at the conclusion thereof, failed to secure a certificate or obtained recognition to teach for one year only, will be admitted to the Special Examination in that subject without having to satisfy the Department as to attendance at further courses of instruction.

Candidates will not be permitted to sit for examination in more than one subject in any one year.

Should a sufficient number of applications for examination be received the Department will arrange to hold the written examination at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, and, in very exceptional circumstances, other centres might be arranged for provided that special written application is made by School Managers before the 29th February, 1908.

Application for admission to the examination must be made before the 29th February, 1908, on Form S. 118, copies of which may be obtained after the 1st January, upon application to the offices of the Department.

II.—REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE DEPARTMENT ARE PREPARED TO RECOGNISE SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Instructor in charge of classes for Teachers must be specially qualified, and his qualifications must be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the Special Course of instruction.

The Laboratory must also be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the Special Course of instruction.

Special classes, conducted during the winter in a Technical School or central institution, other than Training Colleges, may be registered as Science classes, and grants earned according to the regulations and scale of payment set out in the Programme for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes.

Attendance at theoretical instruction may not be taken into account when computing the 100 hours' practical instruction referred to in the third paragraph of Section 1 of this form.

Application for the recognition of special classes for Teachers must be made by letter, accompanied by detailed proposals upon Forms S. 54 and 59. Attendance at lessons previous to the receipt of the Department's written approval of the arrangements may not be reckoned as part of the 100 hours' practical instruction.

Form S. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS IN MANUAL TRAINING (WOODWORK), 1908.

A special examination for Teachers' qualifications in Manual Training (Woodwork) will be held in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday, 23rd and 24th June, 1908. The subjects and Time Table of the examination will be:—

TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd—(10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.)—*Drawing.*

TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd—(2.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.)—*Theory.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th—(9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.)—*Drawing on the Blackboard and Demonstration Exercises.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th—(2 to 5 p.m.)—*Practical Woodwork Test.*

For Syllabuses of the subjects of examination see Circular Letter No. 24.

Tools, wood, paper, pens, and ink will be provided by the Department, but candidates will be required to bring mathematical instruments, drawing boards (imperial size), pencils, erasers, etc., for the examination in Drawing; and, although tools for the Practical Woodwork Test will be provided by the Department, candidates are advised to bring their own, as no allowance can be made should the candidate not consider the tools supplied as satisfactory.

Applicants for admission to the examination must be twenty-one years of age on or before the 1st January preceding the examination.

Application for admission to the examination must be made, on Form S. 32, before the 1st May.

No fee will be charged for this examination, but candidates will be required to defray all travelling and other expenses incurred by them.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS, 1908.

The Department will, during the summer, conduct short courses of instruction for teachers as under:—

A.—Courses beginning Tuesday, 7th July, and closing Friday, 31st July:—

- (1) In Experimental Science, in Laboratory Arts, and in Drawing and Modelling, for Teachers in Day Secondary Schools and in Day and Evening Science and Art Classes.
- (2) In Domestic Economy and in Manual Training (Woodwork) for Teachers in Day Secondary Schools.
- (3) In Limerick Lace-making, Crochet Work, Embroidery, Sprigging and Drawn Thread-work for Teachers of these Crafts.

B.—Courses beginning Tuesday, 4th August, and closing Saturday, 29th August:—

- (4) In Rural Economy.
- (5) In Manual Training (Metal Work), and in Building Construction, for Manual Instructors.
- (6) In Hygiene and Sick Nursing and in High-Class Cookery, for Domestic Economy Instructresses.

The Courses will be held in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, but the centres will not be arranged until all applications have been received and considered.

Should the applications exceed the number for which it is proposed to provide accommodation, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear most likely to prove beneficial. Applications from teachers who have attended short courses of instruction in previous years, and who have been giving instruction in the subjects of those courses during the present session, will have priority of claim for admission to advanced courses.

It is important that teachers should not apply unless they know that they will be able to attend, for much inconvenience, as well as injustice to others, may be entailed by applicants failing to take advantage of admission which may be granted. Failure to attend the course after the invitation has been accepted, will, except in the case of illness, be regarded as an abuse of the privilege; and any teacher failing in this respect will not be admitted to any future course.

Teachers who are selected for, and who attend the courses of instruction regularly and punctually at the specified hours, from the beginning to the end of the course, will be allowed a sum of £3 10s. towards their expenses while living at the centre; and those who travel more than twenty miles to the centre of instruction will be allowed, in addition, Third Class Railway Fares for one journey to and fro between the railway station nearest their school and Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, as the case may be; no car fares or other travelling expenses will, however, be allowed. These allowances will in no case be made until after the conclusion of the courses.

The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, Teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, &c.

Teachers desiring to take advantage of these courses must fill up and return the appropriate form of application (see below) as early as convenient, but in any case so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 31st March.

N.B.—These Courses are open only to Teachers who are over eighteen years of age, and who are engaged (a) by Local Committees of Technical Instruction; or (b) in Schools receiving grants either directly from the Department or under the provisions of an approved local Scheme of Technical Instruction.

DETAILS OF THE COURSES.

I. (a).—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

There may be twelve courses of instruction in Experimental Science.

Subjects:—First Year of the Preliminary Course; Third and Fourth Year Courses in Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene, and a course in Geology.

These courses will not only cover the subject matter of the syllabuses of the Department's programmes for Day Secondary Schools; but will aim directly at bringing home to Teachers the intentions of the Department as expressed in the prefatory note thereto.

Provisional recognition to teach the subject of the course will be accorded to those Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by laboratory note books, and by any examination—written, *visu voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

(NOTE.—Summer Courses in the First Year Syllabus and in the Second Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course will be conducted in alternate years.)

I. (b).—LABORATORY ARTS.

This course of instruction will be designed specially for those teachers who have already successfully attended four Summer Courses in Experimental Science, and is primarily intended to give instruction such as will enable those in charge of laboratories to effect simple repairs to common apparatus, and to design and make new apparatus for lecture illustration, or other special purposes. It will also generally tend to increase the manipulative skill of the Science Teacher.

The Course will include practice in the working of wood, metal, and glass; also instruction in the care and maintenance of tools used in such work. The properties of common materials used in apparatus making will be discussed, in order that teachers may be in a position to draw up correct specifications of special apparatus. Practical work in lantern-slide making, and in the optical projection of apparatus and experiments, will also be undertaken.

The lectures associated with the Course will deal with diagram design and construction; the use of the lantern for demonstration work; the design of laboratories and equipment, &c.

Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and in respect of whom the Department receive satisfactory reports, will receive a certificate of satisfactory attendance. Satisfactory attendance at the course in Laboratory Arts will be accepted in lieu of attendance at a fifth Summer Course under the conditions of Section I. (2) of Circular 23.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 42.

I. (c).—DRAWING AND MODELLING.

This Course is intended primarily for the further training of teachers who hold the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, or higher certificates. The Department will, however, admit a limited number of teachers in Secondary Schools and Art students who wish to become teachers of drawing, but who do not at present possess qualifications as such recognised by the Department. Applicants must show that they have received some previous training in Art subjects, and preference will be given to those who have already obtained some of the successes required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

It is not the intention of the Department to grant temporary recognition as Teachers of Drawing in Day Secondary Schools as the result of attendance at this Course.

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 147.

II. (a).—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

This course will be arranged for Teachers who have already obtained provisional recognition to give instruction in the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Preliminary Course of Experimental Science, and who desire to obtain recognition as teachers of Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools. The course of instruction will include Cookery, the elements of Physiology and Hygiene, and Needlework.

Recognition to teach Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools during the Session 1908-9 will be given to those teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by note books and by any examination—written, *vis à vis*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold. Teachers who successfully attend three Summer Courses in Domestic Economy, under the conditions referred to above, and who teach this subject for two complete sessions to the satisfaction of the Department's Inspectors, will be recognised as qualified to give instruction, in Day Secondary Schools, in the Preliminary Course of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science and in the Syllabuses of Domestic Economy. (See Circular 25).

Application for admission to this Course must be made on Form S. 42.

II. (b).—MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK).

The course of Manual work will include instruction in Drawing, in addition to practical instruction in the use of Woodworking tools, and will provide for the further training of Teachers who at present teach these subjects in Day Secondary Schools, or who will be engaged as instructors during the forthcoming session. Examinations will be held at the conclusion of the course, and Teachers who succeed in passing these examinations will, for the present, be accepted as qualified to give instruction in the subject under the Department's Regulations for Day Secondary Schools, subject to the conditions of Circular 24.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 42.

III.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS OF LIMERICK LACE-MAKING, CROCHET WORK, EMBROIDERY, SPRIGGING, AND DRAWN THREAD-WORK.

The object of the present course is to improve existing kinds of work, and not to introduce new forms. The instruction will be confined to Limerick Lace-making, Crochet Work (Clones and Raised), Embroidery, Sprigging, and Drawn Thread-Work.

The lessons on each of these subjects will include instruction in technique, the use of suitable materials, the preparation of working tracings, and of drawings from rubbings from crochet. In the case of those capable of profiting by such form of instruction, practice in Design will also be afforded. Special instruction will be given in the artistic arrangement of traditional details ordinarily used by crochet workers. Exercises will be given in which the actual units will be

employed, and drawings will be made from such arrangements as prove satisfactory: these exercises will form an important part of the present course.

Certificates will be awarded at the close of the Course to those who have attended regularly and worked well, and whose work is of a sufficiently high standard, as shown by the specimens produced during the class-lessons, and by any tests of a written or practical character which it may be considered advisable to apply.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 140.

IV.—RURAL ECONOMY.

A course of instruction in Elementary Science suitable for rural schools will be conducted during the month of August. The course is intended primarily for teachers in Technical Schools who are eligible to conduct classes in Elementary Science for teachers in National Schools, under the conditions of the Department's Circular Letter, No. 27.

Examinations, written and practical, will be held at the close of the course, and those teachers of Technical Schools who have punctually and regularly attended the course and pass these examinations will be recognised as qualified to give instruction in the subject to Teachers' Classes conducted under the conditions of Circular 27 and Section VI. of the Department's Programme for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes.

As far as the accommodation will permit, the Department are prepared to admit to the course, National School teachers who are recognised by the Commissioners of National Education as eligible to give instruction in the Syllabuses of Object Lessons and Elementary Experimental Science of the Programme for National Schools.

The object of the course is to enable teachers, already qualified in the manner referred to, to illustrate the application of scientific principles to the study and explanation of the natural facts of rural life. The instruction will be largely practical in character, and will involve outdoor work. It will deal with such phenomena as the surface forms of the country; the weather; the origin and nature of rocks and of soils; the structure, growth and conditions for healthy existence of plants; the distribution of types of vegetation; the structure and habits of common animals, and the making of a "Nature Calendar."

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 42.

V. (a).—MANUAL TRAINING (METAL WORK).

This course is intended for the further training of Manual Instructors who are at present under engagement to Local Committees of Technical Instruction. Examinations will be held at the close of the course, and Instructors who attend satisfactorily and pass these examinations will be granted provisional certificates of recognition as teachers of Manual Training (Metal Work), under the conditions of Circular 24.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 147.

V. (b).—BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

This course is also intended for the further training of Manual Instructors. The syllabus of instruction will be divided under three main heads—(a) Construction and Materials, (b) Mechanics of Construction, and (c) Sanitation, Ventilation and Heating—and the work done during the course will be, as far as possible, practical in character. The students will be arranged in sections according to their previous knowledge of the subject.

A certificate of satisfactory attendance and progress will be issued to those who are favourably reported upon by the Instructor-in-charge; but it is not the intention of the Department to issue Teachers' Certificates on the results of the course. Instructors attending the Course will be expected to sit for the Board of Education's Local Examination in Building Construction and Drawing, to be held in May, 1909.

Applications for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 147.

VI. (a.)—HYGIENE AND SICK NURSING.

This course is intended for Teachers of Domestic Economy at present engaged under Local Authorities.

The object of the course is to provide facilities for these teachers to obtain further practical knowledge of the laws of health, and of home nursing, so as to enable them to introduce into their courses simple and well-directed instruction, for which it is felt there is a great need.

The course will include only as much Human Physiology as is necessary for the proper understanding of the laws of health, and will deal largely with rural and personal hygiene, and with the care of the young and of the sick in their own homes. Instruction in First Aid to the Injured will also form part of the course.

The instruction will include practical work, and an examination will be held at the close of the course.

Applications for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 146.

VI. (b.)—HIGH CLASS COOKERY.

A course of instruction in High Class Cookery will be arranged for in order chiefly to meet the needs of Instructresses who may be required to give instruction in the subject under County Borough and Urban District Schemes.

Applications for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 146.

Form S. 141.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO MEMBERS OF
ENCLOSED RELIGIOUS ORDERS, 1908.

The Department will, during the months of July and August, conduct Summer Courses of Instruction for Teachers of Experimental Science, Drawing, and Domestic Economy.

In all cases in which the Department grant the services of expert Instructors, compliance with the following conditions will be required:—

(1.) That the Convent authorities provide accommodation, and all necessary apparatus and materials required for the Courses.

(2.) That arrangements will be made, as far as possible, for the admission of Teachers from other Convents, who may apply for a Course of Instruction at the centre.

(3.) That none but members of Religious Orders, who are actually engaged in teaching in Day Secondary Schools in receipt of grants from the Department, will be admitted.

(4.) That all expenses incurred by Teachers attending the courses shall be defrayed by the authorities of the Convents in which they teach.

The courses will, as a rule, begin on the 7th July and close on the 31st July; but, should these dates be not suitable, the Department will be prepared to consider applications for courses to begin on the 21st July or the 4th August.

The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, Teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, &c.

The Department are prepared to consider applications for alternative arrangements provided they allow of an equal period of teaching.

Teachers who wish to attend the courses must fill in Form S. 142, and forward it to the Department through the Superioress of the Convent at which it is desired that they should attend.

DETAILS OF THE COURSES.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of the courses of instruction will be:—First and Second Years of the Preliminary Course; Third and Fourth Year Courses in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene.

These courses will not only cover the subject matter of the Syllabuses of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools, but will aim directly at bringing home to Teachers the intentions of the Department as expressed in the prefatory note thereto.

Provisional recognition to teach the subject of the course will be accorded to those Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by laboratory note books, and by any examination—written, *viva voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold.

(NOTE.—Applications for courses in the First Year Syllabus and in the Second Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course will be entertained only in alternate years).

DRAWING AND MODELLING.

This course is intended primarily for the further training of teachers who hold the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, or higher certificates. The Department will, however, admit a limited number of Teachers who wish to become Teachers of Drawing, but who do not at present possess qualifications as such recognised by the Department. Applicants must show that they have received some previous training in Art Subjects, and preference will be given to those who have already obtained some of the successes required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

It is not the intention of the Department to grant temporary recognition as teachers of Drawing in Day Secondary Schools as the result of attendance at this course.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

This course will be arranged for Teachers who have already obtained provisional recognition to give instruction in the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Preliminary Course of Experimental Science, and who desire to obtain recognition as teachers of Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools. The course of instruction will include Cookery, the elements of Physiology and Hygiene, and Needlework.

Recognition to teach Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools during the Session 1908-9 will be given to those Teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by note books and by any examination—written, *viva voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold. Teachers who successfully attend three summer courses in Domestic Economy, under the conditions referred to above, and who teach the subject for two complete sessions to the satisfaction of the Department's Inspectors, will be recognised as qualified to give instruction in Day Secondary Schools, in the Preliminary Course of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science and in the Syllabuses of Domestic Economy. (See Circular 25).

Under Revision.

Form 501

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.
SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO SCIENCE TEACHERS,
 1907.

May, 1907.

1. The following Short Courses of instruction at SOUTH KENSINGTON will be organised for Science Teachers this year:—

Chemistry (with Laboratory work), Metallurgy, including Pyrometry and Metallography, Physics { (a) Elasticity, Wave Motion and Sound, (b) Astronomical Physics, Practical Mathematics, The Mechanics of Building Construction, Vegetable Physiology,	} From 3rd July to 25th July
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(The dates in each case are inclusive.)

NOTE.—No Teacher can be allowed to attend more than one of the above courses.

2. Teachers who wish to attend must fill up and return Form 500, before the 31st MAY.

3. If there are more applicants than can be accommodated for any course, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear most likely to prove beneficial. Teachers should therefore state the order in which they would select the courses, supposing they had perfect freedom of choice. No Teacher can be admitted to a course similar to one which he has attended since the year 1901.

4. These courses are limited to the Teachers of classes in Science, and in considering applications for admission the Board will have regard to (1) the character of the work done in the class or classes taught by the applicant and the probability of extension of this work; (2) the qualifications of the applicant as shewing the extent to which his previous training will enable him to profit by the instruction given. (A limited number of teachers from Schools in Scotland selected by the Scotch Education Department and of teachers from Schools in Ireland selected by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are also admitted to these courses. Application by teachers of Classes in Scotland and Ireland should be made to the respective Departments.)

5. It is essential that Teachers should not apply unless they know they will be able to attend, as great difficulties as well as injustice to others are entailed by applicants failing to avail themselves of admissions which have been granted. If Teachers do not attend after having been selected, they will render themselves liable to be deprived of any future indulgence.

6. The Teachers who are selected to attend will receive 3rd class railway fare for one journey from their homes to London at the commencement, and for one journey from London to their homes at the end of the course, also a grant of £3 towards their expenses while attending the course. (1st class steam-boat fares will be allowed to teachers from Ireland.) No cab or omnibus fares or other travelling expenses will be allowed.

7. It must be understood that payment will only be made if the Teacher attends regularly at the specified hours from the commencement to the end of the course, and otherwise complies with the rules laid down. The hours of attendance will be from 9 or 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. daily, as may be fixed by the Board in each case; the Teachers will, in addition, be required in the evening to write out their lecture and class notes. &c.

By Order,

F. G. OGILVIE.

The following outline Syllabuses indicate the character of the work which will be followed in the several courses.

1.—CHEMISTRY.

Lectures will be given on "The Application of Metals to Chemical Synthesis," and Laboratory work will be arranged, as far as possible, to illustrate the subject of the lectures.

2.—METALLURGY, INCLUDING PYROMETRY AND METALLOGRAPHY.

Pyrometry.—Calibration of the thermo-couple pyrometer. Determination of the critical points of alloys. Detection and estimation of critical points of iron and steel by means of the "differential" pyrometer. Estimation of furnace temperatures by means of the Works' type of Roberts-Austen pyrometer.

Metallography.—Preparation of specimens of various kinds of steel for metallographic examination, and interpretation of the results obtained. Influence of heat and mechanical treatment on the structures of steel. Application of the "solution theory" to the study of iron and steel.

Extraction of Gold from its Ores.—(1) By ordinary stamping; (2) By chlorination; (3) By cyaniding.

Extraction of Silver.—By "Pan amalgamation."

Lectures.—In connection with the above.

Visits to Works.

3.—PHYSICS (Two Separate Courses).

(a) ELASTICITY, WAVE MOTION, AND SOUND.

The subjects considered both in the Lectures and Laboratory experiments will include:—

Elasticity.—Stress and Strain. Hook's law. Young's modulus. Rigidity.

Wave Motion.—Periodic motion, the Simple Pendulum, the Compound Pendulum. Wave motion. Velocity of and propagation of waves. Reflection and Refraction of waves.

Sound.—Production, Transmission and Velocity of Sound. Reflection and Refraction of Sound.

Musical Tones. Intensity. Pitch. The Musical Scale. Temperament. Interference of Sound. Beats. Combination Tones.

Resonance and Maintenance of vibrations by heat.

Audition, Analysis and Synthesis of Compound Notes. Vowel Sounds. Transverse vibration of rods, strings and plates.

Longitudinal vibrations of rods, strings, and columns of gas.

Both in the Lectures and the Laboratory work emphasis will be placed on the description and performance of experiments suitable for use before and by a class of students.

(b.) ASTRONOMICAL PHYSICS.

There will be a course of ten Lectures, in which special attention will be given to the modes of illustrating lessons on the astronomical part of Physiography by means of simple apparatus, as well as by diagrams and lantern slides. The subjects dealt with will include—The earth and its movements; measurement of time; measurement of the earth and the solar system. Movements and telescopic appearances of the planets. Kepler's laws. Gravitation. Movements and telescopic appearance of the Moon. Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. Spectrum analysis. The Sun, Comets and shooting Stars. Magnitudes, parallaxes, and proper motions of the Stars. Binary, variable, and new Stars. Star clusters and nebulae.

The practical work will consist partly of the construction of apparatus which will be useful in teaching, and partly of instruction in the use of globes, spectrum analysis and spectrum photography. In addition, instruction will be given in the use of the transit instrument, the equatorial and its accessories, and the determination of latitude, time, and azimuth by the sextant and theodolite. Not less than two evenings per week will be devoted to observatory work, when opportunities will be given for the telescopic and spectroscopic examination of the heavenly bodies, the measurement of lunar craters and double stars, and work with the transit instrument.

4.—PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

A Lecture will be given every morning. This will be followed by numerical, algebraical and graphical exercise work every day, illustrative of the subject of the morning's lecture. The syllabus of the Board of Education will be closely followed.

The course is really upon "The Teaching" of Practical Mathematics, and the Professor will put forward his views as to how pupils in all three stages ought to be taught. Persons attending the course will be expected to do all the exercise work, however well they may think they know already how to do it.

Note to teachers who propose to work with pupils in aspects of Mathematics beyond those indicated in Stage 3, Practical Mathematics:—If a sufficient number of the teachers attending the Summer Course are found to be already acquainted with the Infinitesimal Calculus, a special course of Lectures and graphical and other exercises work will be arranged for them. The exercises will be of special interest to electricians who deal with alternating currents and to engineers who are studying Applied Mechanics and Thermodynamics as applied to Heat Engines.

5.—THE MECHANICS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

A Lecture will be given daily, and this will be followed by exercise work in drawing out graphic diagrams and in making useful calculations. Some experimental work will be included. The range of the course is indicated in the following syllabus:—

EXPLANATION OF TERMS: *Résumé* under the following heads:—

Matter and Force. Statics. Forces and Reactions. Pressures. Specification of a Force. Triangle of Forces. Polygon of Forces. Leverage. Moments. Couples. Force of Gravity. Weight. Centre of Gravity. Centroid. Moment of Inertia. Bending Moment. Moment of Resistance. Section Modulus. Stress and Strain. Modulus of Rupture.

Testing Materials. Graphic Statics and Reciprocal Diagrams. Cantilevers. Beams. Girders. Struts. Stanchions. Roof Trusses. Force of the Wind. Funicular Polygons. Stability of Walls and Buttrusses. Tall Chimneys. Stability of Arches and Abutments. Foundations. Shoring. Derrick and Shear Legs. Cranes. Pile Driving. Ferro-Concrete.

6.—VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

The course will consist of an experimental treatment of Physiological subjects, such as are specially suited for school and elementary classes. As far as practicable, the experiments will be arranged so that those attending the class will be able to construct the necessary apparatus for themselves.

The general range of the work will include a treatment of respiration, assimilation, absorption of salts and gases by roots and leaves, movements of water in the plant, irritability as illustrated by heliotropic, geotropic and chemotropic movements.

Under Revision.

Form 234.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

 SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART IN 1907.

1. The Short Courses of Instruction in Art for Art Masters and Mistresses, and for Advanced Students of Schools of Art and Art Classes, will be held at the Royal College of Art from the 8th July to the 23rd July, both dates inclusive.

There will be four Courses, one in each of the four Schools of the College—Architecture, Design, Painting and Mural Decoration, and Modelling.

The Courses in these four Schools will be under the direction of the Professors, who will give such Lectures and Demonstrations as are considered necessary to aid the class work.

School of Architecture: The subject of the Course will be Italian Art of the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries, as illustrated by objects in the Victoria and Albert Museum. [See accompanying Form 578.]

School of Design: The course of study in this School will include such subjects as Plant Drawing, Lettering, Heraldry. Instruction in Design will be given in connection with the classes held in the Museum for the purpose of studying those objects best calculated to aid the Students in the branch of Design pursued by them.

School of Painting and Mural Decoration: Opportunities will be afforded Students for Drawing from the Life, for the study of extremities, and anatomy of the human figure. Those Students who give proof of a fair knowledge of the figure will be admitted to the figure composition class. The following subjects for the compositions will be taken in class: "Cuchulain of Muirthemne" by Lady Gregory (John Murray), "Cuchulain brought into the feast on the shoulder of Fergus," pp. 9-10 and "Cuchulain taking arms," pp. 11-12.

School of Modelling: Classes will be held in this School for the study of the figure and bust from life.

Lectures will be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum by Professor Lethaby on the Teaching of Design; also by Mr. B. A. Spencer on the History of Antique Figures in use in Schools of Art, and on Holbein the Designer, with special reference to the designs of the jewellery and fabrics in his pictures.

All the Students in the above Schools will be required to attend these Lectures.

2. Applications to attend the Courses in the several Schools of the College will be entertained *only* from those Art Teachers and Students who have obtained awards in the National Competition or successes in the Board of Education's Advanced Art Examinations, or have had works accepted for the Art Master's Certificate, Group I., and, in the case of the Architecture Course, from Teachers of Building Construction.

3. Application to attend the course in any one of the four Schools of the College must be made on Form 234a, before the 10th June. Applicants must indicate the order of their preference of the Schools for which they apply, and they should complete carefully the statement indicating their previous training in related work.

4. Applications from Teachers and Students in Scottish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

5. Applications from Teachers and Students in Irish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

6. Applicants who are selected to attend these Courses will receive third class railway fare for one journey to and fro between their homes and London, and a grant of £3 towards their expenses while attending the Courses, provided that their attendance is punctual and that their work is in all respects satisfactory. In the case of Teachers or Students resident in London or its vicinity a reduction is made in the grant. Applicants attending the Courses will be expected to provide themselves with the requisite materials and apparatus, of which a list will be sent to them.

7. All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed. Teachers and Students from Ireland are allowed first class steamboat fare.

F. G. OGILVIE.

Form 578.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

*SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART, 1907, AT THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART.*

ARCHITECTURAL COURSE.

The subject will be Italian Art of the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries as illustrated by objects in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Lectures illustrative of the works to be studied will be given by the Professor and a series of studies will be made by the students of the historical development of the Renaissance, exhibiting the different motives of Pre-Renaissance, Cinque-Cento, and later work.

Measured drawings with full size studies of mouldings and ornament will be made in the Museum.

A Subject will be set for Design based upon the studies and will be worked out in the College.

Intending students should previously give some attention to the History of the Period and to Italian Gothic Architecture.

Under Revision.

Form 1178.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

*VISITS TO THE NATIONAL COMPETITION, TO THE VICTORIA
AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND TO OTHER CENTRES OF
INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ABROAD.*

1. Grants will be made to enable a limited number of Teachers and Students of Schools of Art and Art Classes to see the Works in the National Competition exhibited at South Kensington; to visit and study in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal College of Art, and other Institutions, and, in special cases, Foreign Towns, Schools, and Galleries; to study and make sketches of buildings and of objects in Museums; or to study in any approved centre of Art instruction. They may be required to do special work for the Board.

2. These Grants of Aid are as follows:—

- a.—A sum not exceeding 7s. 6d. per day for the time occupied in the journey and visit, provided that a *satisfactory report, together with sketches, drawings or other work, be submitted*. After examination, these will be returned to the Teacher or Student submitting them.
- b.—Payment by the piece for the work done for the Board; the value of each sketch, drawing, or other work to be determined by the Board; but the whole payment, together with that under a, is not to exceed £1 per day for the time occupied in the journey.

3. Application for aid to see the Works in the National Competition, to study in the Victoria and Albert Museum and elsewhere, or to study abroad, must be made on *Form 1178a*, not later than the 30th June.

4. Applications from Teachers and Students in Scottish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

5. Applications from Teachers and Students in Irish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

6. Applicants who are selected to see the Works in the National Competition, or to visit and study in the United Kingdom or abroad, will receive third class return railway fare between their homes and the approved destination, and a sum not exceeding 7s. 6d. a day towards their expenses, provided that a *satisfactory report, together with sketches, drawings, or other work be submitted*.

7. Applicants for aid to study abroad should give, in *Form 1178a*, particulars of their knowledge, if any, of the language of the country they propose to visit.

8. All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed. Teachers and Students from Ireland are allowed 1st class steamboat fare.

F. G. OGILVIE.

Under Revision.

Form S. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1907.

The Department will offer for competition, at the beginning of the Session 1907-8, three Teacherships-in-Training tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. One will be open to competition amongst male candidates only, and one amongst female candidates only; the third will be open to competition amongst both male and female candidates.

The object of the Teacherships-in-Training is to encourage capable Art students to undertake such a course of training as will enable them to become Art Teachers.

The Teacherships-in-Training will entitle the holders to free admission to all the day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for the Session 1907-8; a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week during the session (about forty weeks); and third-class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin.

The Teacherships will be awarded partly as the result of an examination, and partly for works submitted according to the conditions stated below.

The examination will be confined to Art subjects, and will be held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July, 1907.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Teacherships will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Metropolitan School of Art, and in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible. In awarding the Teacherships, preference will be given to candidates who possess the Art Class Teachers' Certificate (Board of Education), or the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate.

The award will be made on the following conditions:--

(1.) Candidates must be not less than eighteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1907. The Department may allow a modification of this rule in special cases.

(2.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

(3.) Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.

(4.) Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st September, 1907.

(5.) Successful candidates will be required to prepare, in conjunction with the Headmaster of the School, a scheme of study; and to submit it for the Department's approval. They will be required to devote their whole time to the work of this scheme; to attend regularly and punctually; and generally to comply with the regulations set out in the programme of the Metropolitan School of Art. They must be prepared, if required, as part of their training, to undertake such work as teachers as the Headmaster may prescribe.

(6.) The Teacherships may be renewed for a second session. Renewal will depend upon the ability and application shown by the student during the previous session, and on the scheme of study proposed by the student when applying for renewal for a second session.

(7.) The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any Teachership upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(8.) The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with Teacherships shall be final.

(9.) The Department do not undertake to employ Teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

The names of the candidates must be forwarded, on Form S. 3, so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 30th April, 1907. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acknowledgement of the form of application will be admitted to the examination room.

Copies of Form S. 3 may be obtained, after 1st February, 1907, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, or to the Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare-street, Dublin.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

First Day, Tuesday, July 2nd—

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing from the Antique. (100 marks.)

3 to 4 p.m.—Geometrical Drawing (Art). (50 marks.)

Second Day, Wednesday, July 3rd—

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast. (50 marks.)

2 to 4 p.m.—Perspective. (50 marks.)

4.15 to 5.15 p.m.—Drawing on the Blackboard. (50 marks.)

Third Day, Thursday, July 4th—

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing, or Modelling Design. (100 marks.)

3 to 5.30 p.m.—Model Drawing. (50 marks.)

For syllabuses of the subjects of examination, see "Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus" of the Board of Education for 1906-7, to be obtained (price 4d.), either directly, or through any bookseller, of Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin. [Drawing from the Antique (page 192); Geometrical Drawing (Art), page 188; Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, page 186; Perspective, page 189; Drawing on the Blackboard, page 183; Drawing Design (Stage 1), page 193; Modelling Design (Stage 1), page 204; Model Drawing, page 184.]

WORKS.

In order to encourage Art students to devote much attention to what should be the primary aim of their higher instruction, namely, the application of their skill, experience, and good taste to works requiring more time and care than the ordinary conditions of an examination room permit, marks, to a maximum of 225, will be awarded for works of the same character as those proposed for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate. (*See extract below.*)

Works to be submitted for the competition must be delivered at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, or on before Saturday, the 29th June, 1907. They should be addressed, "The Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin," and should be specially marked, "Works, Teacherships-in-Training."

Extract from Circular 16 (Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate).

WORKS.

(1.) "An imperial sheet of three designs, based on a study in colour of a growing plant. The plant should be drawn from nature simply and directly—not pictorially represented. Such details of the plant as the student may select for the purposes of the designs should, if required, be drawn separately.

"The designs must occupy, in a decorative way, a square, a circle, and an oblong, one being in monochrome, one in two colours, and one in polychrome. At least one of the designs must be executed in body colour or tempera. In each case the plant must be not merely applied to the given space, but treated in accordance with decorative conditions.

(2.) "A modelled study of a flowering plant, with three distinctly different modelled designs for patterns based on it. Each of these three different designs must be suited to the technical requirements of three different processes of manufacture. The process and material for which it is intended must be named on each design. The four studies to be on a panel 30 inches by 22 inches,

- (3.) (a.) "A shaded drawing of a complete human figure from the Antique or from Life; or
 (b.) "Shaded drawings of a head, hand and foot, from the Life, full size; *completely finished* in pencil, chalk, or brush in monochrome; or
 (c.) "A modelled figure in the round, 30 inches high, from the Antique or from Life; or
 (d.) "A modelled head from Life, full size."

Form S. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
 INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
 UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1908.

A limited number of Scholarships and of Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, will be offered for competition among Students of Science and Technology in 1908.

The Scholarships are of the value of £50, per annum, and, in addition, entitle the holder to free instruction during the Associate Course, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

A Teachership-in-Training entitles the holder to free instruction during the Associate Course, a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week for the session of about forty weeks each year, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

Candidates awarded Teacherships-in-Training will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will pursue the full Associate Course, with a view to becoming Teachers of Science in Ireland, and that, in the event of their leaving the College before obtaining the Diploma of Associateship, they will refund to the Department the sums paid to them as maintenance allowances and expenses of travelling.

The Associate Course extends over three years, and the College Session lasts from the beginning of October until the end of June each year.

Holders of Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the Associate Course, to comply with the regulations of the College, and to pass the examinations required for the Associateship. The continuance of the Scholarship or Teachership-in-Training for a second or a third session will depend upon the ability and application which the Student has shown during the previous session or sessions at the College.

Candidates for Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training must be not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age on the 1st June, 1908. Holders of Royal Exhibitions or National Scholarships, and present or past Students of the Royal College of Science, are ineligible as candidates.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st June, 1908.

Candidates will have to satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English and of one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German). In these subjects a pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University of Ireland, or the equivalent of these, will be accepted as satisfactory. Those candidates who cannot thus satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of the qualifying subjects will be examined on the Pass Courses for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1908.

The competition will be confined to Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

The Syllabus in Mathematics will be the Pass Courses in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1908.

In Experimental Science, candidates will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects of the Special Courses of Experimental Science of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Physiology and Hygiene. The examination may, however, include any of the work of the Two Year Preliminary Course.

The Syllabus in Drawing will be the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

NOTE.—Text Books, other than those referred to in the Syllabuses, are not prescribed for the examinations.

The examination will be held in Dublin on the days and at the hours shown below:—

Tuesday, 30th June.—English, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Wednesday, 1st July.—Mathematics, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Experimental Science (Written Examination), 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Thursday, 2nd July.—Experimental Science (Practical Examination), 10 a.m., 1 p.m.; Drawing, 2 p.m.-5.10 p.m.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Scholarships or Teacherships-in-Training will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Royal College of Science. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible for Teacherships-in-Training.

Successful candidates will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of Health, an authenticated copy of Certificate of Birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

The Department reserve the right at any time to determine without notice, a Scholarship or Teachership-in-Training, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training shall be final.

The Department do not undertake to employ Teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made, not later than the 30th April, on Form S. 34, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st February, 1906, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, or to the Registrar, Royal College of Science, St. Stephen's-green, East, Dublin.

Applications received after the 30th April will be too late for consideration. Applications for Forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acceptance of the Form of Application will be admitted to the Examination Room.

Under Revision.

Form S. 89.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1907.

The Department will award in December, 1907, not more than (a) ten Open Scholarships, and (b) ten Limited Scholarships, to assist Domestic Economy Students in undertaking the full course of instruction at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as Teacher of Domestic Economy subjects. The School is not residential, and no subsistence allowance is given.

The Scholarships will be awarded as the result of an examination, to be held in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1907, beginning at 10 a.m. Should a sufficient number of candidates present themselves, examinations will also be held at Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, and Waterford.

The award will be made on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must be not less than nineteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st February, 1908. This rule will be strictly adhered to.
2. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing will not be regarded as eligible for Scholarships. Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.
3. Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.
4. Candidates for either class of Scholarship must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st February, 1908.
5. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—
 Arithmetic (General), 10 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.
 English, 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
 Irish, French, or German, 1.45 to 2.45 p.m.
 Plain Needlework (Qualifying Test only), 3 to 4 p.m.
 Reading aloud. At some time during the progress of the examination the candidate will be asked to read aloud a passage of English prose of not more than ordinary difficulty.

The standard will be equivalent to that required for a pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations. Questions will not, however, be set from any prescribed text-books.

6. Twenty-five marks will be the maximum assigned for reading aloud; one hundred marks for Arithmetic; one hundred marks for English, and one hundred marks for the other language selected. Candidates must intimate in their form of application whether they propose taking Irish, French or German.
7. Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.
8. The selection of the students-in-training will, in the first instance, be provisional. Those selected will take twenty trial lessons in cookery at the Training School; the final award of a Scholarship will be made by the Department on receipt of the report from the Training School, and is subject to the condition that the student shows in the trial lessons that she is capable of making full use of the instruction provided at the Training School, and that she is generally suitable for employment as a teacher.
9. After final selection students-in-training must take up that course which will most suit the convenience of the Training School.
10. The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any Scholarship, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.
11. The students-in-training must conform to the regulations of the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.

12. Candidates who accept Scholarships, but leave the school before the completion of their course of training, will be required to pay the fees for the period during which they were in attendance at the school.

The Limited Scholarships are intended as rewards to students for successful attendance and work at local technical schools or classes, under the direction of properly constituted technical instruction committees of local authorities who have a scheme of technical instruction in operation during the Session 1907-8. The Limited Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as teacher of domestic economy subjects, provided that the local technical instruction committee who nominate the candidate undertake to pay ten guineas, being half the fees for the full two and a half years' course of instruction. Nominations must be made, not later than the 18th November, 1907, upon Form S. 171, which must also contain an account of attendance and work done at local technical schools and classes. Candidates who have not attended such courses will be ineligible for these Scholarships.

The Open Scholarships will, in the first instance, subject to the terms of the conditions of award on page 1, be offered provisionally to the ten candidates who stand highest on the examination list. Should one of the ten successful candidates decline to accept a Scholarship, it may be offered to the next in order of merit, and so on.

The Limited Scholarships will be offered to candidates in order of merit who are not successful in obtaining Open Scholarships, and who have been nominated by the above-mentioned properly constituted committees.

For the present competition not more than one candidate thus nominated by any technical instruction committee will be awarded a Limited Scholarship. Should, however, a candidate nominated for a Limited Scholarship be successful in obtaining an Open Scholarship, another candidate nominated by the same technical instruction committee will be eligible for a Limited Scholarship, and so on.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with these Scholarships must be considered as final.

Prospect of future work.—Candidates who attend regularly and punctually the full course of instruction at the training school and pass all the examinations held during the course will obtain a diploma from the Department at the end of their course of training. These diplomas are recognised as evidence of qualification to teach domestic economy in schools and classes aided by the Department.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or to find employment for, teachers at the close of the period of training.

The names of the candidates for both Limited and Open Scholarships must be forwarded on Form S. 170, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 30th September, 1907. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who are able to present an official acceptance of the form of application will be admitted to the examination rooms.

Copies of Form S. 170 and of Form S. 171 may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, after the 1st June, 1907.

Form T. 330b.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COMPETITIONS FOR ROYAL EXHIBITIONS (SCIENCE),
NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS (SCIENCE), AND FREE STUDENTSHIPS
(SCIENCE), 1908.

The following Regulations, which are reprinted from the Prospectus of the Royal College of Science, 1907-08, indicate the conditions of competition for Royal Exhibitions (Science), National Scholarships (Science), and Free Studentships (Science), at the examinations of the Board in 1908. The Regulations must, however, be read as being subject

to such alterations as may be determined in view of the fact that the administration of the Royal College of Science was transferred to the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology as from 1st January, 1908.

Royal Exhibitions, National Scholarships, and Free Studentships are open only to British subjects, and the Board may refuse to award them to persons whose financial circumstances do not warrant such aid. No two of these awards may be held concurrently, nor may one of these be held concurrently with a Studentship-in-Training or a Local Science and Art Exhibition; but, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, these awards may be held concurrently with other Scholarships or aid granted by local authorities.

The Board may withhold any of these awards should the standard of the candidates' attainments be unsatisfactory, or may transfer them to other groups (see *m* below) in the current competition.

Where the conditions of Exhibitions or Scholarships have been modified, the interests of existing Exhibitioners and Scholarship holders will not be adversely affected.

a. There are twenty-one Royal Exhibitions, seven open each year, and sixty-six National Scholarships, twenty-two open each year, tenable at the option of the holder at either the Royal College of Science, London, or the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

There are eighteen Free Studentships, six open each year, to the Royal College of Science, London.

b. The award of all the Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Studentships is made on the results of the Evening Examinations of the Board for the current year, and previous successes are not counted. The Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Studentships are held on the condition that the holder attends the prescribed course (see *d* and *c* below) of instruction regularly, complies with all the rules, and passes the prescribed examinations.

c. Competitors for Royal Exhibitions, National Scholarships, or Free Studentships must arrange before March for their examinations. The conditions of examination are contained in Part II., chapter 5, of the Regulations for Technical Institutions, Schools of Art and other Schools and Classes (Day and Evening) for further education. (The attention of candidates is drawn to the foot-notes on Form 90.) Form 330a must be forwarded so as to reach the Board of Education not later than the 15th April, Form 330c not later than the 28th April, and Form 400 not later than the 15th June.

No person who has been a Student-in-Training, or who has been for more than one session in the Royal College of Science, London or Dublin, is eligible for a Royal Exhibition, National Scholarship, or Free Studentship.

No one who has held either a Royal Exhibition, or a National Scholarship, or a Free Studentship, is eligible to enter into further competition for these awards.

d. A Royal Exhibition entitles the holder to an allowance of £50 a session and free admission to lectures and laboratories and instruction during the three years necessary for completing the Associateship course in the Royal College of Science, London, or the Royal College of Science, Dublin, at the option of the holder.

e. A National Scholarship entitles the holder to an allowance of 25s. a week for the session of about forty weeks each year, and free admission to lectures and laboratories, and instruction during the three years necessary for completing the Associateship course at either the Royal College of Science, London, or the Royal College of Science, Dublin, at the option of the holder.

Should a Royal Exhibitioner or National Scholar be required to assist in teaching in the Royal College of Science, he will receive, while so employed, an additional payment at the rate of 5s. per week.

f. A Free Studentship entitles the holder to free admission to the lectures and laboratories and to instruction during the three years necessary for completing the Associateship course in the Royal College of Science, London.

g. Third-class railway fare is allowed by the Board for one journey to and fro each session between the home of the Royal Exhibitioner or National Scholar and London or Dublin, as the case may be. Third-class railway fare is allowed by the Board for one journey to London to holders of Free Studentships upon their taking up their Free Studentship.

h. In these competitions the awards are determined in accordance with the following scale of marks:—

The maximum number of marks obtainable in each subject, except Mathematics, is:—

Stage 2,	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Stage 3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	300
Honours,	.	.	.	.	.	.	400

with half the above maximum marks for Practical Chemistry or Practical Metallurgy, or the Practical Honours Examination held in accordance with the regulations (see § 57 (b), p. 23 of the "Regulations for Technical Institutions, Schools of Art and other Schools and Classes (Day and Evening), for Further Education"), in addition to those for the Theoretical division of the same subject.

Except in Mathematics (for which see below) marks will only be counted for Stage 2, or Stage 3, or Honours in a subject in any one competition.

In the case of subjects the Honours Examinations in which are amalgamated, as in VIa, VIb, and in Xp, XIp, the marks awarded will be double those awarded where the subjects are not so amalgamated.

In Mathematics the numbers are:—

Pure Mathematics (or Practical Mathematics),	Stage 2	200	A
"	.	.	.	.	.	" 3	300
"	.	.	.	.	.	" 4	300
"	.	.	.	.	.	Honours, Division I.	400
"	Stage 5	200	B
"	.	.	.	.	.	" 6	300
"	.	.	.	.	.	" 7	400
"	.	.	.	.	.	Honours, Division II.	500

In Mathematics, competitors may take on each of the evenings of examination one Stage or Honours, but no candidate can count marks both in Stage 2 or Stage 3 of Practical Mathematics and in Mathematics Stages 2, 3, or 4. [See "notice to candidates," section 2, at end.]

A competitor may count marks in one and one only of the Examinations in Mathematics marked A in the foregoing table, together with one and one only of those marked B.

A competitor for a Scholarship or Exhibition may be permitted to sit for examination in "Honours" of a subject in which he has not obtained the previous successes prescribed by the syllabus of that subject. In such a case, however, the result of his examination will not be published, and no certificate will be issued on the result of the examination, but the marks awarded in the examination in the subject will be reckoned for the purposes of the competition.

In the determination of a candidate's position his marks in Mathematics are diminished in Stage 2 by 40 per cent., and in higher Stages or in Honours by 30 per cent. of the maximum allotted in each case. In every other subject they are diminished in Stage 2 by 40 per cent., and in Stage 3 or in Honours by 30 per cent.

No candidate will be awarded a Royal Exhibition who has not obtained in Pure Mathematics a success in the second or some higher stage, or a pass in Honours, or in Practical Mathematics a success in Stage 2 or Stage 3. This success may have been obtained in a previous year, but no marks are counted except for successes obtained in the current year.

In the competition for a Royal Exhibition, candidates may select their own subjects for examination, provided that both Mathematics, Stage 2 or 3 or 4, and Practical Mathematics, Stage 2 or 3, are not

taken, and that, where the examination in more than one subject is held on the same evening, only one of such subjects is taken. [See "notice to candidates," section 2, at end.]

j. For the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS and FREE STUDENTSHIPS the subjects for competition are divided into five groups, as given below:—

GROUP A.—*Mechanics.*

Mathematics, Stage 2 or 3 or 4 [see "notice to candidates," section 2, at end], or Practical Mathematics, Stage 2 or Stage 3.
Mathematics, Stage 5 or 6 or 7 [see "notice to candidates," section 2, at end].

Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).

Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids).

Applied Mechanics.

Steam (now known as Heat Engines).

Machine Construction and Drawing,

or

Building Construction and Drawing,

or

Naval Architecture.

GROUP B.—*Physics.*

Mathematics, Stage 2 or 3 or 4 [see "notice to candidates," section 2, at end], or Practical Mathematics, Stage 3.

Mathematics, Stage 5 or 6 or 7 [see "notice to candidates," section 2, at end].

Sound.

Light.

Heat.

Magnetism and Electricity.

Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.

GROUP C.—*Chemistry.*

Mathematics, Stage 2 or 3 or 4 [see "notice to candidates," section 2, at end], or Practical Mathematics, Stage 3.

Mathematics, Stage 5 or 6 or 7 [see "notice to candidates," section 2, at end].

Heat,

or

Magnetism and Electricity.

Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.

Organic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical,

or

Metallurgy, Theoretical and Practical.

GROUP D.—*Biology.*

General Biology.

Human Physiology.

Zoology.

Botany.

GROUP E.—*Geology.*

Geology.

Mineralogy.

Zoology.

Botany.

k. A candidate for a National Scholarship or Free Studentship may not compete in more than one of the five Groups, and must state beforehand the Group in which he elects to compete. He may take all the subjects in the Group selected, except in the case of alternative subjects, only one of which may be taken.

l. No candidate will be permitted to take up his Exhibition, Scholarship, or Studentship until he has satisfied the Council of the Royal

College of Science, by examination or otherwise, that he possesses such literary qualifications and knowledge of Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and Physics as to render it possible for him to follow the College course with advantage. A first class in the first stage of Mathematics (or Practical Mathematics) and a first class in Stage 1 of Mechanics, Chemistry, and Physics, obtained at the Board's Examinations, will be accepted as sufficient qualifications in Science. Third-class railway fare for one journey to and fro between the home of the candidate and London will be allowed in the case of candidates who fail to satisfy the Council.

m. Five National Scholarships will be allotted for competition in each of Groups A and B, six in C, and three in each of D and E. Two Free Studentships will be allotted for competition in Group A, and one in each of the other Groups.

n. The National Scholar or Free Student will, as a rule, be required to take for his second and third year's course in the Royal College of Science, London, the Division corresponding to the Group in which he obtained his Scholarship or Studentship.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

1. *Candidates are required to state on Form 330a the subjects and stages for which they intend to sit for the purpose of the competition, and credit will not be given for marks obtained in subjects or stages other than those entered on that Form.*

2. *Honours in Division I. of Mathematics will be counted as equivalent to any one of Stages 2 or 3 of Practical Mathematics, or to any one of Stages 2, 3, or 4 of Mathematics. Honours in Division II. of Mathematics will be counted as equivalent to any one of Stages 5, 6, or 7 of Mathematics.*

Under Revision.

Form 815.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO STUDENTS-IN-TRAINING AS SCIENCE TEACHERS—SESSION 1907-8.

NOTICE.

A limited number of Teachers, and of Students in Science Classes, both Male and Female, who intend to become Science Teachers, are admitted free for a term or for a session to the Sessional Courses of instruction in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, as Students-in-Training. In making selections preference will be given to applicants who are or have been already engaged in teaching Science. No applicant under 18 or over 35 years of age, unless under exceptional circumstances, can be admitted, and no application can be considered unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the College Authorities that the applicant already possesses sufficient literary knowledge and such an amount of preliminary knowledge of the subject or subjects in which he desires further training (and also of cognate or subsidiary subjects), as will enable him to profit by the instruction given at the College. Any provisionally selected applicant may, before final approval, be called upon to pass an entrance examination at the College. These awards may not be held concurrently with a Local Science and Art Exhibition or any of the Board's Scholarships, etc., but, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, they may be held concurrently with other Scholarships or aid granted by local authorities.

The courses given and the duration of each are as stated below:—

Chemistry.

Part I.—October to February.
Parts II. and III.—October to June.

Physics.

Part I.—February to June.
Parts II. and III.—October to June.

Mechanics.

Part I.—October to February.
Parts II. and III.—October to June.

Biology.

Part I.—October to February.
Parts II. and III. (Zoology)—October to June.
Ditto. (Botany)—October to June.

Geology.

Part I.—February to June.
Parts II. and III.—October to June.

Attendance is required from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. daily; in addition, students will be required to give any further time necessary for writing up notes, etc.

Whilst under examination or instruction a student-in-training will receive an allowance at the rate of 25s. per week, and third-class railway fare* for one journey to and fro between the home of the teacher or student and London. Should a science student in training be required to assist in teaching in the College he will receive, while so employed, an additional weekly payment of 5s.

Students-in-Training are sent to the College to attend special courses; in addition, however, they will be required to attend the classes for Mathematics, Descriptive Geometry, and Drawing, so far as may be considered necessary.

Applicants for studentships-in-training are required to fill up and forward Form 400 before the 15th June, and Form 1019 before the 20th June. Copies of these Forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Education, South Kensington, London, S.W.

By order.

* The selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route, and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab nor omnibus fares will be allowed.

Form 1181.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COMPETITIONS FOR ROYAL EXHIBITIONS (ART) AND LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS (ART) AND FOR NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS (ART) AND FREE STUDENTSHIPS (ART), 1908.

1. The following Royal Exhibitions, National Scholarships, Local Scholarships, and Free Studentships are open only to British subjects, and the Board may refuse to award them to persons whose financial circumstances do not warrant such aid. No two of these awards may

be held concurrently, nor may one of these be held concurrently with a Studentship in Training or a Local Science and Art Exhibition; but, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, any of these awards may be held concurrently with other scholarships or aid granted by Local Authorities. The Board may withhold any of these awards, should the standard of the candidates' attainments be unsatisfactory, or may transfer them to other groups in the current competition.

2. TWENTY ROYAL EXHIBITIONS, ten open each year; TWELVE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS, six open each year; and FORTY-FIVE FREE STUDENTSHIPS, fifteen open each year; all tenable at the Royal College of Art.

3. SEVENTY-TWO LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for three years at Schools of Art under the Board; twenty-four such Scholarships will be awarded in 1908.

4. The award of all the Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Studentships is made on the results of the Evening Examinations of the Board for the current year, and previous successes are not counted. The Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Studentships are held on the condition that the holder's conduct and progress are satisfactory, and that he attends the prescribed course of instruction regularly, complies with all the rules, and passes the prescribed examinations.

5. A candidate may apply for, and compete for, more than one of these Rewards, although he may hold only one of them. If the same Candidate attains success in more than one competition, only one award will be made to him. See following conditions attaching to the tenure of awards.

6. Students in Training are not eligible to compete for Royal Exhibitions, National Scholarships, or Free Studentships.

7. No one who has held either a Royal Exhibition, or a National Scholarship, or a Free Studentship, is eligible to enter into further competition for these awards.

8. A ROYAL EXHIBITION entitles the holder to an allowance of 25s. a week for the session of about forty weeks each year for two years, and free admission to lectures and instruction during the course for the Associateship in the Royal College of Art. As a Student of the College, a Royal Exhibitioner may become eligible for the award of a Royal College of Art Scholarship, in respect of the course for the Full Associateship or that for the Schools Associateship.

9. A NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP entitles the holder to an allowance of 25s. a week for the session of about forty weeks each year for two years, free admission to lectures and one or more of the technical classes, and instruction in one of the Schools of the College:—

- (i.) Architecture.
- (ii.) Ornament and Design.
- (iii.) Decorative Painting.
- (iv.) Sculpture and Modelling.

With such other supplementary instruction as may be approved.

10. The Competitor for a National Scholarship must be a registered Art Student engaged in a trade which depends upon Decorative Art; and, as a student in the College, may become eligible for the award of a Royal College of Art Scholarship in respect of the course for the Schools Associateship.

Royal Exhibitioners, or National Scholars, or Royal College of Art Scholars may be required to assist in teaching in the College, and some, while so employed, may receive an additional weekly payment of 5s.

11. A FREE STUDENTSHIP entitles the holder to free admission for two sessions to the lectures and instruction in one of the schools of the College:—

- (i.) Architecture.
- (ii.) Ornament and Design.
- (iii.) Decorative Painting.
- (iv.) Sculpture and Modelling.

With such other supplementary instruction as may be approved.

The free admission may be renewed exceptionally for one, two, or three sessions.

12. A Royal Exhibitioner or a National Scholar is entitled to third class railway fare between his home and London on joining the College each session and on return to his home at the end of each session. Third class railway fare is allowed by the Board for one journey to London to holders of Free Studentships upon their taking up their Free Studentship.

13. A LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP is tenable for three years, with an allowance of £20 a year, at any School of Art under the Board in which instruction is given at least three days and five nights a week, and which will remit the fees for instruction of the holder, or (subject to § 7 of the prospectus of the Royal College of Art) at the Royal College of Art. The times of the scholar's instruction must be in accordance with the time table submitted to the Board as required by Section 48 of the Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, &c. Except in so far as for any limited period his instruction in the School is, with the approval of the Board, replaced for the purpose of this section by training given elsewhere, he must be under instruction at the School or Art throughout the School-year for 30 hours each week, of which 18 hours at least must be in the day. The Scholarship commences on the date at which the School, where the Scholarship is tenable, re-opens after the Summer Vacation in each year. The allowance will be paid in four equal instalments, due on the following dates:—November 30th, February 28th, May 31st, and on the date on which the School closes for the Session. Payment will be made on the receipt of a certificate from the Master and Correspondent of the School of Art (in the case of scholars attending the Royal College of Art from the Principal and Registrar) that the Scholar has attended regularly and pursued his studies satisfactorily.

14. A Candidate who has held a Local Scholarship is ineligible to compete for it again.

15. Competitors for Royal Exhibitions, Local Scholarships, National Scholarships, or Free Studentships must arrange before March for their examinations (see § 56 at pages 22 and 23 of Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other Schools and Classes [day and evening] for Further Education), and must send in Form 1181a before the 15th April, and Form 1202 before the 15th June.

16. For ROYAL EXHIBITIONS and LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS Candidates may sit for examination in any or all of the following subjects, except when two examinations are held on the same evening, and when there is a Stage 2 and Honours in a subject, in which latter case one or other only may be taken.

The maximum number of marks obtainable in each subject towards these Exhibitions and Scholarships is:—

Freehand Drawing in Outline	} 100 each.
Model Drawing	...	...	...
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast	...	...	...
Perspective	...	...	...
Anatomy	} 150 "
Principles of Ornament	...	...	...
Architecture	...	...	...
Painting Ornament	...	...	...
Painting from Still Life	} 200 "
Historic Ornament	...	...	...
Drawing the Antique from Memory	...	...	...
Drawing from the Antique	...	...	...
Modelling from the Antique	} 250 "
Drawing from Life	...	...	...
Modelling from Life	...	...	...
Design (Stage 2)	...	...	...
Modelling Design (Stage 2)	} 300 "
Architectural Design	...	...	...
Design (Honours)	...	...	...
Modelling Design (Honours)	

17. For NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS and FREE STUDENTSHIPS the subjects for competition are divided into four Groups as follows:—

GROUP A.—DESIGN AND ORNAMENT.

	Maximum Marks obtainable.
Geometrical Drawing	100
Memory Drawing of Plant Form	100
Principles of Ornament	150
Painting Ornament	150
Historic Ornament	200
Design (Stage 2)	250
or	
Design (Honours)	300

Candidates cannot sit for both Stage 2 and Honours.

GROUP B.—ARCHITECTURE.

Geometrical Drawing	100
Perspective	100
Freehand Drawing in Outline	100
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast	100
Architecture	150
Historic Ornament	200
Architectural Design	300

GROUP C.—MODELLING.

Freehand Drawing in Outline	100
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast	100
Modelling from the Antique	200
Modelling from Life	250
Modelling Design, Stage 2	250
or	
Modelling Design, Honours	300

Candidates cannot sit for both Stage 2 and Honours.

GROUP D.—DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Memory Drawing of Plant Form	100
Model Drawing	100
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast	100
Geometrical Drawing	100
Perspective	100
Anatomy	100
Painting from Still Life	150
Painting Ornament	150
Drawing from the Antique	200
Drawing from Life	250

A Candidate may not compete in more than one of the four Groups, and must state beforehand the Group in which he elects to compete. He may take all the subjects in the Group selected.

18. In all the Competitions the position of each Candidate is determined by the number of marks gained by him in each subject he attempts, diminished by the number required to pass in that subject.

19. Of the six National Scholarships which are offered each year for competition, one at least will be allotted in each of the four groups A to D, provided the standard of candidates' attainments be satisfactory. (See par. 1).

20. Three Free Studentships are allotted each year for competition in each of Groups A, B, and C, and six for competition in Group D.

Under Revision.

Form 488.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.
STUDENTSHIPS IN TRAINING AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART.

A limited number of Studentships in Training at the Royal College of Art are open to competition among Art Teachers or Students in Schools recognised under the Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other Schools and Classes (day and evening) for Further Education, who are preparing to become teachers, to enable them to enter the course for the Full Associateship. A Candidate for a Studentship in Training must be a British subject, and must hold the Art Master's Certificate, Group I.

These awards may not be held concurrently with a local Science or Art Exhibition or any of the Board's Scholarships, &c., but subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, they may be held concurrently with other scholarships or aid granted by Local Authorities.

An Applicant for a STUDENTSHIP IN TRAINING must be recommended by the Managers of his or her School (see page 2). The application (see page 3) must be made on this Form, which must be sent to the Board, with the Works (see foot-note) in support of the application, before the 1st July, 1907.

The holder of a Studentship in Training is entitled to a maintenance allowance of 25s. a week for a term of about 20 weeks; and third class railway fare between the home of the student and London on joining the College each session and on return to his home at the end of each session. The student must attend the course of instruction for the Full Associateship. Students in Training may be required to assist in teaching in the College, and some while so employed may be granted an additional weekly payment of 5s. No Student in Training is at liberty to accept a post outside the College without first obtaining the consent of the Principal of the College.

Allowances to Students in Training are renewable from term to term, but are only renewable provided that the attendance and progress of the Student are entirely satisfactory; they may be withdrawn or reduced in the case of a Student who fails to attend the College at the prescribed times or whose work is unsatisfactory. In no case will they be paid for more than five years. Applications for renewals must be supported by the recommendation of the Principal of the College, on Form 488a.

NOTE.—The Works to be submitted by a candidate must be carefully selected by him to show his proficiency in the more advanced branches of Art, in subjects beyond those required for the Art Master's Certificate, Group I. They should consist of Drawings, Paintings, and Models from the Antique and the Life, Designs and Working Drawings for Ornament, Decoration and Architecture; and Ornamental and Architectural Measured Studies, including full-sized Mouldings: not more than three Works in EACH of these divisions may be submitted.

Under Revision.

Form S. 190.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
 INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
 UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1907.

(a) COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department will, in October, 1907, award not more than three Commercial Scholarships to young men having a sound general education, and some commercial experience. The object of the Scholarships is to afford facilities for the holders obtaining training in some

higher Institution, approved by the Department, with a view to their employment as teachers of Commercial Subjects in Ireland. The Scholarships are of the value of £100 each, and are tenable for two years. The Department, however, reserve the right to determine a Scholarship at any time within this period upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

Candidates must be at least twenty-one years of age on the 1st September, 1907.

Successful candidates will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will engage in the teaching of Commercial subjects after the termination of their Scholarships.

Candidates must fill in and return, addressed to the Secretary of the Department, not later than the 25th September, 1907, Form S. 191, copies of which may be had on application.

(b) INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department also propose to award three Industrial Scholarships to persons engaged in industries, such as the Woollen, Linen, Leather and Tanning Industries.

The object of these Scholarships is to enable selected persons, who must already have been engaged in one of the higher branches of the Industry, to take a full course of instruction in an institution providing special courses of an approved character, with a view to training them for the management of such an Industry. Candidates will be required to show that there is a reasonable expectation of their being able to find suitable employment in the Industry in Ireland after the termination of their Scholarships.

The Scholarships will be tenable at some higher Institution, to be approved by the Department, in which the Industry and the principles underlying it, are taught. They will be of the value of £80 each, and may be renewed for a second or a third year at the discretion of the Department.

Candidates must apply on Form S. 192, which should be returned to the Department duly filled in not later than the 25th September, 1907.

The Scholarship holders will be selected by the Department on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants.

Certificates of good character will be required from all applicants, and selected candidates will be required to produce a medical certificate of health, and an authenticated copy of Certificate of birth.

The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of Candidates, or to any other question arising out of these Scholarships will be final.

CIRCULARS AND FORMS RELATING TO LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Circular 48.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

November, 1907.

SIR, OR MADAM,

In forwarding the enclosed regulations for the conduct of the Local Science and Art Examinations to be held by the Department, on behalf of the Board of Education, South Kensington, in 1908, the Department would direct attention to several important alterations which they have found it necessary to introduce in the arrangements for these examinations in the coming year.

The Department will not, in future, make special arrangements for the admission of external candidates. It will be necessary for such candidates to apply to the Secretaries to local Technical Instruction Committees, or to the Managers of Schools where examinations in the subjects required will be held, and it will be in the power of Managers, who may thus be called upon to provide extra accommodation, to charge a fee in addition to that payable to the Department. The revised conditions are contained in Sections 6 and 7 of the Regulations.

The Regulations for the conduct of the examinations in Blackboard Drawing of the Board of Education have been revised, and are no longer applicable to Ireland, and, as a success in this subject is not now required for higher certificates in Drawing or Art, other than the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, the Department have decided no longer to arrange for the holding of these examinations. They will, however, arrange for special examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard for candidates for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, to be held at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, during the months of October and November. The examinations in Elementary Modelling, which have previously been held in April, May, and June, will also in future be held during the months of October and November. The tests in these subjects are provided only for candidates for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, and the Department will not be prepared to admit applicants who have not previously obtained at least three of the other successes required for that certificate. Applications for admission to the examinations to be conducted in October and November, 1908, must be submitted not later than the 15th September, on Form S. 117, in the case of Elementary Modelling, and on Form S. 119 in the case of Drawing on the Blackboard. Copies of these forms may be obtained, after the 15th August, from the Offices of the Department.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

Form S. 125.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, 1908.

Regulations for the conduct of the Local Examinations in subjects of Science and Art conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington).

1. The examinations are held in the evenings in May and June, and in the day-time in June; the dates on which the examinations in the various subjects will be held are specified in the Examination Time-Table, published separately.

Candidates may not present themselves for examination in the same subject at the evening examinations and at the day examinations in the same year.

Candidates may not present themselves for examination in more than one stage, or section of a stage, of any subject in the same year except in (a) Mathematics, in which subject they may take either one stage in each of the two groups of stages into which the examination in this

subject is divided, or Honours in Division I. and Division II. of Mathematics; and (b), Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, in which subject they may take the examination in one of Section A, B, C, and one of Sections D, E, and F of Stage 2. As Stage 1 of Subject VIII. (Sound, Light, and Heat) is common to the three sub-divisions into which the subject is divided for the advanced stages, candidates who take Stage 1 are not eligible to take, in the same year, Stage 2, Stage 3, or Honours of any of the three sub-divisions of the subject. When examinations are held concurrently in several subjects on the same evening, no candidate may take more than one of such subjects.

2. Examinations in Practical Chemistry (Subjects Xp. and XIp.), and in Practical Metallurgy (Subject XIXp.), are held only in laboratories equipped in accordance with the requirements appended to the Board of Education Syllabuses for these subjects. Where the number of candidates for examination working at the same time exceeds the number for which the laboratory is approved, the candidates may be examined in divisions. Not more than two such divisions will be allowed, and the number of candidates in each division working at the same time must not exceed the number for which the laboratory is approved.

Practical examinations for candidates in Honours in certain subjects may be held at South Kensington, or at some other centre, in addition to a written examination. Such practical examinations will be held as early as possible in June or July. Candidates who are instructed to attend these examinations at South Kensington or any other centre, receive a subsistence allowance of 7s. 6d. a night while required to be absent from home, and third-class railway fare; but no cab or omnibus fares are allowed.

[NOTE.—Copies of the Forms referred to herein may be obtained, after the 1st January, 1903, upon application to the offices of the Department.]

3. The grades of success at the examinations are "first class" and "second class."

Exceptions.—(1) In Section I. of Stage 1 of Science Subjects XV. and XXIII. there is only one grade of success, viz.: "pass."

(2) In the Art subjects of Drawing and Modelling from the Life and Architectural Design there is a further grade of success, viz.: "excellent."

4. Applications for examination papers in Stage 1 of Science Subjects, and in Stage 1 of Design cannot be considered unless the application is accompanied by a sum of 1s. 6d. for each such paper asked for. For papers in Stage 1 of Practical Chemistry or Practical Metallurgy the fee will be 2s. 6d. per paper. No fee is exigible in respect of examinations in subjects of Art other than that in Stage 1 of Design.

The number of papers requisitioned cannot be subsequently varied, and no part of the remittance is returnable.

The remittance of the fee for papers in Stage 1 must be made by Bank Draft, Cheque, or Postal Order, made payable to "The Accountant, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland." Stamps cannot be accepted.

5. Managers of schools who wish to present candidates for the local Science and Art examinations must provide accommodation, and propose to the Department arrangements for the examination. The Department, however, reserve to themselves the right to revise the proposed arrangements, and to amalgamate the examinations in any district should they think it expedient.

6. External candidates (i.e., candidates who are not students of any school or class) must apply not later than the 11th March to the Secretary to the local Technical Instruction Committee, or to the Managers of a school where examinations in the subjects required will be held. Lists of the Secretaries to local Technical Instruction Committees, and of the centres at which examinations were held in 1907, may be obtained upon application to the Offices of the Department.

7. Managers may charge external candidates a fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. for each morning, afternoon, or evening for which they register their names for examination. The admission of an external candidate to an examination in Practical Chemistry (Subject Xp. or XIp.), Practical Metallurgy (Subject XIXp.), Drawing from Life, Architectural Design, or Modelling, is not obligatory, and the above-mentioned limitation to the fee will not apply in the case of admission to the examinations in these subjects. These fees are additional to the fees payable to the Department.

8. Where managers of different institutions have classes in the same subject under their control they must arrange, where possible, for a conjoint examination of these classes in such manner that an unnecessary number of rooms may not be in use.

9. A separate examination will not, as a rule, be held where the number of candidates to be presented in any one subject is less than four but the Department will be prepared, when in such cases the school from which the candidates come is distant from any larger centre, to consider proposals for holding a separate examination at the school if special written application is made before the 29th February in the case of the evening examinations, and the 6th April in the case of the day examinations.

10. The accommodation provided should be as follows:—

(a.) For examinations in all subjects of Science and in all subjects of Art, except those mentioned in (b), the accommodation should be such as to allow of the candidates being seated not less than five feet apart from centre to centre. For examinations in subjects of Science it is desirable that rooms with level floors and without galleries should be used.

(b.) At examinations in the following subjects of Art:—Freehand Drawing in Outline, Model Drawing, Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, Drawing and Modelling from the Antique, Drawing and Modelling from Life, Modelling the Head from Life, and Painting from Still Life, candidates may be placed so as to be not less than two feet six inches apart from centre to centre.

11. Managers or their representatives must provide (for use in the examination in those subjects in which they are respectively required), ink, pens, ruled foolscap paper, paper fasteners, tracing paper, and the necessary materials, such as stands, nails, &c., required for hanging up the casts for examination purposes in Drawing in Light and Shade and Modelling from the Antique.

12. Managers of schools presenting students for examination must apply to the Department not later than the 7th March for Form S. 102 upon which to make a return showing the number of papers required for each subject, and such other particulars as the Department may deem necessary. The return, which must be forwarded to the Department not later than the 13th March in the case of Evening Examinations, and not later than the 23rd April in the case of Day Examinations, will be taken as final, and no further emendations can be allowed. Managers must state when applying for this form whether it is proposed that their students should take the evening or the day examinations.

13. Managers will nominate on Form S. 107, certain persons prepared to superintend the examinations. The superintendents may either be voluntary superintendents, or they may be remunerated by the managers, after notice to the Department, at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. per hour of attendance necessary; the Department would not, however, approve of managers making payments for such services to members of their own body. Candidates for examinations, their relatives, their teachers, or other persons who have a direct interest in the success of any candidate are ineligible to act as superintendents of examinations. Managers are held entirely responsible for the presence of superintendents to the number required at each examination, otherwise the examination may be held to be void,

14. The examination papers and the materials supplied by the Board of Education (South Kensington) for the examinations will be forwarded to the Examination Secretary.

The packets of examination questions must not, under any circumstances, be permitted to pass into the hands of a teacher, of a candidate for examination, or of any other person interested in the success of the candidates.

If the Examination Secretary is ineligible to act as Superintendent (see Section 13 above), the Managers must appoint some other responsible person to act as custodian of examination papers.

15. Detailed instructions for the conduct of the examinations will be addressed to the Secretary and to the persons nominated as Superintendents.

16. The Department will issue to the Secretary blank cards of admission to the examinations, which must be distributed amongst the candidates. A candidate who is unable to produce the card of admission may not, except in special circumstances, be admitted to the examination room.

17. The Department may disallow examinations which afford evidence of not having been conducted in strict accordance with the regulations; they will investigate cases of suspected irregularity, and may require any or all of the candidates to be re-examined. If any candidate should fail to appear at such investigation, or decline to be re-examined, all his previous examinations may be cancelled. When an examination has failed through no fault of the candidates, a re-examination may be allowed, the cost of which may be charged to the managers. A re-examination will not be accepted for the purposes of Scholarships, &c.

18. All possible care is taken that the examination papers may be forwarded in accordance with the applications, and that the results may be issued correctly, but the Department cannot undertake to rectify mistakes, nor will they be responsible for any incidental loss.

Form S. 100.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, 1908.

Regulations respecting the Admission of External Candidates to the Local Examinations in Subjects of Science and Art, conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington.)

1. The examinations are held in the evenings in May and June, and in the day-time in June. The dates on which the examinations in the various subjects will be held are specified in the Examination Time-Table, published separately.

2. Candidates may not present themselves for examination in the same subject at the evening examinations and at the day examinations in the same year. Candidates may not present themselves for examination in more than one stage, or section of a stage, of any subject of Science in the same year, except in (a) Mathematics, in which subject they may take either one stage in each of the two groups of stages into which the examination in this subject is divided, or Honours in Division I. and Division II. of Mathematics, and (b) Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, in which subject they may take the examination in one of Sections A, B, and C, and one of Sections D, E, and F of Stage 2. As Stage 1 of Subject VIII. (Sound, Light, and Heat) is common to the three subdivisions into which the subject is divided for the advanced stages, candidates who take Stage 1 are not eligible to take, in the same year, Stage 2, Stage 3, or Honours of any of the three sub-divisions of the subject. When examinations are held in several subjects of Science on the same evening, no candidate may take more than one of such subjects.

3. External candidates (i.e., candidates who are not students of any school or class), must apply not later than the 11th March to the Secretary to the local Technical Instruction Committee, or to the Managers of a school where examinations in the subjects required will be held. Lists of the Secretaries to local Technical Instruction Committees, and of the centres at which examinations were held in 1907, may be obtained upon application to the offices of the Department.

4. Managers may charge external candidates a fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. for each morning, afternoon, or evening for which they register their names for examination. The admission of an external candidate to an examination in Practical Chemistry (Subject Xp. or XIp.), Practical Metallurgy (Subject XIXp.), Drawing from Life, Architectural Design, or Modelling, is not obligatory, and the above-mentioned limitation to the fee will not apply in the case of admission to the examinations in these subjects. These fees are additional to the fees payable to the Department for papers in Stage I. of Science Subjects and Stage I. of Design. A sum of 1s. 6d. is charged by the Department for each such paper, except in the case of Stage I. of Practical Chemistry (Subject Xp. or XIp.), and Practical Metallurgy (Subject XIXp.), for which the fee is 2s. 6d. per paper.

5. External candidates must provide the materials required for examination in the particular subjects which they take, e.g., Pens, Pencil, and in Art Subjects, Drawing Boards, T. Squares, Instruments, Drawing Pins, Fasteners, &c.

Circular 51.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN,

March, 1908.

SIR or MADAM,

I have to inform you that the Regulations for the conduct of the examinations in Blackboard Drawing of the Board of Education have been revised, and are no longer applicable to Ireland, and that as a success in this subject is not now required for higher certificates in Drawing or Art, other than the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, the Department have decided not to make further arrangements for the holding of these examinations. They will, however, arrange for special examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard for candidates for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, to be held at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, during the months of October and November. The examinations in Elementary Modelling, which have previously been held in April, May, and June, will also in future be held during the months of October and November.

The tests in these subjects are provided only for candidates for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, and the Department will not be prepared to admit applicants who have not previously obtained at least three of the other successes required for that certificate.

Applications for admission to the examinations to be conducted in October and November, 1908, must be submitted not later than the 15th September, on Form S. 117 in the case of Elementary Modelling, and on Form S. 119 in the case of Drawing on the Blackboard. Copies of these forms may be obtained, after the 15th August, from the Offices of the Department.

The Department have not fixed any fee to be paid by candidates, but the Managers of the schools at which the examinations will be conducted will be at liberty to charge each applicant a fee not exceeding 2s. 6d.

I am,

Sir or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1908.

The following arrangements are proposed to be made by the Department for the conduct of examinations in connection with the award, in 1908, of Scholarships to be granted under schemes of technical instruction in operation in Counties and Urban Districts in Ireland.

The examinations are conducted free of charge to Committees; the Department undertake the preparation of examination papers and the revision of answers; and they issue lists of candidates in order to merit to the Committees concerned.

The Department will not be prepared to hold any examinations for Scholarships, in 1908, other than those enumerated below.

Committees will be required to find Superintendents for the examinations, and to arrange for suitable accommodation.

I.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

On June 27th.—This examination will be suitable for the award of County and Urban District Scholarships tenable at approved Day Secondary Schools.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

Arithmetic,	. . .	11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
English,	. . .	1 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.
Drawing,	. . .	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

II.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

On June 25th.—This examination will be suitable for the award of Scholarships tenable at, and for entrance qualification to, Day Trades Preparatory Schools, working under the Department's Regulations.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

English,	. . .	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Arithmetic,	. . .	12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Drawing,	. . .	2.45 p.m. to 4 p.m.

III.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

On June 25th.—This examination has been arranged for the convenience of those Committees which have decided that such Scholarships shall be awarded as the result of a competitive examination. It will be suitable for the award of Scholarships tenable at, and for entrance qualification to, such Residential Schools of Domestic Economy as are working under the Department's Regulations.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

Arithmetic,	. . .	10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
English (including General Knowledge),	. . .	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Drawing,	. . .	3.10 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.

SYLLABUSES OF EXAMINATIONS.

The Syllabuses are the same for each of the examinations mentioned, but a higher standard of work will be looked for in the Trades Preparatory School Scholarship and Entrance Examination than in the other examinations.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these Syllabuses.

Arithmetic:

The principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, Simple Interest, Practice, Unitary Method.
The Metric System.
Methods of Weighing and Measurement.
Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English:

Composition. A short essay, or letter, of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.
Ability to answer in fully formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.
Grammar. The construction of words; prefixes, affixes, and roots.
Analysis of simple and complex sentences.
Correction of faulty sentences.
Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

General Knowledge: (For Domestic Economy Scholarship Examinations).

Questions on familiar subjects which a pupil would be expected to be acquainted with from home or school life, and from general observation and reading.

Drawing:

1. Freehand Drawing.
2. Simple exercises in Design.
3. Model Drawing of Simple Common Objects.
4. Simple Geometrical Drawing.

Form S. 206.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

TEST FOR ENTRANCE TO THE PREPARATORY COURSE IN
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1907.

To enable Committees and Teachers to give the certificate required under Section I. (2) of the Department's Programme for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes, it may be necessary to require many of the students attending the Preparatory Course in Technical Schools to submit to a test examination. In order to facilitate the arrangements for such examinations, and to indicate to Committees and Teachers the nature and extent of the test which is thought desirable, the Department have prepared papers, supplies of which will be sent on application.

In cases in which it is proposed that the Department's entrance test should be availed of, the examinations will be held on Friday, 18th October. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

English,	7.30 to 8.45 p.m.
Arithmetic,	8.45 to 10 p.m.

Applications for supplies of the examination papers must be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than Wednesday, the 16th instant; the papers will be despatched so as to reach the person named as Custodian of Papers on the morning of the day of the examination.

The Committee will be required to provide answer books and other materials required for the examination, and to arrange for the marking of the answer books. It will be necessary, however, to retain the revised answer books for twelve months after the date of the examination, in order that they may be available if required for inspection by officers of the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS CIRCULARS.

Circular 45.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN,

April, 1907.

SIR, or MADAM,

I have to enclose herewith a copy of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy for Day Secondary Schools for the session 1905-6, and of a circular letter (No. 44) amending this Programme for the current academic year. The regulations set forth in these publications will not be materially altered for the coming school session.

Attention is directed to the official calendar affixed to the circular letter, from which it will be observed that if the Managers desire the above-named school to be admitted to the list of schools working for grants under the conditions of the regulations during the academic year 1907-8, application must be made by the 1st May next.

Copies of the form of application (S. 44a) may be obtained from the Offices of the Department.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

Circular 46.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN,

June, 1907.

SIR,

With reference to the classes conducted at the above-named school during the current academic year under the conditions of Sections I. and II. of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes, I have to direct your attention to the terms of Sections I. 2 and II. 5, and to point out that it will be necessary to satisfy the Department's Inspector in regard to the general education and training of all pupils in respect of whom it is intended to claim grants.

The Department are of opinion that an examination of the documents and particulars to be submitted by the Managers in this connection could best be made by the Inspector when the claim for the school session has been compiled on Form S. 68 and its Flyleaves, and it is therefore requested that you will be good enough to have the claim completed at as early a date as possible.

The Department's Inspector of Technical Instruction for the District will arrange to visit the school upon learning from you the date by which the forms in question will be ready for examination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

Circular 47.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL

INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN, July, 1907.

SIR, or MADAM,

Considerable inconvenience having been caused through a misunderstanding which has existed in the minds of certain Managers of Schools, and others, relative to the methods which should be adopted in conducting telegraphic correspondence in connection with the work of the Department, it has been thought advisable to make the Post Office regulations in regard to the payment of the cost of communications of this kind more generally known.

The privilege of sending telegrams on the service of the Department without prepayment is one that is granted to certain Government officials only. It is, therefore, necessary that the cost of all communications sent by telegraph to these Offices, or to any of the Department's officials, by Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committees and School Managers, or their employees, should be paid at the time of despatch, in accordance with the Post Office Regulations, notwithstanding the nature of the business to which such communications may have reference.

It is requested that you will be good enough to bring this fact to the notice of any persons whose duties may entail correspondence in regard to the Department's work.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

Circular 48.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL

INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN, February, 1908.

SIR,

The attention of the Department has from time to time been drawn to the necessity which exists in maritime towns in Ireland for the provision of instruction in Navigation, and they have, with a view to indicating to Technical Instruction Committees the nature of the course in this subject which it is thought might with advantage be established in suitable places, drawn up a Syllabus of an elementary character. This Syllabus is printed overleaf.

The Department desire, further, to direct attention to the fact that the increased rates of grants payable under the terms of their Regulations for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes should considerably assist Committees in arranging for the establishment of classes in this important branch of instruction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

SUGGESTED SYLLABUS IN ELEMENTARY NAVIGATION

Figure of the Earth—

Definitions of Equator; Parallels of Latitude; Meridians of Longitude; Difference of Latitude; Difference of Longitude.

Time—

Relation between Longitude and Local Time; Method of finding times of High Water and Low Water at different places.

Mariner's Compass—

Points of the Compass; Connection between, and conversion of, points and degrees; Variation and Deviation of the Compass; Determination of the Compass bearing on the true bearing of a distant object.

Leeway—

Method of correcting a course for leeway.

The Log-line, and Patent Logs—

Construction of, and method of using, the log-line and patent logs.

Sounding—

Construction of, and method of using, the lead and line, and patent sounding machines.

Charts—

Mercator's projection; Explanation of the signs and abbreviations used on Charts; The use of the parallel rulers and dividers; Determination of a ship's position by cross bearings and by soundings; The use of leading lines when entering and leaving harbours, or approaching dangers; The methods of marking the fairway in Channels; Methods of recognising entrances to harbours and coast lights.

Sailing—

The difference between Parallel, Plane and Traverse Sailing, with exercises involving the solution of plane triangles; Methods of determination of the ship's position by Dead Reckoning.

Weather—

Weather signals and storm warnings; The use of Barometer and Thermometer readings as weather indications.

PROGRAMME OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, DRAWING, MANUAL INSTRUCTION, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

I.

EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR TO MANAGERS AND PRINCIPALS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN,

July, 1907.

SIR, OR MADAM,

In issuing the Regulations for the teaching of Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools for the session 1907-8, the Department have not considered it necessary to reprint in one volume the syllabuses of the several subjects of instruction, and the other matters relating to Day Secondary School work, which were included in the full Programme published by the Department in June, 1905. The Prefatory Note to the Syllabuses in Experimental Science, at page 37 of this Programme, has, however, been issued separately with a view to its more general distribution among the teachers of the courses. The Syllabuses are also published separately.

The grant administered under the Programme is a sum of money voted annually by Parliament for instruction in Science and Art, with the object of maintaining an efficient system of instruction in these subjects in Day Secondary Schools. The aid is given under the conditions set out in the detailed Regulations (page 6 *et seq.*).

With regard to the changes in Regulation II., first introduced by the Department in 1906-7, attention is directed to the fact that the Inspectors have been instructed to exercise care that students who are capable of promotion to the higher course are not permitted to repeat a course. The Department will withhold grants in respect of instruction given to pupils who may repeat the course of any year, if, in the opinion of the Inspector, these pupils have made such progress as to enable them, with advantage, to take the work prescribed for the subsequent year. The names of all pupils who may be working a second time through one of the syllabuses of the Programme should be notified to these Offices at the beginning of the session, immediately the arrangements for the classes have been completed, in order that the Department may be in a position to instruct their Inspectors to visit the school, where necessary, with a view to reporting on the eligibility of the students in question for promotion to higher courses. In no case will pupils who were presented to the Department's Inspectors for the practical test for Honours candidates in connection with the examinations of the Intermediate Board in June last be admitted for grants in respect of a repetition of the same course during the year 1907-8. An intimation of the Department's decisions in regard to the payment or otherwise of grants on account of attendance at repeated courses will be issued to the Managers on receipt of the Inspectors' report.

The efficiency of the instruction will, as hitherto, be tested by inspection, as a rule without notice. During the latter part of the school session, however, notice will be given of a visit of Special Inspection for that session. At all visits it will be within the discretion of the Inspector to test any or all of the classes by practical exercises in the laboratory, or by *view-ore* examination of classes or of individuals, or by written examinations, or by a combination of these methods. It should be observed that the rates of payment may be increased by one-tenth or reduced by one or more tenths, as the Department, on

consideration of the Inspector's report, may determine. Reduction by more tenths than one will be exceptional. In cases in which such exceptional treatment is necessary, the Department will in all probability adopt the alternative of giving a reasonable warning, and, unless marked improvement follows, will remove such a school from the list of those aided by the system of grants.

The qualifications required of teachers are set out in Circulars 23, 16, 24, and 25. The Department reserve the right to withdraw recognition of a teacher's qualifications should circumstances occur to render such a course desirable.

Summer Courses for Teachers will be continued as heretofore, but it is hoped that they will shortly have satisfied the need of qualifying teachers and will develop into "Post Graduates" Courses on special subjects for those already qualified.

The details of the arrangement by which schools and pupils may obtain recognition under the regulations of the Intermediate Education Board for proficiency in Experimental Science, Drawing, and Domestic Economy, as well as the conditions required for a Pass in these subjects, are published in the Rules of that Board.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

II.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, DRAWING, MANUAL INSTRUCTION, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

I.—SUBJECTS.

1. *Experimental Science* shall mean such a system of instruction in Physical and Natural Science as will involve the greater part of the work being done by the pupils themselves in an approved laboratory.

2. *Drawing* shall mean a system of instruction in Freehand, Object, Model, and Geometrical Drawing, and Modelling.

3. *Manual Instruction* shall include instruction in the use of tools employed in Wood or Metal-working, and drawing in connection therewith.

4. *Domestic Economy* shall include Cookery and Home-sewing, and may include Laundry-work or any other form of practical instruction in household management of which the Department may approve.

5. No scheme will be approved unless the Department are satisfied that due provision is made for the instruction of the pupils in the other main branches of a general education.

II.—GRANTS.

Grants in respect of courses of instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy, may be made, in accordance with the following regulations, to Day Secondary Schools in which sufficient provision is made for instruction in the other main branches of a general education:—

1. Grants shall be payable in respect of attendances made by those students only who are twelve years of age on or before the 31st day of May in the calendar year in which the course is entered upon, and who have completed an education which would entitle them to be placed in the Sixth Class of a school under the Board of National Education in Ireland. Pupils on the roll of a National School are not eligible for attendance grants.

2. Grants shall be payable in respect of attendances made by the pupils of those schools only which have been approved by the Department.

3. Grants on the average attendance of duly qualified pupils will be made for each hour of instruction per week throughout the school year, according to the following scale:—

Experimental Science.—10s. for the first year of the course; 12s. 6d. for the second year of the course; 15s. for the third year of the course; and 20s. for the fourth year of the course.

Domestic Economy (as a Special Course).—8s. for the third or fourth years of the course.

Drawing.—5s. for the first year of the course; 6s. for the second year of the course; 7s. for the third or fourth years of the course.

Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy (Auxiliary Courses).—6s. for the first year of the course; 7s. for the second year of the course; 8s. for the third or fourth years of the course.

4. The numbers on which grants for each subject are to be calculated, at the foregoing rates, shall be determined by adding together the total number of hours of attendance made by all the pupils in that subject (at the approved time-table hours), and dividing by forty, the normal school year being regarded as of forty weeks.

5. The syllabuses of instruction, "first year" and "second year" of the Preliminary, and "third year" and "fourth year" of the Special Courses, correspond with the "first year," "second year," etc., rates of payment.

6. Grants will be payable in respect of the attendances of any one pupil for not more than two years in the Syllabus of the First or Second Year of the Preliminary Course, or of the Third Year of any Special Course, and for not more than one year in the Syllabus of the Fourth Year of any Special Course. Payments will not be made in respect of any one pupil for more than five years in all. It is not obligatory that the claims should be made in consecutive academic years.

7. Grants will not be paid in respect of pupils who are reported by the Department's Inspectors as unfit to attend the Courses in which they have been receiving instruction.

III.—CONDITIONS OF GRANTS.

1. The courses of instruction should begin in August or September of any year, and must be continuous throughout the school year. The hours per week devoted to the course must be fairly distributed throughout the week. In exceptional circumstances, where previous application has been made, the Department may sanction another arrangement. Deviations from the approved time-table, unless previously sanctioned, may be regarded as a serious irregularity.

2. Claims for attendance grants may be preferred on behalf of those students only who have punctually and regularly attended instruction in all the obligatory subjects of the Preliminary, or of a Special, course.

3. Claims for attendance grants may be preferred on behalf of those students only who have been registered as in attendance at instruction in each of the prescribed subjects on or before the 1st day of November in any academic year.

4. Grants will not be payable in respect of the attendances of pupils of any school which, after working for one academic year in accordance with the Department's regulations, has not the two years' Preliminary Course in operation.

5. Grants will not be payable in respect of attendances at Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy (Auxiliary Courses) in any year, except in the case of pupils who have attended instruction in the Preliminary Course of Experimental Science and Drawing or in one of the subjects of a Special Course, in that year, in accordance with the Regulations.

6. Grants will not be payable in respect of the attendances of a pupil at instruction in a subject of the fourth year, which was not the subject in respect of which a claim was made on behalf of the same pupil in the third year; except in the case of Geology.

7. Grants will be made only upon a satisfactory report by an Inspector of the Department. The Inspector will satisfy himself not only that the attendances on which the claim is based have actually been made, but also that the instruction is of a class superior to that given in Elementary Schools.

8. The grant to be made in respect of any subject of any year in accordance with the foregoing regulations, may, in exceptional cases, be increased by one-tenth when the Inspector of the Department is of opinion that the work is of conspicuous merit. It may also be reduced by one or more tenths for defects of equipment, or of organisation, or of instruction, or for any other cause which may tend to lessen the efficiency of the work done.

IV.—REGISTRATION.

Attendance registers will be supplied by the Department upon receipt of the form of application for recognition of the classes (Form S. 44); attendances not registered in the manner indicated on the official registers, or registered before the receipt of Form S. 44, will be disregarded. A class may not be said to have begun until the attendances are so registered.

V.—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

1. The Courses of Instruction include:—

(a.) A *Preliminary (two year) Course*, which is obligatory on all pupils and on all schools claiming grants under these regulations, and,

(b.) *Special Courses*, which are optional.

2. The *Preliminary (two year) Course* may vary according to the character of the school; but it shall include Experimental Science and Drawing; and not less than three hours per week shall be devoted to Experimental Science, and not less than one hour per week to Drawing.

In schools claiming grants for more than six hours' instruction in the Preliminary Course in any week, Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy must form part of the Preliminary Course; and, in such cases, at least one and a-half hours' instruction per week must be devoted to one of those subjects.*

In schools also which do not provide instruction in one of the Special Courses, or whose Special Course has not been recognised by the Department for attendance grants, Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy, with Experimental Science and Drawing, shall constitute the Preliminary Course; and in order that the Preliminary Course in such schools may be recognised, the time-table must show that at least six hours' instruction per week is devoted to those three subjects.

3. A *Special Course* must include one, but may not include more than three, of the undermentioned subjects, to which Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy (unless taken as a Special Course) may be added. Managers will be allowed much latitude in selecting the subject or subjects most suitable to their own schools.

* Attendance at Special Inspections may be claimed on, in addition to the hours set apart in the general time-table.

Managers desiring to have the Special Courses of their schools recognised will be required to show that a fair proportion of the pupils who have worked through the Preliminary Course are prepared to attend the Special Course; that not less than three hours per week are to be devoted to each subject of the Special Course; and that at least one-third of the time is to be assigned to theoretical instruction.

Not more than six hours per week may be considered when computing the total number of hours of attendance at a subject included in a Special Course.*

4. The subjects of the Preliminary and Special Courses shall be followed in the order prescribed in the Department's published Syllabuses, and pupils may not be admitted to any course, who have not worked satisfactorily through the preceding, or equivalent, courses.

5. The subjects of the Special Courses are:—

- (1.) Physics: Third year—Heat, Light, and Sound; fourth year—Magnetism and Electricity.
- (2.) Chemistry: Third year—Inorganic Chemistry; fourth year—Inorganic Chemistry, with some Elementary Organic Chemistry.
- (3.) Mechanical Science: Third year syllabus; fourth year syllabus.
- (4.) Natural Science:—
 - (a.) Botany: Third year syllabus; fourth year syllabus.
 - (b.) Physiology and Hygiene: Third year syllabus; fourth year syllabus.
 - (c.) Geology: A fourth year syllabus.
 Each of these divisions of Natural Science will count as one subject in the manner indicated.
- (5.) Domestic Economy (Special Course): Third year syllabus; fourth year syllabus.
- (6.) Drawing: Third year syllabus; fourth year syllabus.

VI.—LABORATORIES.

No grant will be made for instruction unless due provision is made for experimental work in Science, on the part of the pupils, in properly equipped and approved laboratories.

VII.—DURATION OF LESSONS.

1. Practical instruction in Science, Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy, must be given in lessons of at least eighty minutes' duration.
2. Lessons of less than forty minutes' duration will not be considered in computing the "total number of hours of attendance."
3. The minimum time per week recognised for grants on behalf of attendance at Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy is one and a-half hours.
4. The time-table of the school must be so arranged as to leave sufficient time to the teacher for preparation of laboratory work.

VIII.—SIZE OF CLASSES.

1. Not more than forty pupils shall be taken at a time by one Teacher for Theoretical Instruction, nor more than twenty for Practical Instruction in any subject, unless an assistant recog-

* Attendance at Special Inspections may be claimed on, in addition to the hours set apart in the general time-table

nised by the Department is provided. In that case the number for Practical Instruction may be increased to thirty. Instruction in Drawing may, for this purpose, be regarded as theoretical instruction.

2. Where classes for practical instruction are small, concurrent instruction in two subjects may be exceptionally allowed, but the approval of the Department must be obtained in each case.

3. Concurrent instruction in the first and second year syllabuses of the Preliminary Course in Drawing will be allowed under one teacher where the number of pupils under instruction does not exceed thirty.

IX.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The qualifications of the teachers and assistant teachers, and the time-table of the school must be approved by the Department.

2. It shall be a condition of grants being made, that, except in the case of teachers who give their services gratuitously, a fixed salary shall be paid to the teachers of the classes, either in respect of these classes or of their work in the school as a whole; that a reasonable sum of money shall be provided for the upkeep of the premises; and that the grants obtained shall be paid into the school account and be used for improving the efficiency of the school.

3. That portion of the income of a school which is derived from grants in accordance with these regulations must be applied to such purposes as shall be approved by the Department. If at any time it appears that the application of the income is unsatisfactory, the assistance of the Department may be withdrawn. An account of the receipts and expenditure of each school in respect of these grants must be furnished to the Department annually, on a form to be had from the Secretary.

4. The Department reserve the right to withhold grants under these regulations from any school conducted for private profit in which the fees are, in the Department's opinion, excessive, or which is situated in a locality already sufficiently supplied with public institutions.

5. The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the payment of grants under this programme must be final.

PROGRAMME FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

NOTE.

This Programme replaces the regulations for the distribution of Science and Art Grants in Ireland as laid down in the Science and Art Directory for 1901.

The principles and regulations set forth in this revised scheme do not apply to Day Secondary Schools. They apply to all other schools or institutions in Ireland which have hitherto received aid under the conditions of the Science and Art Directory, and they will, on and after 1st August, 1907, supersede all existing regulations in this respect.

It is the intention of the Department that each student on whom payment is made under these regulations should adopt a *course of study* beginning with the preparatory year, except in the case of those who are otherwise qualified to begin specialisation.

Students may not be registered for grants under these regulations who are under fourteen years of age on the 1st December, and no student may be registered for grants under these regulations in respect of whom any grant is paid by the Department under any other regulations.

No grants may be claimed under these regulations on account of any student in respect of whom grants are claimable in an Evening Continuation School under the Board of National Education.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANTS.

ACADEMIC YEAR, 1907-8.

I.—*Preparatory Course.*

1. The work of this year is intended for students who possess only the minimum requirements for admission to an evening Technical School, and should be of such a preparatory nature as will fit them to take up a specialised course of technical instruction.

2. Students registered in this section must have received such an education as would entitle them to be placed in the sixth class of a school under the National Board. To enable committees and teachers to give the certificate required under this section the Department's entrance examination may be availed of.

3. The subjects of instruction under this division will be:—

- (a.) English.
- (b.) Elementary Mathematics.
- (c.) One or more of the following:—Elementary Science, Drawing, Manual Work in Wood or Metal.

4. All students under instruction in the Preparatory Course must attend instruction in each of the above groups.

5. The subjects of the Preparatory Course will be considered as a whole for the purposes of grants.

No student registered in the Preparatory Year Course will be eligible for payments in a Special Course in the same Session.

6. Students will be eligible for grants in the Preparatory Course for not more than two years.

II.—*Specialised Courses.*

1. This section requires that students should take up systematic courses of study in two or three subjects, designed to extend over three or four years.

2. The subjects which may be taken in a course of study are arranged in groups, and payment for instruction in all subjects of a particular group is at the same rate.

3. Courses of study may be made up of subjects from different groups, but payment for any subject will be made at the rate for the particular group from which that subject is taken.

4. Students registered in this section must have—

- (a.) satisfactorily followed the Preparatory Course, or
- (b.) passed in the Junior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations, or its equivalent, or
- (c.) be certified by the Principal or responsible teacher to have reached an equivalent satisfactory standard of education.

5. In the case of students registered under (c.) particulars of their general education and training must be submitted to the Department's Inspector.

6. The authorities of each school working under this section must provide a series of suggested courses of study, which have grown out of a study of local industrial conditions.

7. The suitability to the locality of the course or courses provided will form a factor in determining whether the grant should be increased by one-tenth or reduced by one or more tenths. (*Vide* Section III. (2)).

8. Students will be eligible for grants who take organised courses of instruction made up in their first year of specialisation of at least two, and not more than three approved subjects, and in subsequent years of not more than three approved subjects.

9. The total attendances at any approved course of study in recognised classes must be fairly distributed over the subjects of the course.

10. Students will be eligible for grants in the same class in a given subject for not more than two years.

Subjects of Instruction.

- Group A. Commercial Subjects.
- Group B. (1.) Languages.
(2.) Mathematics.
(3.) Higher Commercial Subjects.
- Group C. Science (Pure and Applied).
- Group D. (1.) Handicraft.
(2.) Domestic Science.
- Group E. Art Subjects.

GROUP A.—Commercial Subjects.

Commercial subjects which involve mostly mechanical operations, such as shorthand, type-writing, book-keeping (of an elementary character), copying, indexing, filing, correspondence, and the mechanical operations concerned with postage, telegraph, and banking.

GROUP B.—(1.) Languages.

The teaching of languages in the evening is partly a subject of general culture; is required partly for commercial correspondence; and partly for those who have to deal with the mechanical operations of seeing books and other literature through the press. The group, subject to the general conditions of grouping, may include Irish, French, German, Spanish, Italian, or any other language (including history and literature) which a committee can show to be required by the circumstances of a locality.

(2.) Mathematics.

Mathematical subjects, including the treatment of the subject in a practical way, such treatment, for example, as is usually given under the subject of mensuration or of practical plane and solid geometry.

(3.) Higher Commercial Subjects.

This group includes the study of subjects which require wider general knowledge and more intensive study than those in Group A, such as economics of industry and commerce, commercial law, banking and currency, statistics, railway administration, and economic and commercial history and geography. The cost of these subjects is greater than those previously named, chiefly because a capable teacher of them demands a higher salary and is worthy of it.

GROUP C.—Science (Pure and Applied).

Under pure science will be included such subjects as mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, botany, zoology, physiology. Under applied science would be included naval architecture, navigation, nautical astronomy, building construction, machine construction, and other subjects involving systematic instruction in the underlying scientific principles, and which would be classified under such headings as:—

- (1.) Building industries.
- (2.) Metal industries.
- (3.) Textile industries.
- (4.) Printing and process industries.
- (5.) Furniture industries.
- (6.) Leather industries.
- (7.) Wood-working industries.
- (8.) Carriage-building industries.
- (9.) Electrical industries.
- (10.) Chemical industries.
- (11.) Agricultural industries.

At least half the instruction should be practical, and must be given under conditions that have been specially approved in writing by the Department.

The practical work must be so arranged as to be illustrative of the principles taught, and should not be directed to developing dexterity in the practice of trade processes.

GROUP D.—*Handicraft and Domestic Sciences.*

(1) Handicraft—manual instruction in wood and metal, wood-carving.

(2) Housewifery, and household subjects, such as cookery, dress-making, laundry-work, millinery, needlework.

GROUP E.—*Art Subjects.*

Drawing, design, painting, architecture, modelling, and applied art, such as black and white illustration, goldsmiths', silversmiths', and jewellers' work; stained glass work, mosaic, enamelling, and any other subject of applied art which a committee can show to be required by the circumstances of their locality.

III.—*Methods of Payment.*

EVENING CLASSES.

1. Grants will be made upon the total number of hours of attendance of fully qualified pupils, at the following rates:—

Rates per Attendance-hour.

Preparatory Course, 2d.

Specialised Courses.

Year of Course.	Group A. Commercial Subjects.	Group B. (1) Languages. (2) Mathematics and (3) Higher Commercial Subjects.	Group D. Handicraft and Domestic Science.	Group C. Science (Pure and Applied).	Group E. Art Subjects.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
First Year, . . .	2	4	4	6	4
Second Year, . . .	3	6	5	9	6
Third Year, . . .	4	9	6	12	9
Fourth and subsequent Years.	5	15	6	21	12

2. The amount of grants payable under the foregoing rates in respect of each group may, in any school, upon account of conspicuous merit, be increased by one-tenth, or upon grounds of inefficiency be decreased by one or more tenths, as the Department in consideration of their Inspector's report may determine.

3. An increment for continued attendance at instruction in evening classes in the case of individual students will be paid on the total attendance-hours at all subjects of an approved course, in the preparatory or in the specialised courses.

Rate of Increment for Continued Attendance.

For each hour from 21 to 40 hours, 1d. per hour.

" " 41 to 60 " 2d. "

" " 61 to 80 " 3d. "

" " 81 to 100 " 4d. "

" " 101 to 120 " 5d. "

No increment will be paid on attendance-hours exceeding 120.

NOTE.—This method of payment is equivalent to payment at an increased rate per attendance-hour after the first twenty hours, the rate increasing to a maximum for hours between 100 hours and 120 hours.

4. The Department may withhold or reduce the increment upon account of any student whose course may be considered unsatisfactory.

5. Claims for payment of grant will be made out by showing on Form S. 68 the total attendance-hours available for payment on each register, and the attendance-hours made by a student at each subject of his course.

6. No class will be recognised for grants which does not meet for at least twenty hours in any session.

7. No grant will be paid for the attendances of any student in a subject in which he has made less than ten hours' attendance.

8. No grant will be paid on account of any attendances lost, or on account of any period during which the school is closed for epidemic illness; but where the Department are satisfied that any failure to comply with these regulations has been due to epidemic illness or other unavoidable cause, they may relax the regulations so far as may be necessary to meet the case.

9. When in a rural district a class of less than twenty on the roll for theoretical instruction, or of less than ten for practical instruction, is certified by the Inspector to be required by the circumstances of the locality, and to be efficiently taught, and when he further certifies that a larger attendance could not reasonably be expected, a grant may be allowed as for twenty and ten pupils respectively, or for any less number which may be determined by the Department after consideration of the case.

10. If any of the conditions on which the grant is awarded are not fulfilled, the Department may withhold the grant, or if they think fit, may pay the grant with or without deductions, warning the Managers that a grant will not again be paid under similar circumstances.

DAY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

Grants to Day Schools and Classes may be made where the Department consider that the local circumstances justify their establishment. Where made these grants will be subject to the foregoing conditions, except that payment will be made at half the above rates, and no increments on account of instruction given in day classes will be payable. In Day Technical Schools and Classes not more than 400 hours' attendance at instruction will be eligible for grants.

IV.—*Day Schools for Apprentices and others Engaged in Business.*

1. Day Technical or Commercial Schools or Classes, which are conducted by properly constituted managers, either in conjunction with works, business houses, or technical schools, with a view to improving the conditions of local industries and commerce, and to the further training of sub-managers, foremen, tradesmen, or apprentices, may be admitted for grants under this section.

2. Such schools or classes must be open on one or more days of the week not later than six o'clock in the evening or than 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

3. Grants not exceeding three-fourths of the certified annual expenditure for the conduct of such schools or classes may be made by the Department in respect of students for whom an employer's certificate can be produced, showing that the students have been engaged during the session in a business, trade, or industry, or that they are indentured or properly engaged as apprentices to a firm or to an individual.

4. The expenditure must be set forth in properly audited accounts, to be accompanied by vouchers.

5. The decision of the Department as to what constitutes a legitimate charge against annual expenditure shall be final.

6. The accommodation provided, the courses of instruction, the syllabuses of the subjects taught, the qualifications of the teachers, the time-table of instruction, and the estimate of expenditure, must be approved by the Department.

7. The practical work must be so arranged as to be illustrative of the principles taught, and should not be directed to developing dexterity in the practice of trade processes.

V.—*Schools of Art.*

1. Schools of Art, which provide for students, the majority of whom are *industrial*, courses extending continuously over two or three years, according to a scheme approved by the Department, may be paid grants not exceeding three-fourths of the actual annual expenditure incurred in the conduct of such courses.

2. The expenditure must be set forth in properly audited accounts, to be accompanied by vouchers. An estimate of the expenditure must be submitted for the approval of the Department before the commencement of the session.

3. The decision of the Department as to what constitutes a legitimate charge against annual expenditure shall be final.

4. No grants will be payable to Schools of Art adopting this section of the regulations, under the methods of payment set out in Section III.

5. Recognition may be withheld or withdrawn from any School of Art in which, in the opinion of the Department, the efficiency of the instruction and the number of students in attendance do not justify the expenditure involved.

6. For the purposes of this section a School of Art must satisfy the following conditions:—

- (a.) The rooms and equipment must be approved by the Department, and must be wholly devoted to elementary and advanced instruction in art.
- (b.) Provision must be made for drawing from life and modelling, and for instruction in ornamental and decorative art.
- (c.) The principal teacher must hold an art master's certificate or an equivalent qualification.
- (d.) Assistant teachers must possess qualifications recognised by the Department (*vide* Appendix A.).
- (e.) Both day and night classes must be held. The night class must meet under the instruction of the principal teacher for two hours for at least three nights per week during forty weeks of the year, and the day class for the same period for at least three hours per day on two days of the week.

VI.—*Teachers' Classes.*

1. Where courses are established at a Technical School or central institution, other than training colleges, for the instruction of teachers of Primary or Secondary Schools in science or drawing according to a scheme approved by the Department, a grant may be paid not exceeding three-fourths of the actual annual expenditure incurred in the conduct of such courses.

2. The expenditure must be set forth in properly audited accounts, to be accompanied by vouchers.

3. The decision of the Department as to what constitutes a legitimate charge against annual expenditure shall be final.

4. The instructors must be recognised by the Department as qualified for this special work.

5. Proposals for the conduct of classes under this section must be specially submitted, and should give the number and status of teachers for whom the course is organised, a syllabus of the proposed course, the special qualification of the teacher, and an estimate of the proposed expenditure.

VII.—Training Colleges.

1. Grants may be made for the instruction of students in training colleges in mathematics, science, and drawing.

2. The rates per attendance-hour at which grants will be paid are as follows:—

	First Year.	Second Year.
Mathematics,	d. 2	d. 3
Experimental Science,	3	4½
Drawing,	2	

3. No increments will be payable on such attendances.

4. Not more than 400 hours in all nor more than 200 in any one of these subjects may be allowed for purposes of grants.

5. Grants in respect of any student may be claimed once only in the first year course and once only in the second year course.

6. The rates per attendance-hour may, upon account of exceptional merit, be increased by one-tenth or upon grounds of inefficiency be decreased by one or more tenths, as the Department, on consideration of their Inspector's report, may determine.

7. Syllabuses of the courses of instruction must be submitted at the beginning of the session for the Department's approval.

VIII.—Registration.

1. Each school or class working under these regulations will be required to keep an admission register, which shall show for each student—

- (1) full name and date of birth,
- (2) business, trade, or occupation,
- (3) qualification to enter a technical school or class,
- (4) classes attended each session in the school.

NOTE.—Suitably-drafted admission forms may be made to fulfil the Department's requirements for an admission register.

2. The registration of students must be conducted in accordance with the regulations set out on the official registers.

Attendance registers will be supplied by the Department upon receipt of the form of application for recognition of the classes; attendances not registered in the manner indicated on the official registers for the session will be disregarded. A class may not be said to have begun until attendances are so registered.

3. The latest date for registration of recognised classes on account of which grants are to be claimed shall in any session be December 1st.

4. Lessons must be of 1, 1½, 2, or 2½ hours' duration.

IX. Class Regulations.

1. The premises in which classes are conducted, the accommodation and equipment, the course of study and programme of instruction, must be approved by the Department.

2. The qualifications of teachers and assistant teachers and the timetable must be approved by the Department.

3. Not more than forty students may be taken at a time by one teacher for theoretical instruction, nor more than twenty for practical instruction in any subject, unless an assistant, recognised by the Department, is provided, in which case the number may be increased to thirty. The special circumstances of large institutions will be exceptionally considered by the Department on written application.

4. In the first session in which a school adopts this revised scheme freedom of classification will, subject to the Department's written approval, be allowed. Thereafter a year's work will involve at least forty hours' instruction in the subject matter of any course of study, and students who have not satisfied this requirement in any year may not be registered for attendance grants in the next succeeding year in a higher course.

5. By a day class is meant a class meeting before 6 p.m. throughout the week, or 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

6. By an evening class is meant a class meeting after 6 p.m. throughout the week, or after 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

X.—*Qualifications of Teachers.*

1. It is not proposed, in future, to demand the same high qualifications from teachers in small schools as from teachers in the larger technical institutes, especially in the county boroughs, nor to approve of the larger institutions employing teachers who might for economic or other reasons have to be accepted as teachers in small schools. Each application will be dealt with on its merits, bearing in mind the special circumstances of each district, and the finances of the school. Some of the certificates which will be accepted for provisional recognition by the Department are, however, set out in the Appendix.

2. The final appointment of a teacher should not be made until his qualifications have been approved in writing by the Department.

3. A register will be established by the Department containing the names of teachers who, after provisional recognition by the Department in any subject, have taught a class in that subject to the satisfaction of the Department for at least one session.

XI.—(a) *Local Science and Art Scholarships.*

Where County Committees of Technical Instruction have established a system of Scholarships for boys as part of the approved scheme of technical instruction for the county, the Department may make a grant in aid of the Scholarship fund not exceeding half the value of the Scholarships awarded. This grant will not in the case of any county exceed £50 in any one year.

(b) *Local Exhibitions.*

Where Technical Instruction Committees establish, in connection with Technical Schools in County Boroughs or Urban Districts, for students of proved ability and ascertained need, and under the terms of a scheme approved by the Department, one or more Exhibitions, of the annual value of £50, tenable at the Royal College of Science, the Metropolitan School of Art, or other approved Technical, Commercial, or Art school, the Department may make a grant in aid of the Exhibitions awarded, not exceeding half their value, provided that the Department's total contribution in this respect does not exceed £50 in respect of any one Urban District, other than a County Borough, in any one year. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be eighteen years of age, they must have been in regular employment under normal conditions in a trade, business, or industry for at least a year; they must have been in attendance at a Technical school within the administrative area of the nominating Committee for at least two complete and consecutive sessions; and they must satisfy the Department that their general education is of such a nature as to enable them to take full advantage of the course of instruction selected at the approved day school of higher education.

Successful candidates must devote their whole time during the period for which the Exhibition is granted to the advancement of their studies. Committees proposing to establish Exhibitions must submit, for the Department's approval, a scheme for the award of Exhibitions.

XII.—*Certificate of satisfactory Completion of Course.*

It is proposed that a certificate should be issued to any student who follows out a sufficiently satisfactory course, extending over at least two years of specialisation, and an Honours certificate to any student who follows an approved course extending over at least four years of specialisation. The names of the subjects of the course in each year; the number of hours' instruction, and the number of years' attendance should be inscribed on the certificate. The certificate forms will be prepared and filled in locally, and signed by the chairman of Committee and Principal of the school. The Department will afterwards stamp them to give them authoritative recognition.

XIII.—*General Regulations.*

1. The school or class must be under the superintendence of a County or Urban Technical Instruction Committee or other responsible body of managers, to whom the grant will be paid.

2. Grants under these regulations will only be made in respect of schools or classes in counties or in Urban Districts in which a rate for technical instruction is raised.

3. The Managers of a school or class must make accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department, and within the specified times.

4. The Department may from time to time require from Committees of Technical Instruction a report as to the provision made within their district either by themselves or other Managers, for instruction in the subjects of this programme, regard being had to the industries of the district, and the occupation of the inhabitants, and may, upon consideration of this report, recognise or refuse to recognise any further classes which may be proposed.

5. The schools and classes shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors, who will, from time to time, visit, with or without notice, and report on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or class-rooms; the character and quality of the instruction, and its suitability to the needs of the locality; the adequacy of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction; the progress of the students, which they may ascertain in such manner as they may consider necessary; the methods of registration; and generally as to the carrying out of the scheme of instruction in accordance with the Department's regulations.

6. The Department may, as necessity arises, modify, or add to this revised scheme; but no important changes will be made without due notice.

7. The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the payment of grants under this revised scheme must be regarded as final.

APPENDIX A.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

A register will be formed, containing the names of teachers who, after provisional recognition by the Department in any subject, have taught a class in that subject, to the satisfaction of the Department, for at least one session.

The names of teachers who are recognised by the Department as qualified teachers, in respect of certain subjects during the session 1905-6, will, if the class is favourably reported on, be entered in this register forthwith when they are again proposed as teachers of classes in the same subject.

Provisional recognition will, as a rule, be accorded in respect of the following qualifications:—

(1.) The Degree of any University, or the Diploma of an approved Day Technical University College, in respect of subjects taken at the final examination for the Degree or Diploma.

(2.) Qualifications as recognised by the Department's Circulars Nos. 16, 23, 24, and 25.

(3.) Full Technological Certificates in the First Class of the Honours Grads of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

(4.) The Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate in respect of elementary instruction in Art subjects, such, for example, as the teaching of Drawing to classes of the Preparatory year.

(5.) The Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate in respect of the subjects named on the certificate. In county boroughs, and in the larger technical schools where circumstances appear to demand it, higher qualifications will be looked for.

(6.) The Department's Diploma in respect of Domestic Economy subjects in the case of students trained at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.

(7.) Diplomas in respect of Domestic Economy subjects awarded by the Board of Education, by the National Union, or by the late Kildare-street School of Cookery, now the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.

(8.) Certificates in respect of Manual Instruction issued by the Department at the close of courses of training of Manual Instructors conducted in Dublin.

(9.) The Teachers' Certificates in Manual Training (Woodwork and Metalwork) of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and the Teachers' Higher Certificates (Woodwork and Metalwork) of the Board of Examinations for Educational Handwork.

(10.) Certificates of Class I., Stage III., of the Society of Arts in respect of Book-keeping, Commercial History and Geography, Shorthand, Typewriting, Précis-writing.

(11.) Pitman's Full Teacher's Certificate for Shorthand.

(12.) The Certificate of the National Board, in respect of English and Mathematics of the Preparatory year.

First-class Advanced Certificates of the Board of Education will not alone be recognised as sufficient qualification to teach the subject named on the certificate.

For recognition as teacher of a modern language, high attainments, and some conversational ability, will be looked for.

Specially qualified persons will always be exceptionally recognised; but such recognition will be granted only when the applicant for recognition has satisfied the Department that he is specially qualified. Applications for special recognition should be accompanied by a complete detailed statement of the applicant's course of study and work; and should be supported, as far as possible, by certificates from professors or employers. In order to determine finally whether a teacher has sufficient technical knowledge of the subject which he seeks to teach, the Department may request him to undergo a special examination. Such special examination will, as a rule, be held in Dublin; and the applicant will have to bear his own travelling and personal expenses in connection therewith.

Registration of a teacher's qualification may be suspended (or further provisional recognition refused) upon evidence of insufficient knowledge of a subject for teaching purposes, or of inefficiency as a teacher from whatever cause arising.

PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

PROGRAMME FOR SESSION 1907-8.

STAFF.

Dean, W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

PHYSICS.

Professor, W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S., M.I.M.E.
F.R.S.E.
Assistant, W. J. LYONS, B.A., A.R.C.S.C.I.
F. W. WARWICK, A.R.C.S.C.I.
Lecturer on Electro-Technology, . . . W. BROWN, B.Sc.
Assistant, R. G. ALLEN, A.R.C.S.C.I.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.,
F.R.S.E.
Assistant, JAMES H. POLLOCK, D.Sc.
A. G. G. LEONARD, A.R.C.S.C.I.
Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, . . A. O'FARRELLY, M.A.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor, JAMES LYON, M.A.
Lecturer, J. TAYLOR, A.R.C.S.C.I., M.A.
Assistant, JOHN INGRAM, B.E., A.R.C.S.C.I.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.
Lecturer on Agricultural Biology, D. HOUSTON, F.L.S.
Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, GEORGE STEPHENSON.
Assistant to Lecturer on Agricultural Biology, G. H. PETHYBRIDGE, Ph.D., B.Sc.
Assistant to Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry,

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, W. McFADDEN ORR, M.A.
Assistant, J. P. JOHNSTON, M.A., Sc.D.

GEOLOGY.

Professor, GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.G.S.
Assistant, ISAAC SWAIN, A.R.C.S.C.I., B.A.

BOTANY.

Professor, T. JOHNSON, D.Sc., F.L.S.
Assistant, J. ADAMS, M.A.

ZOOLOGY.

Professor, G. H. CARPENTER, B.Sc.
Assistant, J. A. CLARK, B.A.

Registrar—P. A. E. DOWLING, B.A.

College Clerk—C. WELLESLEY STEELE.

OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The College is an institution for supplying an advanced course of instruction in Science as applied to Agriculture and the Industrial Arts; for training teachers for Technical Schools and for Secondary and Intermediate Schools in which Science is taught; and for carrying out scientific research.

FACULTIES.

The College embraces three Faculties—

Agriculture,
Applied Chemistry,
Engineering.

COURSES.

Students will, as a rule, be expected to take up a complete course. Students may, however, be admitted to parts of a course, provided there is room in the College, and that their preliminary knowledge satisfies the Professor whose laboratory or lectures they desire to attend.

Students, on entering the College, are enrolled as Associates or Non-Associates. Associate Students are those who pass the entrance examination, and take up in the order, and under the conditions given in the programme of the College, a complete course of instruction, extending over three years, in one or other of the above faculties or in the special group for Science teachers.

Students who are not taking out a complete course of study, but who are allowed to attend for single subjects, for occasional lectures, or for special laboratory work, are Non-Associates.

Students qualified to carry out research may be allowed to devote their whole time to work in the laboratories, under the direction of a Professor.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain a Diploma of Associateship of the Royal College of Science extends over three years. In the first year the instruction is general; in the following years it is specialised according to the faculty or group selected.

The Diploma of Associateship—A.R.C.Sc.I.—is given to students who, having passed the entrance examination, have attended regularly and punctually throughout the three years, and have passed the College examinations in all subjects in the group in which they are seeking a diploma.

Students admitted to the first year course will not be allowed to attend the second year course unless they have attended regularly, worked well, and passed all the College examinations satisfactorily during their first year.

A student who, after receiving the Diploma of Associateship, continues his studies for another year in the College, and subsequently submits, for the approval of Examiners appointed by the Department, a thesis or dissertation, embodying the results of his own original research or investigation, or treating critically some special subject of the group in which his diploma has been obtained, may be awarded the further Diploma of Fellowship—F.R.C.Sc.I. To the thesis or dissertation must be attached a declaration that it is his own genuine work, and that it was written or first published within three years of the date at which it is presented.

The candidate may be required by the Examiners to present himself for examination on the subject of his dissertation or in defence of his thesis.

EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

An Entrance Examination (which all Associate Students—Scholars and Exhibitioners excepted—must pass) is held before the beginning of each session. The subjects of examination will be:—

For the Session 1908-09.

English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

Syllabuses of the Subjects of Examination.

The Syllabuses for English and one other language will be the Pass courses for the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations for 1908.

The Syllabuses in Mathematics will be the Pass Courses in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry for the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1908. The Syllabus in Experimental Science will be the Syllabuses of the First and Second Year Preliminary Courses, and of the Third Year Special Course of some selected subject of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

Candidates may select any one of the following subjects:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Physiology, and Hygiene.

The Syllabus for Drawing will be the First and Second Year Syllabuses of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

A pass in English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), or Mathematics, as above, in the Middle or Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations, or an equivalent will be recognised as satisfying the conditions of the entrance examination in that subject.

The Entrance Examination in Experimental Science and Drawing will be dispensed with in the case of an applicant who is able to satisfy the Department that he has received, in a school approved of by the Department, at least two hundred hours' instruction in Experimental Science and Drawing of the Preliminary Course of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools, and at least one hundred hours' instruction in one of the Special Courses in Experimental Science.

A pass in Freehand Drawing and a First Class in the Elementary Stage of Practical Plane and Solid Geometry at the Board of Education's Examinations will be accepted in lieu of the Entrance Examination in Drawing.

The Entrance Examination will be held in Dublin on the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1908. Application for admission to the Entrance Examination must be made, not later than the 25th August, 1908, upon a special form of application (S. 157), copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st May, 1908, from the Registrar.

NOTE.—Text Books, other than those referred to in the Syllabuses, are not prescribed for the Entrance Examinations; the standard required will be equivalent to that for a Pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate's Board's Examinations.

TERM AND SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The last lesson of each term, and the last week of each session, will be devoted to the examinations of the Associateship course.

An Associate student of any year who fails in the sessional examinations of that year in one or more subjects may, in special circumstances, be permitted to complete such year's course by passing a supplemental examination in the October following in the subjects in which he failed at the sessional examinations (a fee of £1 will be charged for examination in each subject). He may also re-enter the College in the following session for the purposes of repeating the course of that year, and of passing the College examinations in those subjects in which he failed. In such case the fee will be half those for the Associate course.

An Associate student thus allowed to complete his First Collegiate Year is ineligible for the Medal or Royal Scholarship offered for competition on the completion of the First Collegiate Year. Such student is, however, eligible for prizes awarded upon the results of the Sessional Examination in any subject which he re-attends. But any student who has failed in the first year and pays for and takes the full year's course again is eligible for the Medal and Royal Scholarship.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—MEDALS.—PRIZES.

A limited number of Scholarships—(a) Agricultural, (b) in Science and Technology—are annually open for competition.

See Forms A. 133a and S. 33, pages 264 and 304.

Royal Scholarships.

Four Royal Scholarships, each of the value of £50 yearly, with free admission to lectures and laboratories, are attached to the College. Two are offered for competition each year among Associate students who are completing their first year course, who are not holders of Royal Exhibitions, National, Whitworth, Agricultural, or Science and Technological Scholarships, or Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded by Local Technical Instruction Committees. The Royal Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Sessional Examinations of the first year Associate course; but, in order to qualify for them, a student must have attended regularly the lectures and demonstrations, and have passed in all the subjects of the first year. Scholarships will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown. Holders of the Scholarships are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses in the second and third years, and to pass all the College examinations in the faculty or group in which they are seeking a diploma.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

A silver medal is awarded annually at the end of the first year to the Associate student who gains the highest number of marks at the examinations of the Associate course.

Any Scholarship or Medal may be withheld should none of the candidates have attained a sufficiently high standard of merit at the examination.

Two prizes of the value of £2 and £1 may be awarded in each of the several subjects of examination to approved candidates upon the results of the Sessional Examinations in each year, if sufficient merit be shown. Only one prize will be obtainable in any subject in which not more than five students present themselves for examination. These prizes are open to both Associate and Non-Associate students.

For the conditions under which the Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded, see prospectus of Whitworth Scholarships, on sale at E. Ponsonby's, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; for conditions of award of Royal Exhibitions and National Scholarships, see the Board of Education's Regulations relating to Museums and Institutions for the Session, 1907-08, which is also on sale at E. Ponsonby's.

THE SESSION, 1907-08.

The College is open for day instruction only.

In 1907 the First Term begins on Tuesday, the 1st October, and ends on Thursday, the 19th December.

The Second Term begins on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1908, and ends on Friday, the 20th March.

The Third Term begins on Monday, the 23rd March. Easter holidays extend from Thursday, 16th April, to Monday, April 27th, inclusive. Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday are College holidays.

FEES.

For all Associate Students—

- £15 for the first year.
- £20 for the second year.
- £20 for the third year.

The fees may be paid terminally. First year—£6 for the first term, £5 for the second term, and £4 for the third term. Second and third years—£8 for the first term, £7 for the second term, and £5 for the third term. Fees are payable on the first day of each term and are not returnable.

The fees include attendance at all the lectures, laboratory and workshop courses in the group of subjects in which the student seeks the Diploma of Associateship, as well as the use of the College apparatus and materials. Cheques, Post Office Orders, and Postal Orders, are to be made payable to the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

For Non-Associate students* the fees are—

Lectures.

Any course of lectures, £2.

Practical Work.

Chemical Laboratory—

- £2 for a special course of one month.
- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Assaying—

- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Physical Laboratory—

- £2 for a special course of one month.
- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Zoological Laboratory—

- £2 for a special course of one month.
- £3 second year's course, Teachers' Group.
- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Bacteriological Laboratory—

- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Agricultural Chemical Laboratory—

- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Agricultural Biological Laboratory—

- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

* Any bona fide Science Teacher recognised as such by the Department, may attend any Associate Course of Lectures or Laboratory Work on payment of half the corresponding fees to Non-Associate Students.

Botanical Laboratory—

- £2 for a special course of one month.
- £3 for a special course of Parts I.-II.
- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Geological and Mineralogical Laboratory—

- £2 for a special course of one month.
- £2 for a course, as in Faculty of Agriculture.
- £5 for one term.

Electro-Technological Laboratory—

- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Engineering Workshops—

- £5 for one term.
- £9 for two terms.
- £12 for the entire session.

Drawing Schools—

- £2 for one term.
- £5 for the entire session.
- £1 Surveying (Field Work).

The above fees, which must be paid in advance, will in all cases be charged as from the first day of the current month, term, or session in which the student begins work.

NON-ASSOCIATE STUDENTS.

Students may enter for separate courses, and receive certificates after examination, if they have regularly attended the lectures. A certificate of attendance is not given for any laboratory course of less than three months regular attendance.

Non-associate students attending laboratory courses in any subject will do so at hours to be arranged with the Registrar and the Professors concerned.

Students taking a short Laboratory or Drawing School course will be allowed to extend it on paying the difference five days before the expiration of the course paid for.

Advanced students attending special courses or engaged in research will have special facilities for study, including direction in their reading.

DEPOSIT.

All students entering for practical work are required to pay a deposit of £1 at the beginning of each session, or other period for which he has entered, to cover breakages. The balance to the credit of the student will be returned to him at the close of the session or period for which he has entered.

Holders of the Department's Scholarships, Royal Exhibitions, or National Scholars, will not be required to pay the deposit; but a charge for breakages to an extent not exceeding £1 may, on the recommendation of a professor, be deducted from the last sessional payment of maintenance allowance.

ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE.

The College is open to ladies, who are eligible for all the College Prizes and Scholarships.

Candidates for admission for the Session 1908-09 must be over sixteen years of age on the 1st June, 1908.

Students intending to leave the College before completing their course must give due notice of their intention.

The hours of attendance are from 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. daily, with an interval of one hour for lunch. The College is closed on Saturdays.

Students must strictly conform to the rules of the College.

Students must communicate in writing to the Registrar the reason for any absence from the College, and, if compelled to leave the College during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with the professor in whose department they are for the time engaged.

Associate students are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses of their respective years (unless exempted by special permission of the Department), to conform to the rules of the College, and to pass the Term and Sessional Examinations. In the case of absence through illness, or any other serious cause, the Registrar should be notified immediately, and should a student be absent through illness for a longer period than two days a medical certificate must be sent to the Registrar on the third day.

All applications for admission should be addressed to the Registrar.

LIBRARY.

The Library contains carefully selected works relating to the subjects in which instruction is given; it is open to the students on week-days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and also to the public under certain conditions.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Programme for Session 1907-1908.

Head Master—JAMES WARD, A.R.C.A. (Lond.).

FREDERICK LUKE, A.R.C.A., (Lond.)
Second Master.

ERNEST LUKE,
Pupil Teacher.

OLIVER SHEPPARD, R.H.A.
Instructor in Modelling.

MRS. BARDEN,
Assistant Art Mistress.

MICHL. J. BUCKLEY, M. Inst. C.E.I.,
Teacher of Machine Drawing and
Building Construction.

MISS ALICE JACOB,
Teacher of Design and Ornament.
MISS EDITH EMERSON,
Pupil Teacher.

Registrar—B. I. TILLY.

Craft Work.

The following Craft Work is taught, viz. :—

Enamelling and Art Metal Work—Instructor, P. Oswald Reeves,
A.R.C.A. (Lond.).

Leather and Gesso Work—Miss Alice Jacob.

Stained Glass Work—A. E. Child.

(Other Crafts under consideration.)

Special Lectures.

Artist's Anatomy,
Architecture,

Prof. Alec. Fraser, M.B.
Geo. P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A.

School Lectures.

(School Lectures are regularly given in connection with most of the studies, and other lectures and demonstrations will be given as the exigencies of the school work may demand.)

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland offer through this School instruction to Students in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, and Designing. In the Evening Classes workmen, apprentices, and foremen can obtain instruction in the various branches of these subjects, as well as their application to craft work.

The School is open at 9.30 a.m. Classes begin at 10.0 a.m. and they terminate at 3.30 p.m. The School is open at 6.30 p.m. and classes begin at 7.0 p.m. and terminate at 9.0 p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

The School session extends from the first Tuesday in October to the last Friday in July.

VACATIONS.—From the 22nd December to the 8th January inclusive; St. Patrick's Day; Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday; Whit Monday to Monday following inclusive; and the King's Birthday. Also Examination days, &c., as may be ordered.

The Registrar is in the School to receive entries and afford information as to the regulations, as follows:—

Daily from 10 to 4 o'clock (except Saturday); also each evening of the first week in every month, and every Monday evening, from 6.15 to 8.15 p.m. during the Session.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SCHOOL SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Head Master supervises the instruction of the School, and all transfers to the higher divisions of study are made by him.

To facilitate classification intending students who possess some knowledge of Drawing, &c., should bring specimens of their work.

The following is the arrangement of the classes:—

Elementary Classes.

Blackboard Drawing.

Freshand Drawing in Outline from the Flat and from Casts of Ornament.

Brush Work from the Flat and from Nature.

Drawing of Models and Common Objects.

Geometrical Drawing (Art).

Perspective.

Elementary Shading from the Cast.

Elementary Modelling.

Advanced Classes.

Shading from the Cast (Ornament).

Drawing Foliage from Nature in Outline.

Memory Drawing of Plant Form.

Advanced Model Drawing.

Drawing from the Antique. (Details and the Whole Figure.)

Painting Ornament for Decorative Purposes.

Painting Flowers, Foliage, &c., from Nature.

Painting Still Life.

Drawing the Figure from Life.

Painting from Life.

Modelling Ornament.

Modelling from the Antique.

Modelling from Life.

Modelled Design (Elementary and Advanced).

Principles of Ornament.

Theory and Practice of Design (Elementary and Advanced.)

Applied Design.

Architecture.

Students who intend becoming Designers, Art Teachers, &c., are expected to attend the classes of Principles of Ornament and Design and the lectures in connection therewith. Modelling Students who are studying Design are also expected to attend them.

TABLE SHOWING FEES PAYABLE BY STUDENTS.

MORNING CLASSES.

Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0

A student having paid Morning Class Fee for part of the Session can get the ticket extended to cover a longer period on payment of the balance of the fee quoted for each longer period.

EVENING CLASSES.

—	Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For three evenings in the week viz.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	0 0 6	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 1 6
For five evenings in the week.	0 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 2 0

CRAFT CLASSES.

Stained Glass: Meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9.

Enamelling: Meets on two days weekly, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on three evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Metal Work: Meets on two afternoons per week, from 2 to 4 p.m., and on two evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Other Craft work is taught in connection with the Design Classes.

Students wishing to join the Craft classes are admitted to them subject to the approval of the Headmaster, and provided vacancies exist.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, and constructive details of Buildings, from copies and from actual measurements, and the preparation of perspective drawings.

Drawing of Machines, and Machine details from flat examples and Models and from actual measurements.

LANDSCAPE CLASS.

Besides the advantages which the course of figure work affords, special indoor and still life studies are arranged during the winter, and in the summer out-of-door classes are held. For these out-door classes a fee of 15s. for one month, or 25s. for two months, will be charged to those who are not students of the School.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The Library contains works bearing on the various subjects connected with Art study, and is constantly being added to.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Every facility is afforded Students for consulting the works on Art in this Library, which adjoins the School.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Museum is open to Students who can work from its fine examples under the guidance and supervision of the Teachers.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS—GOLDSMITHS' CORPORATION OF IRELAND.

As a preliminary measure the Department awarded Scholarships (tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art during the Session 1905-07), to the four apprentices under the Goldsmiths' Corporation who showed the greatest ability and progress in their studies at the School during the Session 1905-06.—The Scholarships are of the value of £5 each, and entitle the holders to free tuition during the Session. These Scholarships have been renewed for the Session 1907-08.

ADMISSION FREE AND AT REDUCED FEES.

Students of the Metropolitan School of Art who have paid fees for two consecutive sessions in the School, and who are preparing to become teachers, manufacturers' draughtsmen, designers, or Art workmen, are entitled—

- (a) To attend their Class for one year, on payment of half the usual fee, on obtaining a Pass in Geometrical Drawing (Art), and 1st Class in the Examinations in Freehand, Model, and Perspective Drawing.
- (b) To a continuance of the same privilege for the next year only if they pass the Examination in the Principles of Ornament at the May Examinations or gain an award in the National Competition of the year.
- (c) After taking the Art Class Teacher's Certificate or the Irish Secondary Teacher's Honours Drawing Certificate to free admission for one year, renewable for the next year only, provided that they obtain the Art Master's Certificate, Group I, or an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects,* of which one must be the Principles of Ornament, of the May Examinations of the year.
- (d) To a continuance of free admission, provided that they take annually an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects* of the annual personal Examinations.

Teachers in Training, Scholars, and Free Students at the Metropolitan School of Art are required to follow the course of study prescribed by the Head Master, and to attend during the full time which the School is open, either morning or evening.

EXAMINATIONS.

Art Examinations are held annually by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, during the months of April, May, and June.

The dates and subjects of the Examinations are published in due course.

Application to be examined at the Evening Examinations should be made to the Registrar on the proper form before 21st February.

NATIONAL COMPETITION.

The Board of Education, South Kensington, hold annual examinations of selected works of Students which are sent to London from all the Schools in the Kingdom. Works must be lodged with the Registrar not later than 21st March.

IRISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' DRAWING CERTIFICATES.

Instruction is given in the School in the subjects required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificates.

* N.B.—The successes in respect of which free admission is continued must be different from, and not lower, than those previously gained by the Students concerned.

**PRIZE LIST FOR YEAR, FROM 1st APRIL, 1907,
TO 21st MARCH, 1908.**

Prizes of the value stated will be awarded as follows, provided there is adequate competition and that the standard of work is sufficiently high.

In no case will a student be awarded a prize in the same subject two years in succession.

A set of works must consist of not fewer than six studies, unless otherwise stated.

N.B.—All works should be given in not later than 21st March, 1908, except when a special date is fixed.

No.	Subject.	—
JUNIOR SECTION.		
1	Three prizes for the three best sets of works executed in the junior Section of the Day Class, comprising examples of at least three each of the following:— Outline from the cast. Model drawing. Elementary modelling (marks). Geometrical drawing. Perspective.	£ s. d. 1 0 0 (each)
2	Three prizes for the three best sets of similar work executed in the Evening Class.	1 0 0 (each)
3	On completion of the Art Class 'Teachers' certificate.	1 10 0
4	On completion of the Irish Secondary Drawing Certificate.	1 0 0
DESIGN SECTION.		
5	For the best set of at least three studies of plants, chosen with a view to, and executed with, appreciation of their decorative possibilities.	1 10 0
6	A second prize.	0 10 0
7	For the best set of historic studies in preparation for design, accompanied by a concise historical essay on the subject chosen and small analytical diagrams of the planning of the decoration.	1 10 0
8	To the student gaining the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given subjects.	1 10 0
9	For the best set of at least three designs adapted to the technical requirements of various materials other than lace, such as metal, leather, textiles, furniture, printing, &c.	1 10 0
10	A second prize.	0 10 0

No.	Subject.	—
		£ s. d.
11	For the best Lace design.	1 0 0
12	„ 2nd in merit.	0 10 0
13	A 1st prize for the best design for a costume accompanied by working drawings for the various parts, £1 10s. If the costume is carried out in materials, this prize will be augmented to These designs should be based on historic Irish or similar costumes prior to the reign of Elizabeth.	3 0 0
14	For the best complete scheme for interior decoration, such as that for a hall, dining-room, music-room, &c., accompanied by large scale details, and a full-size drawing of some important feature.	2 0 0
15	A prize for the best set of notes and sketches in connection with the Lectures given to Students of this Section.	1 5 0
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.		
16	For the best sheet of drawings to scale of the classic orders, together with illustrative studies of the decorative use of columns and arch in the Roman, Romanesque, and Renaissance styles, and the leading features of the Gothic styles, as bases for decoration.	1 10 0
17	A prize for the best set of historic studies (not fewer than sixteen in number), illustrative of one of such subjects as the following:— (a). The treatment of the human figure in association with architecture. (b). The treatment of sculpture and architecture in monumental art. The set of works should be accompanied by a concise historical essay on the development and characteristics of the subject chosen, and having special reference to the illustrative studies. N.B.—Students of Decoration and Modelling are expected to make these studies, but no one will be eligible for the latter subject who has not also sent in studies for the first subject in this section.	1 10 0
18	For the best measured drawing from an approved example, together with large details of mouldings, &c., and carefully rendered drawings of more decorative features. (To be executed under the supervision of Teacher).	1 10 0
19	For a design for a piece of architecture of a decorative character, accompanied by large-scale drawings of important features.	1 10 0

No.	Subject.	—
DRAWING AND PAINTING SECTION.		<i>£ s. d.</i>
20	A prize for the best cartoon or painting of a figure subject from Irish History, Legend, Romance, &c., or, if symbolical or allegorical, to be suitable for application as decoration for some Irish public building, such as a school, library, museum, &c. Decorative cartoons may be for any material, such as mosaic, glass, wall painting, tapestry, &c., and should have appropriate borders or such other settings as may be desirable. Size of subject to be not less than six feet in length.	5 0 0
21	A second prize, if the competition justifies it, .	1 10 0
22	For the best painting of the full-length nude figure from life.	2 0 0
23	For the best drawing in light and shade from the full-length nude figure from life.	1 10 0
24	For the best painting of a head from life, .	1 10 0
25	For the best set of extremities from life, .	1 0 0
26	For the best set of twelve time-studies from the full-length nude figure.	1 0 0
27	For the best set of drapery studies, .	1 10 0
28	For the best set of anatomical studies and notes,	1 10 0
29	For the best painting of an antique figure, .	2 0 0
30	For the best painting of a head from an approved cast.	1 0 0
31	A prize for the best drawing of an antique figure in light and shade.	1 10 0
32	For the best set of memory drawings of antique figures.	1 0 0
33	For the best drawings of a head, hand, and foot from approved casts in light and shade.	1 0 0
34	A prize to the student receiving the highest number of marks for figure composition for given subjects.	1 10 0
35	For the best painting of an interior or equally important subject.	2 0 0
36	For the best painting of a group of still life, plants, &c., pictorially treated. (a.) In oil colour.	1 10 0
37	(b.) „ water colour.	1 10 0

No.	Subject.	—
MODELLING AND SCULPTURE SECTION.		£ s. d.
38	For the best model of a figure from life, in the round,	2 0 0
39	For the best model of a figure from life, in relief, .	1 10 0
40	For the best model of a head from life, in the round,	1 0 0
41	For the best anatomical figure, in the round, accompanied by anatomical sketches and notes.	1 10 0
42	For the best study of a draped figure, accompanied by sketches and notes.	2 0 0
43	For the best models of a head, hand, and foot, from approved casts.	1 10 0
44	For the best model of ornament accompanied by sketches and notes bearing on the construction and treatment of ornament.	1 10 0
45	For the best model of a plant from nature, with three designs based on it to suit the technical requirements of such materials as wood, plaster, metal, stone, marble, &c.	1 0 0
46	A prize to the student receiving the highest number of marks for the monthly designs.	1 10 0
47	A prize for the best modelled design, . . .	1 10 0
CRAFT CLASSES.		
	To each of the craft classes for the best craft-work, design, and workmanship combined, together with historic studies bearing on the craft.	1 0 0 (each)

RULES.

1. Every Student on entering the School is required to pay the prescribed Fee in advance, and obtain a ticket, which must be produced when required. If re-admission is sought by a Student, this ticket must be given back in exchange for a new ticket. Admission counts from the 1st of the current month, and the payment cannot cover any part of the following session.

2. Any Student who is absent for a month must pay a fresh Entrance Fee on return, unless prevented by illness or other serious cause from attending.

3. Students who lose their tickets can obtain duplicates on re-payment of the Entrance Fee.

4. All Students recommended by the Head Master are expected to present themselves at the Annual Examinations, and they must deposit their works with the Teacher of their Class, when completed.

5. A Student may not enter for any special course unless the Head Master considers that he or she be fit to undertake it.

6. Students should be regular in attendance and be in their places in the Class rooms punctually at the appointed times, and they must not leave before the termination of the class except where a satisfactory reason has been given beforehand. Students arriving later than 10.15 and 7.15 p.m. will be reported to the Registrar.

7. Students are allowed from 1 to 2 p.m. for lunch, and no Student may absent himself for a longer time or during school hours without permission.

8. Holders of Scholarships, Free Studentships and Teachers in Training, and all who receive maintenance assistance from the Department, are required to be regular and punctual in their attendance. In case of absence from any cause a communication must be sent at once to the Registrar. When absence on account of illness exceeds two days a medical certificate is required, which must be sent to the Registrar. Unpunctuality or absence renders a Student liable to deductions from or stoppage of any allowance he is receiving.

9. Students are not permitted to enter any class-room other than the one proper to their class, and Visitors cannot be admitted during class hours except by special permission.

10. The officers and servants of the School cannot be responsible for the property of any Student, but the Registrar will allocate lockers to Students when available, without, however, holding himself or the Department in any way responsible for the Student's property placed therein.

11. Any Student defacing any example, or breaking or injuring any of the property in the School, must pay the value of the same. Each Student will be held responsible for the Book, model or example in use, and for restoring it to its proper place on leaving the class-room.

12. No Student is allowed to remain in the School after working hours without permission.

13. Students not complying with the rules are liable to be expelled, and their Fees forfeited.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. All works of Students should be lodged by the Teacher of the Class with the Head Master when completed. Works which are to be sent to the annual Examination of Students' works must be lodged with the Registrar not later than the 21st March.

2. Students are required to write their names distinctly on the back of their works, so as to avoid errors; they should also write their name and the object for which they are studying on the top right hand corner of each drawing, on front. No new works are to be commenced by any Student until the works on which they were previously engaged have been completed.

3. All works of Students lodged are retained until after the Exhibition of Students' works, which is held during the Christmas Vacation, and should be removed by them immediately afterwards.

4. Students' works unclaimed will not be kept more than two years, and the School cannot be responsible for any unclaimed works after that period.

5. It is the duty of all students to read and comply with any official notices posted in the School.

IN THE CLASSES FOR ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS.

6 The permission of the Head Master must in all cases be obtained before any example of work is removed from the School.

7. Works executed in the School are in no case to be taken away until after the close of the Session, and after any Exhibition of School Work for which the Head Master may desire to retain them.

8. Materials which have been provided by the Department must in every case be paid for as estimated by the Head Master before the work is taken away.

9. The Department reserves the right to retain any piece of work, but in such case if the Student shall have paid for the materials, the Department will refund the expense as estimated by the Head Master.

10. Works executed in the School, and which a Student has been permitted to take away, should not be offered for sale.

11. Under no conditions will a Student be permitted to execute commissions in the School.

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(The Programme of the School is at present under complete revision.)

STAFF.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Head Teacher.—Miss REDINGTON, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, and Dressmaking.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Cookery.—Miss E. A. HEPTINSTALL, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.

Dressmaking and Home-sewing.—Miss ISA SHORT, First-Class Diplomas in Dressmaking and Needlework.

Science.—Miss K. NOLAN, B.Sc.

Assistant Teachers.—Miss E. BARTON, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work and Dressmaking.

Miss S. M. VIDAL, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking, Needlework, and Housewifery.

Teacher of Blackboard Drawing.—Miss CAMERON.

Secretary.—Miss CROKER.

OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

The Irish Training School of Domestic Economy is an institution maintained by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for the purpose of training teachers of Domestic Economy. The course of training involves practice for the students in manipulation and in teaching, and for this purpose the institution will, as far as there may be accommodation, provide high-class instruction in such parts of the subjects as Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing and Housewifery for students other than those under training.

KILLARNEY SCHOOL OF HOUSEWIFERY.

Programme for the Session, 1907-8.

STAFF.

Miss BRIDGET RUSSELL—*Head Teacher*.

Miss LILY RUSSELL—*Assistant Teacher and Matron*.

Mrs. CREAN—*Assistant Teacher of Laundry Work*.

I.—OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.

The object of the School is to provide a systematic training in cookery, house maids' and parlour maids' work, needlework and laundry-work, such as would fit the pupils for domestic service or the care of a home.

II.—SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE.

The subjects of instruction comprise cookery, house maids' and parlour maids' work, needlework, including the care of house linen and simple dressmaking, laundry-work, elementary hygiene, and the keeping of simple household accounts.

III.—CERTIFICATES.

Pupils who have satisfactorily worked through the full course extending over one year will be awarded a certificate.

IV.—ADMISSION.

The number of candidates that can be accommodated in the School is strictly limited.

Candidates may be required to pass a test of fitness as to elementary education (see V. below).

Candidates will be admitted on the following dates:—1st August, 1st November, 1st February, or 1st May. They must be not less than 16 years of age on the day on which they seek admission to the School.

Candidates must produce a medical certificate of health, and testimonials of good character from two responsible persons.

Admission will in the first instance be provisional only, candidates being required to undergo a probation of fourteen days, and if after this period they are found to be unsuitable they may be required to withdraw from the School.

The decision of the Department in regard to the admission of candidates will be final.

Forms of application for entrance may be obtained from the School.

V.—ENTRANCE TEST.

The subjects of the test will be:—

1. An exercise in reading aloud.
2. Arithmetic.—The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions with examples involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
Methods of weighing and measuring.
Simple proportion.
The Metric system.
3. English.—A short letter or essay on some familiar subject.
Ability to answer in fully-formed sentences, questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

VI.—SCHOOL YEAR.

The School is open from the 1st August to the 30th June.

Holidays—1st to 31st July, and Bank and Church Holidays.

VII.—FEES.

An entrance fee of £1 must be paid by all pupils on their joining the School. This fee is not returnable to any pupil, whether she remains in the School or leaves at the close of the period of probation.

After the conclusion of the period of probation a fee of £4 is payable, and a similar fee is payable on each 1st January, 1st April, 1st August, and 1st October following.

The fee will cover residence, board, and instruction, and no part of it is returnable in the event of the course not being completed.

VIII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Each pupil must be provided with a small box with lock and key, laundry bags, brushes and combs, a supply of under clothes, six large white aprons, three coarse aprons, two cotton dresses (housemaids'), one black dress, six white collars, three white caps, strong boots and house shoes.

Pupils must keep themselves neat and tidy, and conform to the rules of the School.

Any pupil whose behaviour is unsatisfactory, or who fails to conform to the rules of the School, is liable to immediate dismissal.

IX.—DAY PUPILS.

Should the accommodation permit, a limited number of day pupils may be admitted to the School.

These pupils will be admitted under the same conditions as the boarders, and must conform to all the rules of the School.

X.—FEES.

Entrance Fee,	£0 5 0
Fee for Quarter (payable in advance on the 1st August, 1st November, 1st February, and 1st May),	£1 5 0
(These Fees include dinner and tea each day).	

XI.—*Time Table of Day's Work.*

Pupils rise at 6.30 a.m.
 Available for religious exercises, 7.0.—8.0 a.m.
 Breakfast at 8.0 a.m.
 Class and household work, 9 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
 Dinner, 12.45 p.m.
 Class and household work, 2.0—4.0 p.m.
 Tea, 5.0 p.m.
 Class and household work, 6.0—7.30 p.m.
 Supper, 7.30 p.m.
 Pupils retire, 10.0 p.m.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1907.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

(See Form S. 33, Page 304.)

At the annual examination held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July, 1907, for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, eighty-three candidates presented themselves.

Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training were open for competition this year, and these have been awarded to the ten candidates, first in order of merit, as given below:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Mr. Edgar M'Connell, of The Academy, Ballymena.
- Miss Lilian Fidler, of the Rutland Ladies' School, Dublin.
- Mr. Bernard G. Fagan, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
- Mr. Andrew T. Henley, of Christian Brothers' College, Cork.
- Mr. Joseph P. M. Hackett, of University College, Dublin.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

- Mr. Harold R. S. Clotworthy, of St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
- Mr. John B. Coghill, of St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
- Mr. Wilson M. Stephenson, of The High School, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
- Mr. Patrick Rocks, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
- Mr. John Le Court, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.

ART TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

(See Form S. 2, Page 301.)

At an Examination for three Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, fourteen candidates presented themselves. The Teacherships were awarded to the following:—

- Miss Gladys A. Scott, of Londonderry.
- Miss Kathleen Fox, of Glenagarry, Co. Dublin.
- Mr. James Golden, of Dublin.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

(See Form S. 89, Page 305.)

At the annual examination held on the 3rd of December, 1907, for Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, forty-four candidates presented themselves. Ten Scholarships were open for competition, but only eight were awarded. In addition, two Limited Scholarships were awarded by the Department and nominating Technical Instruction Committees to the candidates who were successful at the Limited Competition. The names of the successful candidates, in order of merit, are as follows:—

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Miss Lelia E. Barry, of Rosscarbery, Co. Cork.
 Miss Madge O'Malley, of Maam, Co. Galway.
 Miss Annie F. Sterling, of Buncrana, Co. Donegal.
 Miss Jannie M'Iroy, of Aghadowney, Co. Londonderry.
 Miss Rose A. O'Callaghan, of Dublin.
 Miss Gertrude E. Sherrard, of Douglas, Co. Cork.
 Miss Marianne Breen, of Caim, Enniscorthy.
 Miss Jessie I. Dale, of Cork.

LIMITED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Miss Mary B. White, nominated by the Enniscorthy Urban District Technical Instruction Committee.
 Miss Mary J. Hurley, nominated by the Tralee Urban District Technical Instruction Committee.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(See Form S. 190, Page 316.)

As a result of a recent competition, at which fifty-one candidates presented themselves, Commercial Scholarships of the value of £100 each, tenable for two years, have been awarded to:—

Mr. William Leslie Radcliffe, of Banbridge.
 Mr. Patrick Joseph Webb, of Dublin.
 Mr. Edward John Sheehan, of Cork.

These Scholarships are being held at the School of Economics, London.

The Scholarships awarded to Mr. R. Fox in 1905, and the Scholarships awarded to Messrs. W. J. O. Davis, J. Cummins, E. P. Dowling, B.A., G. O'Connor, and B. T. Ferguson in 1906 have been renewed for a second session.

Messrs. J. Hamilton, of Tunin, who was awarded a Scholarship in 1904-5 by the County Galway Technical Instruction Committee, renewed in 1906-7 by the Department, and Michael Waldron, B.A., of Ballyhaunis, who was awarded a Scholarship in 1905-6, renewed in 1906-7, have been appointed teachers of Commercial subjects.

Mr. D. J. Coakley, of Cork, who was awarded a Scholarship in 1904-5, appointed a teacher of Commercial subjects by the Cork County Joint Committee for Technical Instruction in 1905-6, and who had his Scholarship renewed for a second session, 1906-7, was re-appointed as Commercial teacher by the above-named Committee in 1907-8.

As a result of a recent competition, at which ten candidates presented themselves, Industrial Scholarships of the value of £80 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

Mr. Thomas T. Radie, of Beaufort, Co. Kerry (Woollen Industry).
 Mr. Michael Ruane, of Castlebar (Woollen Industry).
 Mr. John Kelly, of West Douglas, Cork (Woollen Industry).

These Scholarships are being held at the University, Leeds.

A Special Industrial Scholarship of the value of £40, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Mr. Samuel S. Finlay, of Beesbrook, Co. Armagh, to enable him to take a course in training in Damask Design. This Scholarship is being held at the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

The Scholarships awarded to Messrs. P. M'Lean and T. Kelly in 1906 have been renewed for a second year.

EXAMPLES OF SCHEMES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

COUNTY CORK.

(Exclusive of the Congested Areas).

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (See Finance), is applicable to the Urban and to the Rural Districts (exclusive of the Congested Areas) within the County.

Population of County.—Urban Districts, 40,903; Rural Districts, 287,586; Total 328,489.

Valuation of County.—Urban Districts, £86,741; Rural Districts, £1,019,108; Total, £1,105,849.

Value of 1d. rate.—Urban Districts, £361; Rural Districts, £4,246; Total, £4,607.

Chief Industries.

The most important industries (excluding Agriculture and allied industries) of the Urban and Rural Districts of the County are:—Building trades, ship-building, distilling, brewing, shipping, fishing, lace-making, brick-making, stained glass making, flour manufacture, woollen manufacture, chemical works, mineral water works, condensed milk, ferrumite, tanning, paper manufacture.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the scheme are to provide, mainly by means of evening schools and itinerant classes, instruction in Science, Art, Technological, Commercial, and Domestic Economy subjects, chiefly for persons engaged in various industries during the day.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. EVENING SCHOOLS.
- III. DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
- IV. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
- V. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.
- VI. DOMESTIC ECONOMY DAY CLASSES.
- VII. INSTRUCTION IN MANUAL WORK AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
- VIII. PREPARATORY COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.
- IX. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
(1.) Contributions from the County Council, being the produce of a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate levied over the non-congested Rural Districts for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1908	2,123
(2.) Contributions from the Urban District Councils, being the estimated produce of 1d. rate levied for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1908	350
(3.) Students' Fees	370
(4.) From Department:—	
(a.) From Endowment	£2,500
(b.) Science and Art Grants	270
(c.) Grant towards the maintenance of the Trades Preparatory School	200
	2,970
(5.) Grant from Admiralty to Queenstown Technical Schools	40
Total	5,853

B. *Estimated Expenditure:—*

	£
(1.) Evening Schools, Domestic Economy Day Classes, and Itinerant Classes (rent of rooms, payment of Teachers other than those specified below; heating, lighting, materials, advertising, and salaries of Secretaries in Urban Districts, etc.)	1,992
(2.) Two County Art Teachers (salaries and expenses)	386
(3.) One Engineering Instructor (salary)	165
(4.) Head Master of Queenstown Technical School	220
(5.) Special Teacher of Commercial Subjects (salary and expenses)	222
(6.) Eight Itinerant Instructors in Woodwork (salaries and expenses)	1,430
(7.) Contribution towards salary of Teacher of Art Metal Work at Youghal	60
(8.) One County Teacher of Lace-making and Design (salary and expenses)	110
(9.) Five County Instructresses in Domestic Economy (salaries and expenses)	510
(10.) Teachers of English and Mathematics for Preparatory Courses at Bandon, Kinsale, Macroom, and Clonakilty	50
(11.) Technical Classes for Girls	160
(12.) Scholarships for Girls	40
(13.) Salary of an expert Teacher of Domestic Economy for the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Residential School, Dunmanway	£100
Salary of Assistant Domestic Economy Teacher	40
	140
(14.) Administration and Incidental Expenses, viz:—	
(a.) Secretary's salary	£140
(b.) Office Expenses, including Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	260
	400
Total	5,885

II.—EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Committee will, subject to the written approval of the Department, establish, or aid in establishing, so far as the funds at their disposal permit, Evening Technical Schools or Classes in places to be previously approved by the Committee and the Department.

- (a.) 1. By acquiring, or giving aid towards acquiring, rooms in existing institutions or elsewhere,
 - (1.) at rent for short term or
 - (2.) at rents for lease, or
 - (3.) by purchase.
- (2.) By building, or giving aid for building, if necessary, Technical Schools.
- (b.) By paying, or giving aid towards the payment of, a staff of teachers,
 - (1.) temporary,
 - (2.) permanent.

The temporary staff to be engaged by the hour, week, month, or session, as the case may be, the permanent staff to be engaged as whole-time officers on annual salaries.

- (c.) By providing, or giving aid towards providing, equipment.
- (d.) By supplementing, wherever possible, the work of Evening Continuation Schools under the National Board.

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE CLASSES WILL BE HELD.

- (1.) The class must contain a fair proportion of Industrial or Commercial Students.
- (2.) Science, Art, and Technological classes are to be conducted in accordance with the special regulations for such.
- (3.) No course is to be recognised which does not provide for more than twenty hours' instruction in the subject of the course.
- (4.) Theoretical lessons must be of not less than forty minutes in duration, and practical lessons of not less than eighty minutes in duration.
- (5.) The classes must be such as are not recognised for grants by the Board of National Education.
- (6.) The subjects of instruction must be suitable to the locality.

III.—DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

A Trades Preparatory School will be conducted at the Technical School, Queenstown. The aim of this school will be to provide for boys over the age of fourteen, who have received an education equivalent to that of the Sixth Standard of a National School, such a course of training as will fit them to enter upon an industrial career.

The course of instruction shall extend over a period of two years, and will include Experimental Science, and Drawing, Workshop Mathematics, Manual Instruction, Practical Geometry, and Literary Subjects, including one modern language besides English.

The Department will bear three-fourths of the approved net annual cost of maintaining the School. The proportion of the expense admitted for payment by the Department may be increased by one-tenth if, in the opinion of their Inspectors, the organisation and teaching merit special recognition, or it may be reduced by one or more tenths if the organisation or teaching is, in the opinion of the Inspectors, unsatisfactory.

IV.—TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Subject to the conditions set forth below, capitation grants at the rate of £1 10s. per pupil for any number not exceeding ten, and at the rate of 15s. per pupil for the remainder of the class, will be paid in respect of the attendance of girls at instruction in Lace-making, Crochet-making, Needlework, Sprigging, Embroidery, Drawn Thread Work, Shirtmaking or such other industrial or domestic subject as may from time to time be approved by the Department.

Conditions.

(1.) The industry in which instruction is given shall be suited to the circumstances of the locality.

(2.) The grant may be claimed on account of pupils who have received during the session not less than 240 hours' instruction as specified in Section 4 below.

(3.) Grants may be paid in respect of a pupil's attendance at any one industrial subject for not more than two School Sessions; but where circumstances have made it desirable to introduce a new industry grants may be paid on account of a pupil for not more than three school sessions in all.

(4.) The pupil, as part of the 240 hours' instruction, shall receive at least 40 hours' instruction in Domestic Economy subjects. (The 40 hours' instruction may be given in twenty lessons of two hours each, and must include practice. At least 30 hours must be devoted to Cookery; 10 hours may be given to Laundry-work. Not more than 60 hours' instruction in Cookery and Laundry-work may be reckoned in the total of 240 hours).

(NOTE:—In order to assist Managers of classes working under this section of the Scheme, to satisfy the conditions in regard to instruction in Domestic Economy, the Committee may, if they think it desirable, send a County Instructress to give the required course of instruction. It must be understood that where the services of the Committee's Domestic Economy Instructresses are granted, the Managers of the class are required to provide fire, light, and the necessary materials. The instruction given must be such as is applicable to the home life of those attending the course).

(5.) The equipment and instruction must be satisfactory. (The Department's Inspectors will be specially directed to report how far the work is instruction, and how far the *practice* of an industry).

(6.) The Sales and Wages Book and Attendance Registers must be satisfactorily kept.

(7.) Grants will not be payable in respect of pupils who are not over fourteen years of age at the time of admission to instruction, or who are on the roll of a National School or of an Industrial School under the Irish Industrial Schools Act.

(8.) Grants will not be payable under this section in respect of instruction in an industrial subject given by a teacher employed by the Committee.

(9.) Managers intending to claim grants under this section must forward Form S. 47 to the offices of the Committee on or before the 1st October, 1907.

(10.) Instruction must begin, under a recognised teacher, before the 1st December at the latest.

Should the funds allocated for the purpose of this Section of the Scheme not enable the Committee to pay off all the claims in full, at the rates mentioned above, the amount available will be divided in proportion to the claims admitted.

V.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

The Committee will, under the following conditions, award four Scholarships tenable at the Residential School of Domestic Training, Dunmanway.

The aim of this school is to provide girls with such a course of instruction and training as will cultivate intelligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the performance of the household duties in their own homes. It is to be thoroughly understood that this school is not intended as a Training School for Teachers.

(1.) Application must be made on the Form prescribed not later than June 22nd, 1907, and must be accompanied by an enclosure of £4. This sum will be returned in full to unsuccessful candidates, but will be retained in the case of those to whom Scholarships are given. Those candidates to whom Scholarships will be awarded, and who take up residence at the School, will be required to pay a further sum of £4 on January 1st, 1908; the payment of £8 by the pupil together with the amount of the Scholarship making up the full pension of £13 and entitling the pupil to Board, lodgings, and instruction, at the School for one year.

(2.) Applicants must have been at least 16 years, and not more than 20 years, of age on June 1st, 1907.

(3.) Parents or guardians of applicants must have resided within the contributory area of the County of Cork for not less than twelve months immediately preceding June 1st, 1907.

(4.) The Scholarships will be awarded in order of merit shown at the Examination. The Examination will include:—

Arithmetic (General).

English Composition.

General Knowledge (such as might be expected from a pupil who has passed through the Sixth Standard of the National Board),

and will be conducted by the County Committee. The Examination will be held at the Court House, Cork, on June 29th, 1907, from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The Committee reserve the right to withhold any or all of the Scholarships if sufficient merit is not shown. No travelling expenses will be allowed in connection with the examination.

(5.) The selection of candidates will, in the first instance, be provisional. Those selected will undergo a fortnight's trial at the School; final selection will be made on receipt of report of the Sisters of Charity as to the suitability of the candidate.

(6.) Successful candidates must supply Birth Certificates and Medical Certificates of Health.

The Committee reserve the right at any time to determine any Scholarship without notice, on being satisfied that its continuance is undesirable.

CONDITIONS REGULATING THE RECOGNITION OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC TRAINING.

(1.) In order that a Residential School of Domestic Training may be recognised by the Department under this Scheme, the Managers must provide a satisfactory course of instruction in the following subjects:—

Household Management (including the keeping of accounts).

Cookery (including the selection of menus for small incomes).

Needlework (repairing, adapting, and dressmaking).

Laundry-work.

Hygiene (including sick nursing and the care of the young).

At least thirty hours per week must be devoted to the foregoing subjects.

The curriculum may also include one or more of the following subjects, if adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction:—

Dairy-work.

Bee-keeping.

Poultry Rearing.

Horticulture.

(2.) There must be on the staff of the School a certified teacher of Domestic Science, who devotes at least thirty hours per week to the instruction of residential pupils.

(3.) The School Managers must satisfy the Department that the dormitory accommodation, and other provisions, of the School are adequate and satisfactory.

(4.) Within three weeks after the re-opening of the School in any year, the Managers must forward to the Department the complete Time-Table on Form S. 148, copies of which will be furnished by the Department upon application. The Time-Table will show the distribution of time to the various subjects of the course, and must receive the written approval of the Department.

(5.) The School shall be at all times open to the Inspectors of the Department.

VI.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY DAY CLASSES.

Grants for instruction given by Nuns, who have been trained under the County Cork Scheme of Technical Instruction, and whose qualifications have been recognised by the Department, will be allowed by the Committee under the following conditions:—

(NOTE.—Pupils attending Day Secondary Schools, National Schools, Industrial Schools (Government aided), or Technical Classes for Girls (Section IV. of Scheme) may not be enrolled in these classes).

(1.) The Committee will pay £7 10s. for a course of instruction. The course will consist of fifty lessons, of two hours' duration each. Approval of the proposed Time-Table must be obtained from the Department before a course is started.

(2.) Not more than £40 will be paid by the Committee to any one teacher appointed under this scheme in any academic year (1st August to 31st July). Two courses working concurrently will not be recognised unless one of the courses at least has a full complement of sixteen pupils.

(3.) A pupil may be registered for two consecutive courses only, making up 200 hours in all. A pupil may not be registered for two courses working concurrently.

(4.) New pupils may not be admitted to any course after the sixth lesson of that course.

(5.) No payment will be made for any course of instruction in which the average attendance for the whole course falls below six.

(6.) Reasonable charges for materials, fire, and light used for class teaching, and for necessary advertising will, on the production of satisfactory vouchers, be paid by the Committee.

(7.) The fee to be paid by each pupil shall be 2s. for each course, and shall, together with any receipts from the sale of cooked dishes, be paid over to the Committee.

(8.) A sum not to exceed 2s. 6d. per week, may be allowed by the Committee towards the expenses of cleaning, lighting fires, etc., in connection with each course.

(9.) The classes shall be open to females of all religious denominations.

(10.) Notification of the formation of the classes must be submitted to the Committee on Form S. 95.

VII.—INSTRUCTION IN MANUAL WORK AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Committee, in order to meet the wants of remote Rural Districts, will appoint instructors in Manual Training (Woodwork) and in Domestic Economy. These teachers will give courses of instruction at centres (not already provided for by evening classes) to be approved by the Committee and the Department.

VIII.—PREPARATORY COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Preparatory courses under the Regulations for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes will be opened at Bandon, Kinsale, Macroom and Clonakilty. These courses will consist of instruction in English, Mathematics, and Drawing, and are intended for pupils who possess only the minimum requirements for admission to an Evening Technical School, and the instruction will be of such a nature as will fit them to take up a special course of technical instruction.

Students to be registered in this section must have received such an education as would entitle them to be placed in the Sixth Class of a School under the National Board.

All students under instruction in a Preparatory Course must attend instruction in English, Mathematics, and Drawing.

IX.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(1.) The Scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at Primary Schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the Sixth Class of a National School (or, in the case of other Schools, its equivalent), may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a Primary School attend classes under this scheme which meet during Primary School hours.

(2.) Schools or classes conducted or aided under the provisions of the Scheme shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors. (The Inspectors, will, from time to time, report to the Department on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or class-rooms, the character of the instruction and its suitability to the needs of the locality, the sufficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction, the progress of the students—which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary—the method of registration, and, generally, the observance of the provisions of the Scheme).

(3.) Classes conducted or aided under the scheme shall not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. (A practical class should consist of not more than twenty students under one teacher, and a theoretical or demonstration class of not more than forty students. Local Committees should assist teachers in keeping classes within these limits).

(4.) Control will be exercised over the admission to classes, so that students may take only associated subjects; and admission to certain classes may be limited by entrance examinations in order that the classes may be of a manageable size, and that students selected may be capable of taking full advantage of the instruction.

(5.) Classes may be closed should the average attendance for four successive lessons fall below six.

(6.) Attendance Registers shall be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

(7.) A Local Committee of Management shall be formed in each centre in the Rural Districts where classes are to be held. The Committee formed shall appoint an Honorary Secretary and place itself in communication with the County Joint Committee. In an Urban District the classes shall be under the management of a Local Committee, appointed for this purpose by the Urban District Council. Members of the County Council shall be ex-officio Members of Local Technical Instruction Committees in the districts which they represent.

The duties of a Local Committee are:—

- (a.) To arrange for suitable accommodation for the courses of instruction to be given; to awaken local interest, and to make due provision for the starting, or resumption, of the courses.
- (b.) To assist in securing regular and punctual attendance at the classes.

- (c.) To visit the classes from time to time, and to check and sign the registers, and
- (d.) To make recommendations to the County Committee as to local requirements in connection with the classes.

(8.) Full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher whom it is proposed to engage shall be submitted to the Department and their approval of the appointment obtained, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

(9.) The previous written approval of the Department shall be obtained for any expenditure upon additional equipment, or for any purpose not covered by the proposals under the head of Finance. (Approval of such expenditure will not be given unless the proposals have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before any liability is incurred*).

(10.) Accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department shall be made at the specified times.

(11.) Within seven days after any meeting of the Committee, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department.

(12.) The accounts of the Committee shall be treated as part of the accounts of the Local Authorities, and will be audited as such by the Auditor of the Local Government Board.

(13.) No money shall be spent under this Scheme in an Urban District unless the Urban District contributes annually a rate of one penny in the £, or its equivalent.

The Scheme is subject to revision at the close of the academic year.

COUNTY FERMANAGH.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

The Scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates, is applicable to the Urban District of Enniskillen, and to the Rural Districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of the area administered under the Scheme:—Urban District of Enniskillen, 5,412; Rural Districts, 60,018; Total, 65,430.

Valuation of the area administered under the Scheme:—Urban District of Enniskillen, £14,318; Rural Districts, £227,786; Total, £242,103.

Value of 1d. rate levied over area administered under the Scheme:—Urban District of Enniskillen, £59; Rural Districts, £950; Total, £1,009.

The rate will be paid over to the Committee in October, 1907.

Chief Industries.

The population is almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the Scheme are to provide instruction in Lace and Crochet-making, Needlework, Manual Training (Woodwork), Domestic Economy, and Hygiene.

The Scheme is set out in the following sections:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIES.
- III. INSTRUCTION IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY SUBJECTS AND MANUAL TRAINING.
- IV. EQUIPMENT GRANTS.
- V. CONDITIONS OF LEASE ON EQUIPMENT.
- VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

A. Estimated Income:—

	£
(1.) Contribution from the County Council from rate levied over the Rural Districts in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908.	380
(2.) Contribution from the Urban District Council of Enniskillen (the produce of a rate of 1d. in the £. levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908).	59
(3.) Contribution from the Department's Endowment	400
Total	839

B. Estimated Expenditure:—

	£
(1.) Salaries and expenses of teachers of Industrial Subjects	420
(2.) Salary of one Instructress in Domestic Economy	90
(3.) Salary of one Instructor in Manual Work	130
(4.) Travelling expenses of teachers referred to at (2) and (3), and expenses of classes conducted by them	80
(5.) Salaries of Special teachers for Enniskillen	60
(6.) Rent of rooms at Enniskillen, and Lighting	39
(7.) Equipment for classes at Enniskillen	40
(8.) Administration and Incidental Expenses:—	
(a.) Secretary's salary	£40
(b.) Office expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, etc.	55
	95
Total	954

C. Allocation of Accumulated Funds:—

Of the funds remaining unexpended from the working of the Scheme in previous sessions, the sum of £115 will be appropriated to meet the estimated deficit on the working of the scheme for the present session, the remainder will be applied as follows:—

- (1.) In assisting Local Committees to provide suitable accommodation for classes, and
- (2.) For such purposes as the Committee, with the approval of the Department, may, from time to time, determine.

II.—INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIES.

To improve the work in Lace and Crochet-making and Needle-work carried on throughout the county, the Committee will appoint ten teachers. These teachers shall give instruction at centres to be fixed by the Committee, with the approval of the Department, and each teacher will be required to give two lessons of three hours duration each, on three days per week (or an equivalent amount of teaching) throughout the session. The two lessons per day may, or may not, be given in the same centre; but arrangements will be made whereby at least six hours' instruction per week shall be given at each centre.

A salary of £60 per annum may be allowed when the teacher is employed for thirty hours, or upwards, per week.

General Conditions under which the Classes will be held.

- (1.) A local Committee to be formed who shall make known the objects of the instruction, obtain a suitable class-room, and be responsible for the proper cleaning and lighting of the room.

(2.) All changes in the Time-Table of the classes to be at once notified to the Committee.

(3.) An accurate account of all receipts and expenditure to be kept for each class in the books provided for the purpose by the Department.

(4.) A deduction of one penny per shilling to be made on the sale price of all articles. (The amounts so raised will be applied in meeting the cost of rent, fuel, postage, laundering, and incidental expenses, and in forming a fund to be used in paying ready cash for work done).

(5.) Laundering to be paid for at a rate not exceeding 5d. per one pound's worth of work washed.

(6.) Should the fund referred to at (4) above, exceed, at the close of any year, one-tenth of the year's sales, a bonus may be granted out of the excess to each worker at a rate of not more than 6d. per £. of the wages paid in the case of Lace and Crochet-workers, and 9d. in the case of Spriggers. (This bonus will only be paid after the accounts have been audited by the Secretary to the County Committee, and on his certificate that the position of the industry warrants such payment).

(7.) Any balance of the excess which may remain after providing for the above purposes to be returned to the County Committee.

III.—INSTRUCTION IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND MANUAL TRAINING.

The Committee will appoint an Instructress in Domestic Economy subjects and Hygiene, and an Instructor in Manual Training (Wood-work), who shall conduct courses of instruction in these subjects at centres and at times to be fixed by the Committee, with the approval of the Department.

These courses will consist of at least thirty lessons of two hours' duration each, and will extend over a period of about six weeks. A fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. will be charged for admission to each class.

IV.—EQUIPMENT GRANTS.

In order to assist in providing suitable accommodation for classes, equipment grants, not exceeding £5 in each case, may, with the approval of the Department, be made by the Committee, provided:—

- (1.) That the undertaking is assisted by a satisfactory amount of local effort.
- (2.) That a guarantee as to the permanency of the locality as a centre of instruction is furnished, and
- (3.) That before the grant is made full particulars of the rooms to be used for purposes of the classes are given.

Local Committees applying for a grant under the foregoing conditions must furnish the County Joint Committee with the following particulars

- (1.) The dimensions (length, breadth, and height) of the rooms used by the Local Committee and the number of windows in each.
- (2.) The terms under which the Local Committee have the use of the rooms.
- (3.) An estimate of the cost of the equipment proposed to be obtained.
- (4.) The nature and extent of local effort, and
- (5.) The name, and a statement of the qualifications, of the teacher who conducts the classes.

V.—CONDITIONS OF THE LIEN RETAINED BY THE COMMITTEE UPON EQUIPMENT PURCHASED WITH THEIR AID.

When capital grants in aid of the purchase of equipment are made, under the conditions of the foregoing Section, the County Joint Committee shall retain a lien on the equipment purchased, which may not

therefore, be sold, or become the property of the Local Committee, except on the undermentioned conditions:—

(a.) The lien will be retained for five years of actual use of the equipment. One-fifth of the lien will determine with each year of actual use as shown by the Time-Table of the school or class. After five years of actual use the equipment becomes the property of the local Committee.

(b.) If the school or class be discontinued before the end of five years, the equipment must (1) be purchased by the local Committee, or (2) in the case of furniture, etc., be handed over to the County Joint Committee, or transferred to the Managers of another school or class who are willing to accept them on the usual conditions.

(c.) In order to purchase the equipment the local Committee must repay all aid given by the County Joint Committee, less one-fifth for each year they have been in use. If any of the equipment be handed over to the County Joint Committee, it must be delivered free of charge for packing, carriage, etc.

VI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for County Cork).

COUNTY GALWAY.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

The Scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from rates (see Finance) is applicable to the Urban District of Ballinasloe and to the rural districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of the area administered under the Scheme:—Urban District, 4,904; Rural Districts, 174,219; Total, 179,123.

Valuation.—Urban District, £9,310; Rural Districts, £441,391; Total, £450,701.

Value of 1d. rate.—Urban District, £38; Rural Districts, £1,839; Total, £1,877.

The local contribution from rates (Urban and County) will be paid over to the Committee before the close of the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1908.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee is a joint Committee of the Urban District Council of Ballinasloe and the Galway County Council. It consists of thirty-seven members, of whom sixteen are Councillors, and twenty-one added members.

Chief Industries.

Agriculture and allied industries, Fisheries, Distilling, Woollen Weaving, Machine Knitting, Marble Quarrying, &c.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the Scheme are to provide chiefly by means of Itinerant Instructors and Technical Classes for Girls, instruction in Technological, Commercial, Industrial, and Domestic Economy subjects, and to maintain a Technical School in the Urban District of Ballinasloe.

The Scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- III. INSTRUCTION AT PERMANENT CENTRES.
- IV. TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BALLINASLOE.
- V. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
- VI. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.
- VII. INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIES.
- VIII. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

A. Estimated Income:—

	£
(1.) Contribution from the County Council from rate raised over the Rural Districts in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908	915
(2.) Contribution from the Urban District Council of Ballinasloe (the produce of a rate of 1d. in the £. levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908)	35
(3.) Contributions from the Department:—	
(a.) From Endowment	£800
(b.) Grant in aid of the Scholarship Fund	50
	850
Total	1,800

B. Estimated Expenditure:—

	£
(1.) Itinerant Instruction:—	
(a.) Salaries of four Instructresses in Domestic Economy	380
(b.) Salary of one Instructress in Hygiene and Sick Nursing	100
(c.) Salary of one Instructor in Manual Work	130
(d.) Salaries of three teachers of Crochet Work	175
(e.) Salary of one teacher of Dressmaking	50
(f.) Salary of one teacher of Commercial Subjects	120
(g.) Travelling expenses of Itinerant Teachers	120
(h.) Class expenses, including cost of supplies, rent of rooms, removal of equipment, etc.	90
(2.) Salaries of teachers at, and maintenance of the Ballinasloe Technical School	400
(3.) Equipment for the Ballinasloe Technical School	200
(4.) Scholarships for Boys	520
(5.) Grants to Technical Classes for Girls	150
(6.) Instruction in Industries	200
(7.) Administrative and incidental expenses:—	
(a.) Secretary's salary	£95
(b.) Office expenses, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	20
	115
Total	2,750

c. Allocation of Accumulated Funds:—

Of the funds remaining unexpended from the working of the scheme in previous sessions, the sum of £850 will be appropriated to meet the estimated deficit on the working of the scheme for the present session, the remainder will be applied for such purposes as the Committee, with the approval of the Department, may, from time to time, determine.

II.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

(1.) The Itinerant Teachers shall be under the control of the Committee, and shall receive their instructions through the Secretary to the Committee.

(2.) In centres where a course of instruction is to be held for the first time it will, in general, be desirable for the Instructor to pay a preliminary visit in order to see that the proposed accommodation is suitable, and to confer with the local Committee with regard to arrangements for the course.

(3.) The Itinerant Teachers will, as a rule, be expected to give not less than four hours' actual teaching five days each week. The general conditions for the employment of Itinerant Teachers are set forth in the Department's Circular Letter, No. 21.

(4.) The Committee will distribute a Form of Application for Courses of Instruction by Itinerant Teachers, and submit to the Department a Time-Table and Itinerary showing the proposed distribution of the time of the Itinerant Teachers for the Session 1907-8.

(5.) The courses in Domestic Economy will, as a rule, be of six weeks' duration, lessons being given each day, but where it can conveniently be arranged two courses may run concurrently. In this case the duration of the course will be three months, half the time in each week being devoted to one centre and half to the other. The same rule will, in general, apply to the courses in Manual Instruction.

(6.) The Teacher of Sick Nursing and Hygiene shall give short courses of practical instruction in selected centres in accordance with a time-table to be previously approved by the Department.

(7.) All expenses in connexion with these courses are borne by the Committee.

III.—INSTRUCTION AT PERMANENT CENTRES.

The services of the teachers of Crochet-work will be available at any centres in the County which may be selected by the Committee, and will be retained for a period of not less than twelve months at each centre. If a satisfactory attendance of pupils is not maintained at any centre the classes will be discontinued and the teacher transferred to another centre at which satisfactory arrangements can be made for taking advantage of the instruction.

IV.—TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BALLINASLOE.

A sum of £400 is provided for salaries and maintenance of classes at the Technical School, Ballinasloe. A sum of £200, residue of the grant for equipment made under the Scheme of 1906-7, is available for further equipment and such other purposes as the Committee, with the approval of the Department, may determine.

The subjects of instruction will include:—

- (1.) *Technology*:—Manual Instruction, Carpentry and Joinery, Workshop Mathematics.
- (2.) *Science and Art*:—Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry, Building Construction and Drawing, Freehand Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Model Drawing, Design.
- (3.) *Commercial Subjects*:—Shorthand, Typewriting.
- (4.) *Domestic Economy Subjects*:—Cookery, Laundry-work, Housewifery, Hygiene, Sick Nursing, Needlework, Dressmaking.

V.—TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Subject to the conditions set forth below, capitation grants at the rate of £3 per pupil for any number not exceeding ten, and at the rate of £2 per pupil for the remainder of the class, will be paid in respect of the attendance of Girls at instruction in Lace-making, Crochet-making, Needlework, Sprigging, Embroidery, Drawn Thread Work, Shirt-making, or such other industrial or domestic subject as may from time to time be approved by the Department.

In certain industrial subjects, such as Lace-making, a knowledge of Drawing is of great value to the worker. Where provision can be made for efficient instruction in Drawing, a further grant of 10s. per pupil may be paid in respect of those girls who have qualified for the grant referred to in the foregoing paragraph, and have received not less than 40 hours' instruction in Drawing.

Conditions.

(1.) The industry in which instruction is given shall be suited to the circumstances of the locality.

(2.) The grant may be claimed on account of pupils who have received during the session not less than 240 hours' instruction as specified in Section 4 below. In order to qualify for the additional grant for Drawing a pupil must receive not less than 40 hours' instruction in that subject in addition to the 240 hours' instruction above mentioned.

(3.) Grants may be paid in respect of a pupil's attendance at any one industrial subject for not more than two school sessions, but where circumstances have made it desirable to introduce a new industry, grants may be paid on account of a pupil for not more than three school sessions in all.

(4.) The pupil, as part of the 240 hours' instruction, shall receive at least 40 hours' instruction in Domestic Economy subjects. (The 40 hours' instruction may be given in twenty lessons of two hours each, and must include practice. At least 30 hours must be devoted to Cookery, 10 hours may be given to Laundry Work. Not more than 60 hours instruction in Cookery and Laundry Work may be reckoned in the total of 240 hours).

(Note.—In order to assist Managers of classes working under this section of the scheme to satisfy the conditions in regard to instruction in Domestic Economy the Committee may, if they think it desirable, send a County Instructress to give the required course of instruction. It must be understood that where the services of the Committee's Domestic Economy Instructresses are granted, the Managers of the class are required to provide fire, light, and the necessary materials. The instruction given must be such as is applicable to the home life of those attending the course).

(5.) The equipment and instruction must be satisfactory. (The Department's Inspectors will be specially directed to report how far the work is instruction, and how far the practice of an industry).

(6.) The Sales and Wages Book and Attendance Registers must be satisfactorily kept.

(7.) Grants will not be payable in respect of pupils who are not over 14 years of age at the time of admission to instruction, or who are on the Roll of a National School or of an Industrial School under the Irish Industrial Schools Act.

(8.) Grants will not be payable under this section in respect of instruction in an industrial subject given by a teacher employed by the Committee.

(9.) Managers intending to claim grants under this section must forward Form S. 47 to the Offices of the Committee on or before the 1st of October, 1907.

(10.) Instruction must begin, under a recognised teacher, before the 1st December at the latest.

Should the sum of £150 allocated for the purpose of this section of the scheme not enable the Committee to pay off all the claims in full at the rate mentioned above, the amount available will be divided in proportion to the claims admitted.

VI.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

Provision is made for the award of Scholarships to boys attending Primary Schools. The main object of these Scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already completed a satisfactory primary education, to attend instruction in Experimental Science and Drawing, and, where possible, Manual Instruction at an approved Secondary School, in order that they may be fitted to enter upon an industrial career or to take advantage of further technical training.

There will be three classes of Scholarships:—

Class A.—Scholarships of £5 each.

Class B.—Scholarships of £10 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of 4 miles from any recognised Secondary School.

Class C.—Scholarships of £15 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of seven miles from any recognised Secondary School.

The Scholarships will be allocated between the following districts of the County in such a manner as the Committee may, with the approval of the Department, determine.

Ballinasloe (Urban and Rural).

Clifden.

Galway Rural.

Glenamaddy

Gort.

Loughrea.

Mount Bellew.

Oughterard.

Portumna.

Tuam.

The Scholarships are tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a second year if the reports of the Department's Inspector show that such a renewal would be beneficial. Under special circumstances a Scholarship may be renewed for a third or even for a fourth year.

Such of the Scholarships held during the session 1907-8 as are not renewed for the session 1908-9 will be offered for competition in June, 1908. Information as to the number and value of the Scholarships to be offered for competition may be obtained, early in May, upon application to the Secretary of the Committee.

Examination for Scholarships, June, 1908.

(1.) The examination will be held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, on the 27th June, 1908, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

Arithmetic: Saturday, June 27th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

Proportion, Simple Interest, Practice, Unitary Method.

The Metric System.

Methods of Weighing and Measurement

Measurements of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English: Saturday, June 27th, 1 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

Composition.—A short essay of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject. Ability to answer in fully formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases and on the matter of a passage read.

Grammar.—The construction of words; prefixes, affixes, and roots. Analysis of simple and complex sentences. Correction of faulty sentences. Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

Drawing: Saturday, June 27th, 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

1. Freehand drawing.
2. Simple exercises in design.
3. Model drawing of simple common objects.
4. Simple geometrical drawing.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS:—

Irish: Saturday, June 27th, 3.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

1. *Taidhbhe an Chraína*.

Tadhg Gabha.

With questions on grammar, etc., arising out of the texts.

2. A passage or passages from some other Irish text, or texts, for translation into English.
3. Short sentences, colloquial phrases and a short passage for translation from English into Irish.

Or, as an alternative subject to Irish.

Mathematics: Saturday, June 27th, 3.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Algebra.—Ability to work problems involving simple and simultaneous equations, fractions, factors, and square roots.

Geometry.—Mensuration of rectilineal figures from diagrams drawn to scale.

Euclid.—Book I., with practical exercises on the problems.

Candidates will be required to draw and measure simple geometrical figures accurately.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these Syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for Arithmetic, one hundred for English, fifty for Drawing, and fifty for Irish or Mathematics.

(2.) Only these candidates will be eligible for admission to the examination—

- (a.) Who are over twelve and under fifteen years of age on the 1st of June, 1908.
- (b.) Who have not already been in attendance at a Secondary School.
- (c.) Whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the Technical Instruction Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st of June, 1908.

(3.) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 8th of June.

(4.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish, for the inspection of the Technical Instruction Committee, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and a certificate of sound health from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(5.) The Committee may refuse to award the full number of Scholarships offered for competition should a sufficient number of qualified candidates not show sufficient merit.

*GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD AND
RETENTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.*

(1.) The Scholarships will be tenable at recognised Secondary Schools which have been specially approved of, in writing, by the Department, as suitable for the purpose.

Any recognised Secondary School in Ireland may be selected at the option of the parent or guardian of a successful candidate.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this Scholarship Scheme "recognised Secondary Schools" shall be taken to mean Schools working in accordance with the regulations of the Department for Day Secondary Schools. The question of approving schools will be taken into consideration by the Department annually, when the choice of schools by the parents or guardians has been notified.

(2.) Scholarship holders will be required to begin attendance at the approved school at the beginning of the school year, and in any case not later than the 1st of October.

(3.) The amount of the Scholarship will be paid to the parents or guardians of the scholar in instalments, payable on or about the 15th October, 15th January, 15th April, and 15th July. The second and further instalments will in each case be paid only after satisfactory reports of attendance and progress have been received from the Principal of the School.

(4.) A Scholarship will not be renewed unless the course of study to be followed provides for the Scholars receiving at least 12 hours' instruction per week in Mathematics and the subjects of the Department's Programme, nor will a scholarship be renewed unless the scholar has received not less than 40 hours' instruction in Manual Work during the Session 1907-8.

(5.) The Committee may at any time determine a Scholarship without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is, for any reason, undesirable.

(6.) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these Scholarships the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

Early in the Academic Year, 1907-8, copies of the Scholarship Scheme shall be sent to all Primary Schools situated within the area administered by the Committee, and an advertisement of the Scheme and of the number and value of the Scholarships to be competed for in June, shall be inserted once during the month of May in the newspapers circulating within this area.

VII.—INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIES.

(1.) A sum of £200 has been set aside for Scholarships to boys desirous of learning the Granite and Marble Working Trade.

(2.) The Scholarships shall take the form of a part payment of the apprenticeship premium of sixteen boys to be nominated by the Committee.

(3.) The boys selected must be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years, and have received an education at least equal to that of the Fifth Standard of the National Board.

(4.) Each boy to undergo a probationary period of at least one fortnight, after which time the Company or firm in which the boy is to be apprenticed shall declare as to the suitability of the boy, or otherwise, to learn the trade.

(5.) It shall rest with the Company to decide in what branch of the trade the boys shall be first instructed.

(6.) The Company shall keep registers showing the daily attendance of the boys and the nature of the work in which they receive instruction. These registers to be open at all times to the inspection of the Department.

(7.) The Company shall make it a condition of apprenticeship that the boys shall attend certain evening classes at the neighbouring technical schools.

(8.) The Company shall pay the apprentices (after the probationary period) wages from four to eight shillings per week according to their capabilities, with the approval of the Committee.

(9.) The Department are to be satisfied as to the efficiency of the instruction given as may be determined by their Inspectors or otherwise.

(10.) Each premium of £12 10s. to be paid in two equal half-yearly instalments, the first being payable at the end of the probationary period, the necessary indentures for an adequate period being duly perfected, such indentures being previously approved by the Committee.

(11.) In the case of a vacancy from any cause whatsoever the Committee may fill the vacancy by the appointment of another boy for the unexpired portion of the scholarship.

VIII.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for County Clerk).

COUNTY WEXFORD.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

The Scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (See Finance) is applicable to the Rural Districts within the administrative area of the County Council and also to the Urban Districts in accordance with the conditions set out in Section II.

Population of the Rural Districts administered under the Scheme, 81,631.

Valuation of Rural Districts, £352,415.

Value of 1d. rate, £1,468.

Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

The Committee was appointed in June, 1905, and will cease to hold office in June, 1908. It consists of twenty-six members, of whom fourteen are County Councillors, and twelve added members.

Chief Industries.

Agriculture and allied industries—Manufacture of Farming Implements and Cycles in the Urban District of Wexford, Lino and Cement Making, Tanning of Leather, Lace-making, Fishing, Malting, Brewing, and Distilling.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the Scheme are to provide by the appointment of Itinerant Instructors, and Scholarships, instruction in Technological and Domestic Economy subjects.

The Scheme is set out under the following heads:—

I. FINANCE.

II. CO-OPERATION WITH URBAN DISTRICTS.

III. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

IV. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE

A. *Estimated Income:—*

	£
(1.) Contribution from the County Council from rate raised over the Rural Districts in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908	247
(2.) Contributions from the Department:—	
(a.) From Endowment	£350
(b.) Grant in aid of the Scholarship Fund	50
	400
(3.) Contributions from the Technical Instruction Committees of the Urban Districts of Enniscorthy, New Ross, and Wexford, in respect of services of County Teachers of Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy	148
(4.) Sales	5
Total	809

B. *Estimated Expenditure:—*

	£
(1.) Salary and expenses of Manual Instructor	200
(2.) Salaries and expenses of two Domestic Economy Instructresses	280
(3.) Class expenses, including cost of supplies, rent of rooms, removal of equipment, &c.	105
(4.) Equipment	80
(5.) Scholarships for Boys	70
(6.) General Administration Account	80
Total	815

C. *Allocation of Accumulated Funds:—*

Of the funds remaining unexpended from the working of the Scheme in previous sessions, a sum of £15 will be appropriated to meet the estimated deficit on the working of the Scheme for the present session, the remainder will be reserved for such purposes as the Committee, with the approval of the Department may, from time to time, determine.

II.—CO-OPERATION WITH URBAN DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The services of Instructors engaged by the County Committee may be placed at the disposal of the Technical Instruction Committees of the Urban Districts of Enniscorthy, New Ross, and Wexford, for such dates and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon with the approval of the Department.

The Urban District Committees will be responsible for all the arrangements in connection with classes conducted under their Schemes respectively.

III.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

The subjects to be taught will include Manual Work in Wood, Technical Drawing, Building Construction, Cookery, Laundry-work, Needlework (including repairing, plain sewing, and Dressmaking), Hygiene, Housewifery, etc. The teachers will give short courses of instruction in centres where suitable arrangements for the accommodation of Classes can be made. Classes will be held for both day and evening students at each centre, and the instruction will be adapted to the needs of the locality and be as practical in character as possible. The short courses will be organised with the view of allowing a teacher to devote thirty days to instruction at each centre and to work at least two centres (not necessarily rural centres) concurrently. The number of lessons to be arranged for each class of students in rural centres will be, approximately, thirty for Manual Work in Wood, etc., thirty for Cookery and Housewifery, twelve for Laundrywork and eighteen for Needlework.

IV.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

A limited number of Scholarships will be awarded to boys attending Primary Schools. The main object of these Scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already completed a satisfactory primary education, to attend instruction in Experimental Science and Drawing, and, where possible, Manual Instruction at an approved Secondary School, in order that they may be fitted to enter upon an industrial career or to take advantage of further technical training.

There will be three classes of Scholarships:—

Class A.—Five Scholarships of £5 each.

Class B.—Six Scholarships of £10 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of four miles from any recognised Secondary School.

Class C.—Four Scholarships of £15 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of six miles from any recognised Secondary School.

Of the Scholarships in Class C. one will be allocated to each of the Rural Districts of Eniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, and Wexford.

The Scholarships are tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a second year if the reports of the Department's Inspector show that such a renewal would be beneficial. Under special circumstances a Scholarship may be renewed for a third or even for a fourth year.

Information as to the number and value of the Scholarships to be offered for competition may be obtained, early in May, upon application to the Secretary to the Committee.

(For particulars of the Scholarship Examinations and General Conditions regulating the award and retention of Scholarships see the Scheme for County Galway).

V.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

The Committee will, in June, 1908, award four Scholarships to girls, who have received an education equivalent to that of the Fifth Standard of a National School, to enable them to attend a regular course of instruction and training in Domestic Economy. The object of such Scholarships is to cultivate intelligence and resourcefulness on the part of those holding them, and to render them more practical in the performance of home duties of all kinds.

The Scholarships will be of the value of £15 each, and will be tenable at Residential Schools of Domestic Training recognised as suitable by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Selected candidates will be required to pay a fee of £2 to the Managers of the School on or before the date of entrance, and this sum, together with the amount of the scholarships to be paid by the Committee to the School Managers, will entitle the Scholar to board, residence, and training for one academic year.

GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

- (1.) The Scholarships will be tenable only by girls,
 - (a.) Who are over sixteen and under twenty-five years of age on the 1st of June, 1908, and
 - (b.) Whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st of June, 1908.

(2) The Scholarships will be awarded on the results of an examination conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The examination will be held on the 25th June, 1909, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examinations will be:—

Arithmetic: Thursday, June 25th, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, Simple Interest, Practice, Unitary Method.
The Metric System.
Methods of Weighing and Measurement.
Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English (including General Knowledge):

Thursday, June 25th, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Composition.—A short essay or letter, of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer in fully formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

Grammar.—The construction of words; prefixes, affixes and roots.

Analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Correction of faulty sentences.

Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

Questions will be set on familiar subjects which a pupil would be expected to be acquainted with from home or school life, and from general observation and reading.

Drawing: Thursday, June 25th, 3.10 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.

1. Freehand Drawing.

2. Simple Exercises in Design.

3. Model Drawing of Simple Common Objects.

4. Simple Geometrical Drawing.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these Syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for Arithmetic, one hundred for English (including General Knowledge), and fifty for Drawing.

(3.) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 8th of June. Each application must be accompanied by not less than two testimonials, one of which must be from a local clergyman, and one from a District or County Councillor.

(4.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish, for the inspection of the Committee, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and a certificate of sound health from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(5.) Successful candidates shall enter the Residential School for a fortnight on probation. Any candidates found unsuitable to undergo the course of training will, at the expiration of the period of probation, be required to leave, and their places shall be filled by those qualified candidates next in order of merit at the examination. The fee paid to the School Managers shall be refunded to those Scholars who are required to leave the school under these conditions.

(6.) The amount of the Scholarships will be paid to the Managers of the Schools in two half-yearly instalments, one on or about the 31st January, the other on or about the 31st July. Payment of these instalments will be authorised by the Department on receipt of satisfactory reports from their Inspectors.

(7.) All Scholarships shall terminate on 31st July, 1909.

(8.) The Committee may refuse to award the full number of Scholarships should a sufficient number of suitable candidates not be forthcoming; and they may determine a Scholarship at any time, without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(9.) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these Scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

An advertisement of the Scholarship Scheme and of the date of the examination will be inserted once, early in the month of May, in the newspapers circulating within the area administered by the Committee.

(For Conditions regulating the Recognition of Residential Schools of Domestic Training, see the Scheme for County Cork).

VI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See the Scheme for County Cork)

URBAN DISTRICT OF ATHLONE.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

Chief Industries.

Woollen Manufacture, Saw Milling, and Printing.

Population, 6,617. Valuation, £12,096. Value of 1d. rate, £50.

The contribution from rates will be paid over to the Committee before the close of the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1908.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee was appointed on the 23rd January, 1907, and will cease to hold office on the 23rd January, 1908. It consists of eleven members, of whom six are Councillors, and five added members.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the Scheme are to provide instruction in Commercial, Technological, Industrial and Domestic Economy subjects.

Premises.

The Technical School is situated in Ballymahon Road, and provides accommodation for classes in Woodworking, Domestic Economy, English and Mathematics.

The Scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.
- III. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

A. Estimated Income:—

	£
(1.) Contributions from the Urban District Council (the produce of a rate of 1d. in the £. levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908) . . .	50
(2.) Department's contribution from Endowment . . .	400
(3.) Contributions from the Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for County Westmeath and County Roscommon in respect of instruction given in classes of the Urban District Committee to County pupils resident outside the Urban District . . .	45
Total	495

B. Estimated Expenditure:—

	£
(1.) Salaries of Teachers of Woodworking, Drawing, Mathematics and English	197
(2.) Materials for Woodworking classes	10
(3.) Salary of Domestic Economy Instructress	85
(4.) Materials for Domestic Economy Classes	15
(5.) (a.) Grant in aid of salary of teacher of Lace-making at Athlone Convent of Mercy	40
(b.) Grant towards heating and lighting of class-rooms	5
(6.) Rent of Woodworking School	23
(7.) Fuel, Light, and Cleaning	50
(8.) Administrative and Incidental Expenses:—	
(a.) Secretary's salary	£40
(b.) Office expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, etc.	30
	<hr/> 70
Total	<hr/> 495

II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

- (1.) *Commercial Subjects.*
- (2.) *Mathematics.*
- (3.) *Handicraft.*—Manual Work in Wood, Cabinet-making, Wood-carving.
- (4.) *Domestic Sciences.*—Cookery and Laundrywork.
- (5.) *Industrial.*—Lace-making, Crochet-making

The Committee have made arrangements with the Athlone Woodworking and Industries Societies, Limited, under which the services of an expert teacher of Cabinet-making, wood-carving, and Drawing in the employment of the Society, will be utilised in the Committee's Woodworking School and elsewhere upon such days and at such hours as the Committee may determine, in consideration of a yearly payment of £150 by the Committee to the Society.

Classes will be held in English and Mathematics under a teacher employed by the Committee.

Classes in commercial subjects will be conducted on one evening in each week by a teacher whose services will be placed at the Committee's disposal by the Department during the Session, 1907-8.

Classes in Domestic Economy subjects will be carried on as in previous sessions; but the Committee may, if they are able to arrange with any other Committee to share the services of the Domestic Economy Instructress, confine instruction in this subject to a period of four months only.

Instruction in Lace-making will be assisted by a grant of £40 in aid of the salary of the teacher of this subject employed at the Convent of Mercy, Athlone. A grant of £5 will be made towards the cost of heating and lighting the class-room.

III.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

- (1.) The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at Primary Schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the sixth class of a National School (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent), may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a Primary School attend classes under this scheme which meet during Primary School hours.

(2.) Classes conducted or aided under the provisions of the Scheme shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors. (The Inspectors will, from time to time, report to the Department on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or class-rooms, the character of the instruction and its suitability to the needs of the locality, the sufficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction, the progress of the students—which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary—the method of registration, and, generally, the observance of the provisions of the Scheme).

(3.) Classes conducted or aided under the Scheme shall not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. (A practical class should consist of not more than twenty students under one teacher, and a theoretical or demonstration class of not more than forty students).

(4.) Control will be exercised over the admission to classes so that students may take only associated subjects; and admission to certain classes may be limited by entrance examinations in order that the classes may be of manageable size, and that the pupils selected may be capable of taking full advantage of the instruction.

(5.) Classes may be closed should the average attendance for four successive lessons fall below six.

(6.) Attendance Registers shall be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

(7.) Full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher whom it is proposed to engage shall be submitted to the Department, and their approval of the appointment obtained, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

(8.) The previous written approval of the Department shall be obtained for any expenditure upon additional equipment, or for any purpose not covered by the proposals under the head of Finance. (Approval of such expenditure will not be given unless the proposals have been submitted for the Department's sanction before any liability is incurred).

(9.) Accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department shall be made at the specified times.

(10.) Within seven days after the meeting of the Committee, a copy of the Minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered up in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department.

(11.) The accounts of the Committee shall be treated as part of the accounts of the Local Authority, and will be audited as such by the Auditor of the Local Government Board.

The Scheme is subject to revision at the close of the academic year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF PORTADOWN.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

Chief Industries.

Linen Weaving, Handkerchief Weaving and Hemstitching, Building, Corn Milling, Engineering, Fruit Preserving, Brick-making.

Population, 10,092. Valuation, £29,000. Value of 1d. rate, £103. The rate will be paid over to the Committee in two instalments in October, 1907, and May, 1908.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Technical Instruction Committee was appointed in February, 1905, and will cease to hold office in January, 1908. There are fifteen members of Committee, eight of whom are Urban District Councillors, and seven added members.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the scheme are to provide instruction in the sciences and principles underlying trade work, and to increase the efficiency of all trade work and workers; in addition, to encourage and develop artistic taste and effort.

The scheme also provides instruction for boys over thirteen years of age in subjects of industrial importance.

Premises.

The School is situated in Armagh Road, and contains the following rooms:—Lecture rooms, Art room, two class rooms, Manual Instruction workshop, Domestic room, Engineering workshop, Physical and Chemical laboratory (with Balance and store rooms), Mechanical laboratory, Engine room, Dark room, Preparations, Scullery, Offices, etc.

*Subjects of Instruction.**Evening Technical Schemes:—*

- (1.) *Technology.*—Carpentry and Joinery; Electric Lighting and Power Distribution; Tailor's Cutting; Machine Design; Workshop Practice; Manual Training in Wood.
- (2.) *Science and Art.*—Chemistry; Experimental Science; Applied Mechanics; Machine Construction and Mechanical Drawing; Building Construction; Magnetism and Electricity; Practical Mathematics; Freehand and Blackboard Drawing; Common Object and Model Drawing; Geometrical Drawing; Drawing in Light and Shade; Design.
- (3.) *Domestic.*—Cookery; Laundrywork; Housewifery; Plain Needlework; Dress-cutting; Dressmaking; Renovations.
- (4.) *Commercial.*—Shorthand; Typewriting; Business Routine and Method; Book-keeping; Practical Office work.

The Scheme is set out under the following heads:—

I. FINANCE.

II. DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

III. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE

A. *Estimated Income:—*

	£
(1.) Local Contribution from the Urban District Council (the produce of a rate of 1d. in the £. levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908)	103
(2.) Fees:—	
(a.) Day School	£45
(b.) Evening School	40
	<hr/>
	85
(3.) Donations to Prize Scheme	10
(4.) Contributions from the Department:—	
(a.) From Endowment	£500
(b.) For instruction in Science and Art, etc., in the Evening School	80
(c.) Grants in aid of mainten- ance of the Trades Pre- paratory School	429
	<hr/>
	1,009
(5.) Sales of Books, Cookery Materials, etc.	5
	<hr/>
Total	1,212

B. Estimated Expenditure :—

(1.) Salary of Principal	300
(2.) Salaries of other Teachers	578
(3.) Prizes and Scholarships	20
(4.) Caretaker's Wages	52
(5.) Fuel, Light, and Cleaning	50
(6.) Rent, Rates, and Insurance	72
(7.) Equipment (new and renewals)	40
(8.) Class materials	20
(9.) Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	40
(10.) Administrative and Incidental Expenses	40
Total	1,212

II.—DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

A Trades Preparatory School will be conducted at the Technical School, Portadown. The aim of this school will be to provide for boys over the age of thirteen, who have received an education equivalent to that of the Sixth Standard of a National School, such a course of training as will fit them to enter upon an industrial career.

The course of instruction shall extend over a period of three years, and will include experimental Science, Drawing, Workshop Mathematics, Manual Instruction, Practical Geometry, and literary subjects, including one modern language besides English.

The Department will bear three-fourths of the approved net annual cost of maintaining the school. The proportion of the expense admitted for payment by the Department may be increased by one-tenth if, in the opinion of the Department's Inspectors, the organisation and teaching merit special recognition, or it may be reduced by one or more tenths if the organisation or teaching is, in the opinion of the Department's Inspectors, unsatisfactory.

III.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for the Urban District of Athlone).

URBAN DISTRICT OF RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.

Population, 32,602. Valuation, £173,740. Value of 1d. rate, £723.

The rate will be paid over to the Committee before the close of the financial year ending 31st March, 1908.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee was appointed on 23rd January, 1905, and will cease to hold office in January, 1908. There are fifteen members, of whom eight are Urban District Councillors, and seven added members.

Objects of the Scheme.

The object of the Scheme is to provide instruction in Commercial Subjects by means of a School of Commerce, and in Subjects of Domestic Economy at permanent and temporary centres.

Premises.

The School of Commerce is situated on Rathmines Road, County Dublin, and contains nine class rooms.

The Scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.
- III. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
- IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

a. Estimated Income:—

	£
(1.) Contribution from the Urban District Council (the produce of a rate of 1d. in the £ levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1908) . . .	723
(2.) Department's contribution from Endowment . . .	1,250
(3.) Student's Fees	235
Total	2,208

n Estimated Expenditure:—

(1.) Salary of Principal	400
(2.) Salaries of other teachers (School of Commerce)	935
(3.) Class Materials	10
(4.) Prizes and expenses of examinations	64
(5.) Caretaker's wages	52
(6.) Cleaning, Light, Fuel	65
(7.) Rents and Insurance	95
(8.) Equipment, including additions to Library	35
(9.) Repairs to premises	15
(10.) Domestic Economy Instruction:—	
(a.) Salary of Instructress £100	
(b.) Rent at permanent centre not exceeding 60	
(c.) Expenses, permanent centre 80	
(d.) Expenses, temporary centres 45	
	285
(11.) Administration and Incidental Expenses:—	
(a.) Salary of Secretary £50	
(b.) Printing, Stationery, and Advertising 172	
(c.) Clerical Assistance and Office Expenses 30	
	252
Total	2,208

NOTE.—On account of the advanced period of the session at which the decision to introduce provision for instruction in Domestic Economy was arrived at, the full sum allocated for that purpose will not be expended within the academic year. Savings under this head will be utilised in defraying the cost of equipment and suitable accommodation.

II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Group A:—

Commercial Subjects.—Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, English Correspondence, Junior Office Work.

Group B:—

- (1.) Languages.—French, German.
- (2.) Mathematics.—Bankers' Arithmetic and Algebra, Mercantile Arithmetic.

- (3.) *Higher Commercial Subjects*.—Business Methods, Advanced Book-keeping and Accountancy, Company Procedure and Company Accounts, Auditing, Mercantile Law including all commercial law required for Accountants, Economics, Trust and Trade Combinations, Commercial Geography and History, Practical Banking and Finance, Political Economy, Merchandise Traffic, Station Accounts, Audit Office Work, Coaching Traffic, Railway Signalling and Block Working, Work of Railway Chief Offices, Railway Economics and Geography, Building Construction in relation to fire hazards, Fire Insurance theory and practice including the law of Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, theory, practice and law, Accident Insurance, practice and law.

III.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

It is proposed to acquire suitable premises in Rathmines, consisting of two large rooms, to be equipped as a kitchen and general class-room. A whole-time Instructress will be appointed who will conduct classes in these premises throughout the year. In addition, short courses will be arranged in temporary premises, in the outlying part of the Urban District. Courses of instruction will be provided at the permanent centre for:—

- (a.) Housekeepers, and those in charge of homes.
- (b.) Shop assistants and girls employed during the day.
- (c.) Domestic Servants.

The courses in the temporary centres will be arranged for the poorer classes and will consist of simple lessons in household economy, cookery, and hygiene.

IV.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See the Scheme for the Urban District of Athlone).

TABLE I.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED from the DEPARTMENT'S ENDOWMENT and from LOCAL RATES, for the purpose of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION in NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS. Session, 1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
LEINSTER.	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
COUNTY CARLOW :				
Carlow Urban District, ...	354 0 0	320 0 0	—	(a) 234 0 0
COUNTY DUBLIN, ...	740 0 0	430 0 0	—	310 0 0
Blackrock Urban District, ...	688 15 4	500 0 0	—	188 15 4
Kingstown " ...	1,150 0 0	850 0 0	—	300 0 0
Pembroke " ...	3,047 5 0	1,250 0 0	—	(b) 1,797 5 0
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.	1,711 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	711 0 0
DUBLIN CO. BOROUGH, ...	12,706 18 2	(c) 9,205 18 2	—	3,500 0 0
COUNTY KILDARE :				
Athy Urban District, ...	1,008 0 0	500 0 0	—	508 0 0
Nans " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY KILKENNY,	1,435 0 0	320 0 0	200 0 0	615 0 0
Kilkenny Urban District, ...	—	—	—	—
KING'S COUNTY :				
Birr Urban District, ...	824 0 0	400 0 0	—	374 0 0
Tullamore " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY LONGFORD :				
Granard Urban District, ...	550 7 2	410 0 0	—	140 7 2
Longford " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY LOUTH .	1,520 0 0	1,310 0 0	—	(d) 410 0 0
Drogheda Urban District, ...	—	—	—	—
Dundalk " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY MEATH :				
Kells Urban District, ...	502 9 2	360 0 0	—	(e) 202 9 2
Kells " ...	—	—	—	—
QUEEN'S COUNTY, ...	920 0 0	400 0 0	—	(f) 400 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD, ...	770 0 0	400 0 0	—	390 0 0
Athlone Urban District, ...	450 0 0	400 0 0	—	50 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD, ...	247 0 0	—	—	(g) 247 0 0
Ennisorthy Urban District, ...	233 0 0	200 0 0	—	33 0 0
New Ross " ...	281 4 4	200 0 0	50 0 0	31 4 4
Wexford " ...	674 0 0	600 0 0	—	74 0 0
COUNTY WICKLOW :				
Wicklow Urban District, ...	875 4 4	500 0 0	—	325 4 4
Bray " ...	630 15 0	400 0 0	—	120 15 0
Totals for Leinster, ...	32,175 1 0	20,900 18 2	250 0 0	11,018 2 10

(a) £125 of the county contribution of £250 for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1905-6. The sum of £234 includes £99 10s. on account of the county contribution for 1907-8.

(b) £300 of the local contribution for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1905-6. The sum mentioned above includes the local contribution (£894 18s. 3d.) for the academic year 1907-8.

(c) Contribution for the financial year ending 31st March, 1907.

(d) Includes £20 moiety of the county contribution for the academic year 1906-6 and £50 moiety of the county contribution for 1907-8.

(e) Includes £95 10s. on account of the county contribution for the academic year 1907-8.

(f) Includes £115, one-fourth of the local contribution for the academic year 1907-8. During the session 1906-7 neither the County Council nor the Department made a contribution to the scheme, which was administered from accumulated funds.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—continued

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY CLARE:				
Ross Urban District, ...	790 7 9	660 0 0	—	(a) 246 7 9
Kilrush " ...				
COUNTY CORK:				
Glonsakilly Urban District, ...	6,008 11 1	2,500 0 0	—	(b) 12,808 11 1
Fermoy " ...				
Kinsale " ...				
Macroom " ...				
Malloe " ...				
Midleton " ...				
Queenstown " ...				
Scribbereen " ...	5,120 18 8	(c) 2,411 8 3	—	709 10 0
Youghal " ...				
CORK CO. BOROUGH, ...				
COUNTY KERRY:				
Killarney Urban District, ...	1,148 4 8	700 0 0	—	(d) 445 4 8
Listowel " ...				
Trillick " ...	588 3 11	525 0 0	—	63 3 11
COUNTY LIMERICK, ...	500 0 0	430 0 0	—	430 0 0
LIMERICK CO. BOROUGH, ...	1,494 2 4	(e) 1,308 11 2	—	285 11 2
COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING):				
Newagh Urban District, ...	990 0 0	600 0 0	—	330 0 0
Templemore " ...				
Tourles " ...				
COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING):				
Carriek-on-Suir Urban District	880 0 0	480 0 0	—	400 0 0
Cashel " ...				
Clonmel " ...				
Tipperary Joint Urban and Rural Districts.	718 5 5	450 0 0	—	363 5 5
COUNTY WATERFORD:				
Dungarvan Urban District, ...	1,306 5 0	500 0 0	—	(a) 606 5 0
WATERFORD CO. BOROUGH, ...	1,064 7 2	(c) 847 19 11	—	(f) 216 7 3
Totals for Munster, ...	18,593 0 0	11,787 19 4	220 0 0	6,335 0 3

(a) Includes £200, the county contribution for the academic year 1907-8. The county have not yet paid this contribution for the year 1906-7, in respect of which the Department are still in correspondence with the Committee.

(b) Includes sums of £21 18s. and £19 6s. in respect of the local contributions for the academic year 1907-8, from the Urban District Councils of Fermoy and Malloe, respectively.

(c) Contribution for the financial year ending 31st March, 1907.

(d) The local contribution for the academic year 1907-8; the local contribution for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1905-6.

(e) Includes £24, the Urban District local contribution for the academic year 1905-6.

(f) Includes £27 3s. 2d., arrears of rate.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM, ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	(a) —
Ballymena Urban District, ...	642 4 0	520 0 0	—	122 4 0
Ballymoney Joint Urban and Rural Districts, ...	611 17 7	210 0 0	—	(b) 401 17 7
Currikfergus Urban District, Larne Urban District, ...	406 0 6 376 7 9	215 0 0 300 0 0	150 0 0	35 0 6 76 7 9
BELFAST CO. BOROUGH, ...	16,470 12 11	(c) 11,061 8 4	—	5,409 4 7
COUNTY ARMAGH, ...	26 5 0	—	—	(d) 26 5 0
Armagh Urban District, ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	—	(e) —
Lurgan " "	689 7 9	(f) 630 0 0	—	59 7 9
Portadown " "	682 0 0	600 0 0	—	(g) 182 0 0
COUNTY CAVAN:				
Belbarbet Urban District, ...	600 10 0	400 0 0	—	200 10 0
Cavan " "				
Cootahill " "				
COUNTY DONEGAL:				
Letterkenny Urban District, ...	432 11 0	416 0 0	—	(h) 16 11 6
COUNTY DOWN, ...	320 0 0	320 0 0	—	120 0 0
Banbridge Urban District, ...	360 0 0	250 0 0	—	50 0 0
Bangor " "	376 17 6	250 0 0	—	125 17 6
Holywood " "	248 0 9	200 0 0	—	48 0 9
Newry " "	725 0 0	600 0 0	—	125 0 0
Newtownards " "	505 11 8	450 0 0	—	55 11 8
Warrenpoint " "	101 6 9	70 0 0	—	31 6 9
COUNTY FERMANAGH:				
Euseiskillen Urban District, ...	891 0 0	400 0 0	—	491 0 0
COUNTY LONDONDERRY, ...	—	—	—	—
Coleraine Urban District, ...	478 10 0	400 0 0	—	(i) 78 10 0
LONDONDERRY CO. BOROUGH,	1,638 14 2	(c) 1,263 14 2	—	420 0 0
COUNTY MONAGHAN, ...				
Monaghan Urban District, ...	708 11 11	425 0 0	—	(k) 283 11 11
Castleblayney " "				
Carrickmacross " "				
Clones " "				
COUNTY TYRONE:				
Cookstown Urban District, ...	1,450 0 6	850 0 0	—	(l) 600 0 6
Dungannon " "				
Omagh " "				
Strabane " "				
Total for Ulster, ...	22,251 5 3	20,131 2 6	160 0 0	5,270 2 9

(a) The local contribution for 1906-7 was paid in the academic year 1907-8.

(b) Includes £28 17s. 6d., the contribution from the Urban District for the academic year 1906-7, £28 1s. 8d. arrears of Urban District rate, and £314 12s. 6d. arrears of Rural District rate. The balance (£24 10s.) of the contribution from the Rural District to the 31st July 1907, was paid during the academic year 1907-8.

(c) Contribution for the financial year ending 31st March, 1907.

(d) The scheme involved an expenditure, from rates only, of £22. The balance of this sum was paid during the academic year 1907-8.

(e) The local contribution (£25 15s. 2d.) was paid in the academic year 1907-8.

(f) Includes £100. contribution to separate scheme for g.h.s.

(g) Includes £50. balance of local contribution for the academic year 1906-6.

(h) This sum represents the Urban District contribution only; the county contribution for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1906-6.

(i) £20 of the local contribution for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1906-6.

(j) The Urban District Council of Clones omitted to strike a rate for the year 1906-7; the amount of the local contribution (about £22) is to be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

(k) Includes sums of £24 13s. and £10. balances of the contributions for the academic year 1906-6, from the Urban Districts of Omagh and Strabane respectively.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONNAUGHT.				
COUNTY GALWAY:				
Ballinasloe Urban District. ..	1,784 4 0	300 0 0	—	(a) 984 4 0
Galway ..				(b) 94 4 8
COUNTY LEITRIM, ...	500 0 0	300 0 0	—	200 0 0
COUNTY MAYO:				
Castlebar Urban District ..	1,029 19 5	380 0 0	—	(c) 649 19 5
Westport ..				
COUNTY ROSCOMMON, ...	720 0 0	450 0 0	—	270 0 0
COUNTY SLAGO, ...	470 0 0	250 0 0	—	220 0 0
Sligo Urban District, ...	80 0 0	850 0 0	—	90 0 0
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,018 8 1	3,410 0 0	—	2,508 8 1
Totals for Leinster, ...	32,175 1 0	20,905 18 2	250 0 0	11,018 2 10
Totals for Munster, ...	18,503 0 0	11,787 19 4	220 0 0	6,555 9 5
Totals for Ulster, ...	29,251 5 3	20,131 2 0	180 0 0	8,970 2 9
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,018 8 1	3,410 0 0	—	2,508 8 1
Totals for Ireland, ...	85,037 14 4	56,235 0 0	650 0 0	29,081 14 4

(a) Includes £25 2s., the Urban District contribution for the academic year 1906-7.

(b) £25 of the local contribution for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1905-6.

(c) Includes £304, the county contribution, and the balance (£8 10s. 5s.) of the Castlebar Urban District contribution, for the academic year 1906-7. The balance (£29 12s.) of the Castlebar Urban District's contribution (£10 12s.) for 1906-7 was paid during the academic year 1907-8.

TABLE II.

LIST of SCIENCE and ART CLASSES, showing the Grants made by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1906-31st March, 1907, in respect of SCIENCE and ART INSTRUCTION given during the ACADEMIC YEAR, 1st August, 1905-31st July, 1906.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. DUBLIN:					
601	Ballsbridge: Technical School, ...	66	10 3 6	27	3 2 11	13 6 5
602	Blackrock: Municipal Technical School.	40	25 10 2	21	5 13 4	31 3 6
603	Dalky: Art Class, Bayview, ...	—	—	26	3 4 6	3 4 6
604	Kingstown: Municipal Technical School.	75	28 4 0	55	11 15 7	39 19 7
605	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School.	142	10 19 10	—	—	10 19 10
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:					
606	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	725	295 17 6	234	33 8 1	330 6 7
607	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino.	—	—	48	18 4 0	18 4 0
	CO. KILDARE:					
608	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	—	14	1 5 7	1 5 7
609	Athy: Technical School, ...	7	2 12 6	—	—	2 12 6
610	Naas: Technical School, ...	6	1 17 6	30	6 2 3	7 19 9
	CO. KILKENNY:					
611	Kilkenny: City Technical School.	—	—	25	3 2 3	3 2 3
	KING'S COUNTY:					
612	Birr: Technical School, ...	—	—	32	2 5 10	2 5 10
613	Tullamore: Technical School, ...	24	2 11 4	—	—	2 11 4
	CO. LOUTH:					
614	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	66	20 16 6	33	12 18 9	33 16 3
615	Drogheda: Sienna Convent, ...	—	—	51	15 13 2	15 13 2
616	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	77	22 10 5	54	15 15 8	38 6 1
617	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Room.	30	3 7 11	—	—	3 7 11
	CO. MEATH:					
618	Oldcastle School, ...	8	2 11 0	—	—	2 11 0
	CO. WEXFORD:					
619	Athlone: St. Mary's School, ...	—	—	23	0 11 2	0 11 2
	CO. WICK:					
620	Enniscorthy: Technical School.	—	—	10	1 14 10	1 14 10
621	New Ross: Technical School, ...	—	—	13	1 17 3	1 17 3
622	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	33	6 6 9	53	23 6 0	29 12 9

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER—continued.		<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
	CO. WICKLOW:					
6597	Arklow: Technical School, ...	39	10 0 3	42	4 6 9	14 6 0
6457	Bray: Technical School, ...	—	—	26	4 9 4	4 9 4
6702	Wicklow: Technical School, ...	—	—	24	2 14 4	2 14 4
	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER. ...	1,337	444 9 2	855	171 13 10	616 3 0
	MUNSTER.					
	CO. CLARE:					
5105	Kilnabilla: Cahirmurphy National School.	36	37 12 6	—	—	37 12 6
	CO. CORK:					
6803	Bandon: Technical School, ...	8	1 11 0	17	2 6 0	3 7 0
6765	Bantry: Technical School, ...	8	1 12 9	—	—	1 12 9
6697	Clonakilty: Technical School, ...	—	—	20	3 7 8	3 7 8
6664	Dunmanway: St. Mary's School, Convent of Charity.	—	—	39	10 16 8	10 16 8
6412	Dunmanway: Technical School,	2	0 12 8	—	—	0 12 8
6751	Fermoy: Technical School, ...	—	—	30	6 3 1	6 3 1
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy, ...	—	—	43	15 3 8	15 3 8
6616	Kinsale: Technical School, ...	13	2 2 10	8	1 7 8	3 0 0
6499	Macroom: Technical School, ...	—	—	33	5 6 0	5 6 0
6766	Midleton: Technical School, ...	—	—	19	2 1 4	2 1 4
6394	Quanestown: Technical School,	70	8 7 8	11	1 13 9	10 1 4
6799	Ringskiddy: Technical School,	10	6 9 0	—	—	6 9 0
6602	Skibberton: Technical School,	6	1 3 0	9	1 7 12	2 10 12
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent,	—	—	48	14 6 9	14 6 9
6610	Youghal: Technical School, ...	6	1 0 8	32	8 19 12	10 0 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:					
6008	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	171	128 14 11	228	287 18 8	416 13 9
6057	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	—	12	2 12 1	2 12 1
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	63	37 14 6	100	82 4 4	119 18 9
	CO. KERRY:					
6015	Kenmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	—	—	20	23 4 0	23 4 0
6680	Killarney: Technical School, ...	—	—	76	0 12 2	0 12 2
6678	Listowel: Technical School, ...	—	—	54	4 11 4	4 11 4
6371	Trillick: Central Technical School,	24	16 0 6	23	2 12 8	18 0 2
6008	Trillick: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	75	29 8 16	29 8 16

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	MUNSTER—continued.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :					
6339	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	120	110 11 9	112	81 16 8	192 8 0
	CO. TIPPERARY :					
6347	Cashel: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	40	7 3 7	7 3 7
6347	Clonmel: Convent of the Sisters of Charity.	—	—	33	7 5 9	7 5 9
6348	Clonmel: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	16	2 6 8	2 6 8
6355	Clonmel: Technical School, ...	15	4 16 3	45	25 3 5	29 19 8
6366	Roscrea: Technical School, ...	44	47 19 2	—	—	47 19 2
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	60	24 5 3	24 5 3
	CO. WATERFORD :					
6309	Dungarvan: Technical School, ...	—	—	19	1 3 8	1 3 8
6308	Lismore: Technical School, ...	—	—	20	3 4 0	3 4 0
6310	Tramore: Technical School, ...	—	—	15	1 5 2	1 5 2
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD :					
6318	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	16	12 16 9	—	—	12 16 9
6318	De La Salle Training College, ...	148	283 5 1	148	73 12 6	356 17 7
6327	Municipal Technical School, ...	—	—	72	37 9 5	37 9 5
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, ...	759	673 12 1	1,473	772 10 0	1,446 2 1
	ULSTER.					
	CO. ANTRIM :					
6338	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	132	81 12 9	70	27 15 0	109 7 9
6338	Larne: Technical School, ...	60	24 0 11	21	4 13 2	28 14 1
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST :					
6327	Municipal Technical Institute, ...	1,190	631 2 7	652	568 13 6	1,179 16 0
	CO. ARMAGH :					
6337	Armagh: Municipal Technical School.	22	3 15 3	27	4 12 8	8 7 11
6338	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's Art Room.	—	—	68	40 1 7	40 1 7
6338	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	—	45	29 4 3	29 4 3
6337	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	176	27 15 9	33	14 5 3	42 0 11
6374	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	62	37 3 1	19	3 0 6	40 3 7
	CO. DOWN :					
6332	Banbridge: Technical School, ...	44	13 18 2	14	2 12 9	16 10 11
6347	Bangor: Technical School, ...	39	2 13 2	39	12 1 11	14 15 1
6372	Holywood: Technical School, ...	47	22 16 11	14	6 18 9	28 15 8

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	ULSTER—continued.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. DOWN—continued.					
6544	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	58	34 14 2	51	20 18 6	68 12 8
6645	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School.	27	5 11 2	22	5 16 6	11 6 8
6748	Warrenpoint: Municipal Technical School.	—	—	10	1 18 9	1 18 9
	CO. LONDONDERRY:					
6235	Coleraine: Technical School, ...	118	22 19 5	37	6 5 4	89 4 9
6113	Bglinton: Carmoney National School.	57	100 4 11	—	—	100 4 11
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:					
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	154	166 11 10	132	153 0 2	319 12 0
	CO. TYRONE:					
6701	Cookstown: Technical School.	16	1 19 6	21	5 3 9	7 3 2
6881	Dungannon: Technical School.	34	9 3 10	30	10 4 7	19 3 5
6707	Omagh: Technical School, ...	8	1 3 9	23	7 12 10	8 16 7
6708	Strabane: Technical School, ...	3	0 17 0	28	7 18 9	8 15 9
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER, ...	2,241	1,238 4 2	1,241	927 17 4	2,166 1 5
	CONNAUGHT.					
	CO. GALWAY:					
6056	Galway: City of Galway Technical School.	48	46 10 4	79	58 13 6	126 3 10
	CO. MAYO:					
6047	Ballina: No. 2 Male National School.	47	16 11 6	—	—	16 11 6
	CO. SLIGO:					
6755	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	70	25 2 3	103	18 19 7	44 1 10
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT, ...	165	88 4 1	181	107 13 1	196 17 2
	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (25 Schools),	1,337	444 9 2	855	171 13 10	616 3 0
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (37 Schools),	750	672 12 1	1,473	772 10 0	1,445 2 1
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER (21 Schools), ...	2,241	1,238 4 2	1,241	927 17 4	2,166 1 5
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT (3 Schools),	165	88 4 1	181	107 13 1	196 17 2
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND (86 Schools),	4,502	2,443 9 6	3,750	1,979 14 3	4,422 3 9

TABLE III.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year 1st April, 1906–31st March, 1907, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
LEINSTER.							
Co. CARLOW:							
679	Carlow—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	221	22 2 0	-	-	22 2 0
680	Carlow—Convent of Mercy, ...	30.9.06	37	2 15 6	-	-	2 15 6
Co. DUBLIN:							
6384	Artano Industrial School, ...	31.3.06	774	77 8 0	120	69 7 10	146 15 10
6391	Blackrock—Meath Industrial School.	30.11.06	121	9 1 0	35	16 13 2	25 14 8
6357	Castleknock—Morgan's Endowed School.	23.2.07	10	(a) 1 5 0	-	-	1 5 0
6190	Kingsdown—Christian Brothers' Schools.	23.2.06	273	29 9 6	-	-	29 9 6
6327	Monkstown—Carriglen Park Industrial School.	31.3.06	152	15 4 0	40	32 13 0	47 16 0
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:							
6343	Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street.	23.2.06	357	26 15 6	-	-	26 15 6
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	31.1.07	115	(b) 7 13 2	-	-	7 13 2
6340	Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street.	23.2.06	271	20 0 6	30	7 13 0	27 18 6
6102	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	31.1.07	270	(b) 24 15 0	-	-	24 15 0
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	31.12.06	100	(b) 14 13 4	-	-	14 13 4
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick-street.	23.2.06	231	17 6 6	-	-	17 6 6
6134	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Richmond-street.	23.2.06	355	35 10 0	30	5 14 10	41 4 10
6335	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole's.	23.2.06	170	17 0 0	30	7 7 2	24 7 2
6330	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place.	23.2.06	247	24 14 0	30	5 19 7	30 13 7
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	23.2.06	426	42 12 0	-	-	42 12 0
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	23.2.06	450	33 15 0	-	-	33 15 0
6301	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	31.5.06	62	3 18 0	-	-	3 18 0
6339	Merchant Taylor's School, ...	23.2.06	30	1 16 0	-	-	1 16 0
6155	O'Brien Institute, ...	30.11.06	78	7 16 0	-	-	7 16 0
Co. KILDARE:							
6217	Athy—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	165	11 12 6	-	-	11 12 6
6346	Athy—St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	30.4.06	23	1 14 6	-	-	1 14 6
6351	Kilcock—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.06	84	5 6 0	-	-	5 6 0
6335	Monasterevan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.07	89	6 13 8	-	-	6 13 8
6321	Nass—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.06	113	5 13 0	-	-	5 13 0

(a) Special grant. See Regulations, Sect. 20.

(b) Eleven months' grant.

TABLE III.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued*.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
KINGS COUNTY :							
6329	Birr—Industrial School. Convent of Mercy.	28.12.06	76	£ s. d. 7 12 0	-	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 7 12 0
CO. KILKENNY :							
6304	Callan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.07	88	6 12 0	-	-	6 12 0
6309	Kilkenny—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	148	11 12 0	-	-	11 12 0
6290	Thomastown—St. Michael's Convent.	31.12.06	10	1 12 0	-	-	1 12 0
CO. LOUTH :							
6103	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday Gate.	31.12.06	180	16 0 0	-	-	16 0 0
6289	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, West Gate.	31.12.06	74	5 11 0	-	-	5 11 0
6173	Dundalk—Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.12.06	280	21 9 0	-	-	21 9 0
CO. MEATH :							
6108	Kells—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	93	7 7 0	-	-	7 7 0
QUEEN'S COUNTY :							
6176	Maryborough—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.07	(a) 157	10 15 11	-	-	10 15 11
CO. WESTMEATH :							
6031	Mullingar—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.06	200	15 0 0	-	-	15 0 0
CO. WEXFORD :							
6104	Enniscorthy—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.06	233	17 9 6	-	-	17 9 6
6300	Gorey—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.06	124	10 1 0	-	-	10 1 0
6161	New Ross—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	164	12 6 0	-	-	12 6 0
6158	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, George-street.	31.12.06	115	8 12 6	-	-	8 12 6
6341	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	31.12.06	170	17 0 0	-	-	17 0 0
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, ...			-	7,350	627 10 11	315	145 6 7
MUNSTER.							
CO. CLARE :							
6187	Ennis—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	166	12 9 0	-	-	12 9 0
6258	Ennistymon—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	109	8 8 6	-	-	8 8 6
6286	Kilrush—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	103	7 14 6	-	-	7 14 6

(a) Eleven months' grant.

TABLE III.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CO. CORE :							
6254	Baltimore—Fishery School, ..	31.3.06	92	£ s. d. 4 12 0	13	£ s. d. 9 5 2	£ s. d. 13 17 2
6256	Charleville—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	65	4 17 6	-	-	4 17 6
6255	Clonakilty—St. Aloysius Industrial School.	30.9.06	62	6 4 0	-	-	6 4 0
6260	Doneraile—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	76	5 14 0	-	-	5 14 0
6157	Ferrygo: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	142	14 4 0	-	-	14 4 0
6131	Middleton—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	207	15 10 6	-	-	15 10 6
6110	Mitchelstown—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.06	124	9 6 0	-	-	9 6 0
6228	Youghal—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	169	12 13 0	-	-	12 13 6
CO. BOROUGH OF CORE :							
6332	Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney-street.	31.3.06	151	11 6 6	-	-	11 6 6
6313	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.5.06	560	42 0 0	28	13 7 8	60 7 8
6334	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	31.5.06	228	22 16 0	29	3 12 4	26 8 4
6334	Greenmount Industrial School,	30.9.06	185	(a) 9 5 0	40	10 5 10	19 10 10
CO. KERRY :							
6331	Caherciveen—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.06	78	5 17 0	-	-	5 17 0
6154	Dingle—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.06	167	12 10 6	-	-	12 10 6
6179	Trillick—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.06	207	15 10 6	-	-	15 10 6
6349	Trillick—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.06	106	10 10 0	20	5 3 6	15 13 6
CO. LIMERICK :							
6334	Doon—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.07	62	4 13 0	-	-	4 13 0
6335	Glin—District Industrial School.	31.12.06	121	12 2 0	23	16 4 7	22 6 7
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :							
6365	Christian Brothers' School, St. John's.	31.1.07	178	13 4 0	-	-	13 4 0
6364	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.1.07	187	13 14 0	-	-	13 14 0
6363	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munchin's.	31.1.07	150	9 0 0	-	-	9 0 0
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	31.1.07	420	32 5 0	-	-	32 5 0
6366	Industrial School, Sexton-street.	31.1.07	102	10 4 0	44	16 1 2	32 5 2
CO. TIFPERARY :							
6161	Carriok-on-Shir—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.06	170	13 8 6	-	-	13 8 6
6617	Carriok-on-Shir—Convent of Mercy.	31.10.06	25	(b) 1 17 6	-	-	1 17 6
6361	Cashel—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	98	7 7 0	-	-	7 7 0

(a) Eight months' grant.

(b) Nine months' grant.

TABLE III.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	CO. TIFPERARY—continued.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6294	Cionmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.10.06	149	11 3 6	-	-	11 3 6
6184	Cionmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	31.10.06	167	12 10 6	-	-	12 10 6
6229	Nenagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.06	206	15 9 0	-	-	15 9 0
6166	Thurles—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.06	246	13 9 0	-	-	13 9 0
6183	Tipperary—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.07	143	10 13 0	-	-	10 13 0
	CO. WATERFORD:						
6314	Dungarran—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.06	161	(a) 13 4 3	-	-	13 4 3
6204	Lismore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.06	100	5 0 0	23	3 19 10	3 19 10
6291	Tramore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.06	91	6 16 6	-	-	6 16 6
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:						
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	31.10.06	404	30 0 0	-	-	30 0 0
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, ...	-	6,212	433 10 9	316	77 0 1	460 10 10
	ULSTER.						
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:						
6288	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	30.11.06	120	0 9 0	-	-	0 9 0
6090	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.06	144	10 16 0	-	-	10 16 0
6299	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	30.11.06	146	10 10 0	-	-	10 10 0
	CO. ARMAGH:						
6300	Armagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.06	85	6 9 0	-	-	6 9 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:						
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	31.1.07	214	16 1 0	28	4 11 0	20 12 0
	CO. MONAGHAN:						
6196	Monaghan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.06	101	10 2 0	-	-	10 2 0
	CO. TIRONE:						
6189	Omagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.07	98	6 19 6	-	-	6 19 6
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER, ...	-	910	79 16 6	28	4 11 0	76 6 6

(a) Fourteen months' grant.

TABLE III.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	CONNAUGHT.						
	CO. GALWAY:			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6337	Galway—Saltilly Industrial School.	30.4.06	201	20 2 0	71	34 1 0	54 3 0
6338	Lesterbrook—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	30.4.06	148	14 16 0	-	-	14 16 0
6220	Team—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	114	8 11 0	-	-	8 11 0
	CO. MAYO:						
6332	Ballinrobe—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	110	8 5 0	-	-	8 5 0
6278	Westport—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	163	12 4 6	-	-	12 4 6
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT,	-	736	63 18 6	71	34 1 0	97 19 6
	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (41 Schools).	-	1,589	627 10 11	315	145 6 7	772 17 6
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (33 Schools).	-	932	483 10 0	315	77 0 1	560 10 10
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER (7 Schools).	-	610	70 18 6	28	4 11 0	75 6 6
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT (6 Schools).	-	736	63 18 6	71	34 1 0	97 19 6
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND (91 Schools).	-	11,247	1,245 15 8	729	260 18 8	1,506 14 4

	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
No. of Schools receiving the award "Excellent" for Drawing.	16	16	16	18	21	26
No. of Schools receiving the award "Good" for Drawing.	73	65	66	66	66	62
No. of Schools receiving the award "Fair" for Drawing.	3	7	6	5	3	4

TABLE

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the GRANTS paid by the Department during the Subjects of the Department's Programme given during

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					Amount of Grant.	DRAWING.				Amount of Grant.
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				No. of Students recognised for Grant.						
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	1st Year.		2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		
LEINSTER.												
CO. CARLOW:												
6347	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	10	0	3	1	30 5 0	10	0	3	1	12 12 8	
6188	Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School.	8	4	12	-	41 2 4	8	4	-	-	8 7 8	
6176	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	16	16	-	46 18 11	19	10	-	-	7 18 11	
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	12	6	1	-	32 7 3	12	6	1	-	8 10 6	
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College.	16	16	12	7	81 3 8	16	15	-	-	12 10 2	
6024	Rathvilly: D'Ignell School.	4	-	3	-	10 17 1	4	-	-	-	1 4 3	
6360	Tullow: Brigidine Convent.	22	16	0	4	01 14 16	22	15	5	-	17 18 8	
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	16	8	-	-	38 15 0	15	8	-	-	7 19 19	
CO. DUBLIN:												
6224	Ballbriggan: Loreto Convent.	13	13	6	-	58 2 0	13	13	-	-	11 10 0	
6174	Ballinacorney: Masonic Girls' School.	8	10	6	-	38 13 7	8	10	-	-	5 22 5	
6167	Blackrock: Avoca School.	2	2	2	2	12 8 11	2	2	-	-	1 3 7	
6403	Blackrock College.	69	64	17	0	321 16 0	69	64	-	-	27 15 2	
6309	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, St. Helen's.	26	16	-	-	38 17 0	26	16	-	-	6 17 4	
6187	Castleknock: Mercer's School.	5	0	4	-	23 9 7	0	6	-	-	4 9 7	
6357	Castleknock: Morgan's Endowed School.	5	10	-	-	26 8 9	5	10	3	-	16 8 9	
6209	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College.	23	23	0	-	59 17 0	22	23	-	-	8 6 8	
6202	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent.	23	3	-	-	26 10 0	23	3	4	2	10 15 8	
6122	Clenalkin: St. Joseph's Seminary.	10	3	1	-	16 15 2	16	3	-	-	8 10 11	
6281	Clenalkin: Masonic Boys' School.	10	10	9	-	79 13 7	16	16	-	-	12 4 8	
6128	Dunloy: Loreto Abbey.	13	11	6	1	33 7 0	10	11	-	-	8 10 4	
6008	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College.	15	7	3	-	24 10 4	10	7	-	-	4 8 7	
6150	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28	15	6	-	54 2 2	28	15	-	-	15 0 8	
6230	Kingstown: Grammar School.	8	2	-	-	16 16 3	8	2	-	-	3 13 0	
6038	Kingstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	11	9	-	-	27 13 0	11	3	-	-	3 0 6	
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	24	16	1	-	51 17 6	24	16	13	-	24 18 11	
6731	Rathfarnham: St. Columba's College.	14	-	-	-	11 17 0	14	-	-	-	1 17 4	
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College.	4	4	2	-	15 8 0	4	4	2	-	6 13 8	
6229	Rathmines: Loreto Convent.	0	-	-	-	0 2 4	9	-	16	-	13 4 6	
6261	Rathmines: St. Mary's College.	22	6	12	1	36 12 8	22	6	-	-	6 19 3	

IV.

the Financial Year, 1st April, 1906—31st March, 1907, in respect of Instruction in the Academic Year, 1st August, 1905—31st July, 1906.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	24	—	3	1	15 17 7	67 16 3	6247
3	4	—	—	3 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	47 15 7	6188
18	10	—	—	10 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	64 18 6	6170
—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	1	8 17 9	50 4 9	6200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 2 10	6182
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 1 11	6324
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	4	19 4 2	123 14 8	6356
15	8	—	—	9 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	55 14 1	6107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9 4 10	78 18 4	6224
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 12 0	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 7 6	6167
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359 15 6	6023
—	—	—	—	—	18	—	10	—	16 7 3	60 2 4	6240
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 10 2	6187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 16 9	6387
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 17 8	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 3 6	6282
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 9 1	6122
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 18 4	6281
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 17 4	6128
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 19 11	6006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 10 10	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 3 8	6296
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 2 9	6038
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	10 6 2	87 8 7	6096
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14 4	6791
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 8	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 6 10	6020
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 11 9	6251

TABLE IV.—LAST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	CO. DUBLIN—continued.					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6803	Ringwood: Pembroke Trade Preparatory School.	6	-	-	-	19 15 0	6	-	-	-	3 0 0
6050	Sandymount: Academical Institution.	21	7	2	7	63 1 9	21	7	-	-	6 10 0
6045	Terenure: Carmelite College.	11	4	2	-	30 4 4	11	4	-	-	1 0 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:										
6109	Alexandra College, ...	-	3	7	6	21 8 1	-	3	2	2	4 0 0
6104	Alexandra School, ...	31	19	10	-	25 17 2	31	19	3	-	25 0 0
6142	Belvedere College, ...	11	22	14	-	69 4 7	11	22	-	-	6 0 0
6271	Catholic University School.	14	6	6	-	39 3 7	14	6	-	-	4 0 0
6102	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	61	24	4	-	95 3 7	61	24	-	-	11 0 0
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	26	12	-	-	48 11 1	26	12	-	-	11 0 0
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street.	22	21	4	1	52 14 2	22	21	-	-	7 0 0
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street.	158	141	56	27	637 4 3	158	141	-	-	12 0 0
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	65	46	6	6	128 17 4	65	46	2	-	11 0 0
6244	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	37	24	14	-	117 12 1	37	24	-	-	10 0 0
6647	Church Home School, Clyde-road.	7	4	10	-	167 14 9	7	4	16	-	30 0 0
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls.	18	19	-	-	47 11 5	16	19	2	-	12 10 0
6102	Diocesan School for Boys.	19	16	11	1	37 15 1	19	16	-	-	11 0 0
6082	Dominican Convent, Boles-street.	37	40	16	8	137 4 1	37	46	-	-	23 0 0
6163	Harrington College, ...	4	6	-	-	12 6 8	4	6	2	-	2 0 0
6094	King's Hospital, ...	13	26	10	7	143 8 11	13	26	-	-	10 0 0
6035	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	42	20	-	-	71 14 9	42	20	3	1	30 0 0
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street.	25	15	-	-	46 19 2	25	13	-	-	12 10 0
6168	Mountjoy School, ...	26	26	22	6	149 19 9	26	26	-	-	19 10 0
6064	Rutland Ladies' School.	12	9	1	-	32 6 7	12	9	3	1	11 0 0
6043	St. Andrew's College, ...	53	42	23	10	210 0 8	53	42	-	-	23 0 0
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road.	5	6	4	-	20 12 9	5	6	-	-	7 0 0
6116	St. Vincent's Orphanage.	20	14	-	-	45 9 11	20	14	-	-	12 5 0
6177	The High School, ...	32	20	7	6	74 2 9	32	20	-	-	11 19 0
6146	Wesley College, ...	26	19	6	-	68 2 6	26	19	7	-	

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6	—	—	—	6 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	29 1 3	6003
16	5	5	—	19 15 11	—	—	—	—	—	30 13 1	6030
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 10 8	6045
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 18 0	6159
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124 6 10	6264
5	—	—	—	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	66 15 1	6142
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 4 3	6271
90	—	—	—	13 13 7	—	—	—	—	—	130 13 3	6163
27	24	—	—	13 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	78 11 1	6219
17	18	—	—	0 6 7	—	—	—	—	—	68 17 3	6130
135	89	—	—	86 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	726 5 11	5166
82	—	—	—	25 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	196 13 8	6117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 15 1	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197 3 6	6347
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 13 3	6091
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 15 4	6132
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0	21 0 9	132 9 5	6032
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 16 1	6163
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 9 6	6304
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	4	2	13 3 5	116 0 7	6035
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	10 1 6	65 15 0	6023
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 14 7	6163
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 14 0	6064
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246 6 4	6263
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 6 1	6132
28	14	—	—	19 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	71 19 1	6115
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 8 2	6127
1	2	—	—	1 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	92 3 7	6146

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	CO. KILDARE:					<i>£ s. d.</i>					<i>£ s. d.</i>
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	12	13	7	-	46 17 8	12	13	-	-	8 14
6795	Celbridge: Girls' School.	6	6	-	-	13 17 8	5	5	17	-	12 16 2
6825	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30	-	-	-	34 15 6	30	-	-	-	5 20 10
6221	Nam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	10	12	-	-	25 0 1	10	12	-	-	5 14 9
6484	Newbridge: Dominican College.	12	16	3	-	54 7 2	12	16	-	-	7 29 9
6610	Salins: Olongowes Wood College.	24	40	25	3	174 17 3	24	40	-	-	26 2 9
	CO. KILKENNY:										
6468	Gorebridge: Brigidine Convent.	13	7	-	-	33 14 1	13	7	-	-	5 3 3
6039	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	23	14	-	72 5 6	20	23	-	-	11 12 7
6187	Kilkenny College, ...	17	13	10	-	111 30 4	17	13	10	-	27 13 8
6236	Kilkenny: Loretto Convent.	14	15	6	-	42 19 9	14	15	-	-	9 10 6
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College.	16	22	12	18	87 6 9	16	22	-	-	7 15 3
6700	Kilkenny: Trades Preparatory School.	13	11	-	-	26 3 9	13	11	-	-	13 19 7
	KING'S COUNTY:										
6306	Birr: Presentation Brothers' Seminary.	34	-	-	-	47 8 5	34	-	-	-	6 7 10
6362	Portlington: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	-	-	-	23 2 10	20	-	-	-	6 6 3
	CO. LONGFORD:										
6038	Longford: St. Ma's College.	18	15	12	6	79 13 0	18	15	-	-	10 7 6
	CO. LOUTH:										
6321	Ardee: De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools.	3	2	-	-	7 3 4	3	2	-	-	1 5 1
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools.	26	14	9	-	61 7 3	28	14	-	-	11 11 11
6038	Drogheda: Grammar School.	9	4	1	-	24 15 8	9	4	-	-	5 4 8
6175	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	37	19	8	-	77 6 5	37	19	-	-	9 14 1
6340	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy.	20	-	-	-	30 7 7	20	-	-	-	7 2 11
6082	Dundalk: Educational Institution.	13	18	12	1	122 10 5	13	18	-	-	11 6 9
6656	Dundalk: Ladies' School.	6	7	2	-	22 16 5	6	7	-	-	2 14 9
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College.	17	16	15	-	71 3 5	17	16	-	-	6 19 9
	CO. MEATH:										
6103	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	6	-	-	32 12 11	15	6	-	-	5 15 10
6568	Navan: Loretto Abbey.	27	24	-	-	54 8 4	27	24	-	2	12 18 6
6041	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary.	25	15	21	6	96 9 11	25	15	-	-	3 11 1

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
15	12	—	—	11 11	—	—	—	—	—	60 14 2	6217
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 12 10	6225
30	—	—	—	9 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	49 18 7	6225
17	—	—	—	6 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	36 7 11	6231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 6 11	6464
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 0 0	6239
—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	17 11 7	60 3 11	6468
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 18 1	6490
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139 2 9	6487
—	—	—	—	—	19	—	6	—	10 0 0	68 15 9	6268
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 0 11	6186
24	—	—	—	20 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	70 14 8	6760
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 16 1	6205
18	—	—	—	8 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	37 14 5	6202
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 0 6	6228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 6	6221
21	11	—	—	8 15 1	—	—	—	—	—	81 14 3	6108
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 19 11	6206
64	—	—	—	12 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	99 16 3	6173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 10 6	6350
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133 19 2	6069
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 13 2	6256
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 3 0	6116
15	6	—	—	9 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	48 3 7	6108
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	11	—	26 2 7	87 9 5	6668
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 1 0	6661

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				No. of Students recognised for Grant.			
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY :								
6300	Abbeyfeix: Brigidine Convent.	14	7	-	-	21	8	0	8
6309	Abbeyfeix: Preston School.	7	2	5	-	20	8	0	3
6700	Castletown: De La Salle School.	30	19	-	-	95	0	1	18
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	14	5	-	49	5	4	8
6106	Mountmerrish: Monastery School.	4	5	2	-	15	2	7	4
6320	Mountmerrish: St. Brigid's Convent.	14	8	8	2	02	12	1	1
	CO. WESTMEATH :								
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School.	13	11	9	-	52	3	3	15
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	34	17	-	-	49	5	7	10
6535	Mullingar: Loreto Convent.	22	14	-	-	41	19	6	6
	CO. WEXFORD :								
6101	Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	33	12	5	-	55	5	11	11
6240	Ennisceorthy: Loreto Convent.	7	5	-	-	20	3	4	15
6088	Gorey: Loreto Abbey.	17	13	-	-	51	11	6	17
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	7	-	-	25	4	0	6
6040	New Ross: Good Counsel College.	9	7	-	-	28	1	4	6
6664	New Ross: John Ivory School.	3	5	-	-	0	10	0	1
6735	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent.	25	11	-	-	75	15	1	15
6567	Rumage: St. Louis Convent.	0	5	-	-	18	9	8	4
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	30	14	10	-	03	16	3	13
6005	Wexford: Ladies' School.	5	2	1	-	10	15	10	2
6081	Wexford: Loreto Convent.	21	10	7	0	71	1	0	14
6570	Wexford: St. Peter's College.	14	17	8	-	63	3	4	12
6330	Wexford: The Tate School.	5	4	2	-	14	19	3	2
	CO. WICKLOW :								
6023	Bray: Loreto Convent, ...	12	12	9	8	73	3	8	12
	Totals for Leinster, ...	2,167	1,458	619	147	5,509	15	0	2,307
									1,458
									147
									19
									1,356
									5
									4

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	10	5	3	—	22 4 11	61 13 8	6310
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 13 3	6329
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 10 5	6350
15	14	—	—	9 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	60 19 10	6178
8	—	—	—	1 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	50 17 8	6106
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	2	12 19 0	80 14 4	6359
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	11	9	—	15 15 11	—	—	—	—	—	35 14 3	6011
42	12	6	—	18 19 8	—	—	—	—	—	81 15 8	6001
—	—	—	—	—	18	—	9	—	18 4 7	58 17 0	6326
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	13	—	—	11 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	73 7 9	6104
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4 0 0	35 12 8	6269
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	11 11 1	80 17 9	6035
13	7	—	—	6 15 7	—	—	—	—	—	33 8 4	6161
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 15 8	6340
3	5	—	—	2 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	15 9 8	5664
—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	13 14 8	108 7 6	6733
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 15 7	6397
21	9	—	—	17 7 9	—	—	—	—	—	89 16 1	6341
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 0 5	6005
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	4	20 1 1	125 4 3	6083
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 8 1	6570
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 9 9	6330
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 9 4	6022
799	273	20	—	302 18 3	211	5	111	21	280 13 11	8,430 17 11	

TABLE IV.—LAST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
MUNSTER.											
Co. CLARE:											
6127	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	23	10	6	-	77 9 11	23	10	-	-	9 9 11
6261	Ennis: St. Flannan's College.	21	16	21	-	89 10 7	21	16	-	-	10 11 1
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	16	23	-	-	43 0 6	16	23	6	-	18 15 0
6296	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	16	19	8	-	56 10 8	19	19	-	-	9 12 2
Co. CORK:											
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent.	11	10	4	-	37 17 7	11	10	2	-	8 18 0
6076	Buttevant: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy.	12	-	-	-	18 2 10	12	-	-	-	4 3 1
6296	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	13	-	-	44 12 2	19	13	-	-	5 19 0
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	14	17	10	-	78 6 11	14	17	6	4	18 13 11
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	9	8	3	2	38 1 2	9	8	-	-	3 17 0
6197	Fermyoy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	27	23	11	-	85 9 10	27	23	-	-	9 14 1
6308	Fermyoy: Loreto Convent.	19	17	-	-	48 12 2"	19	17	8	-	16 11 11
6191	Fermyoy: St. Colman's College.	40	30	26	13	161 11 3	40	30	-	-	17 16 1
6299	Macroom: Convent of Mercy.	22	10	-	-	58 10 5	22	10	-	-	13 11 11
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	27	22	5	-	69 11 2	27	22	-	-	5 13 2
6740	Midleton College, ...	4	7	-	-	15 16 7	4	7	-	-	3 5 3
6170	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	17	13	-	-	38 19 4	17	13	4	-	11 1 1
6505	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	9	13	3	-	43 18 5	9	13	-	-	9 8 3
6081	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	13	9	-	-	30 19 5	13	9	-	-	5 13 2
6801	Queenstown: Trades Preparatory School.	12	-	-	-	26 5 5	12	-	-	-	3 3 1
6111	Roche's: Franciscan Capuchin College.	7	4	9	-	37 12 2	7	4	-	-	4 13 7
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	9	17	-	-	31 2 3	9	17	-	-	3 11 1
Co. BOROUGH OF CORK.											
6017	Christian Brothers' College.	45	26	15	6	126 9 4	45	26	-	-	15 16 3
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	112	71	29	8	847 11 10	112	71	17	1	89 10 2
6314	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay.	54	22	-	-	85 6 4	54	22	-	-	25 3 1
6044	Grammar School, ...	33	26	13	12	168 11 11	33	26	-	-	23 1 1
6031	High School, ...	13	10	5	3	63 13 4	13	10	-	-	29 5 3
6066	Presentation Brothers' College.	33	29	7	6	139 15 10	33	29	-	-	11 2 9
6077	Roche's Seminary, ...	27	7	-	-	42 6 9	27	7	5	1	15 12 1
6057	St. Aloysius' School, St. Mary's of the Isle.	19	11	6	3	74 12 7	19	11	5	3	19 16 3
6128	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's.	35	24	-	-	63 11 11	25	24	15	-	27 3 3

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 10 9	6137
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 5 4	6231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 15 6	6063
17	14	—	—	11 7 1	—	—	—	—	—	77 15 11	6205
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	6 4 0	51 19 7	6012
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8 6 6	30 15 8	6275
20	12	—	—	10 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	60 15 5	6286
—	—	—	—	—	17	—	10	—	20 19 8	114 0 6	6145
10	7	5	—	7 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	44 11 11	6290
25	20	—	—	17 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	112 12 4	6157
—	—	—	—	—	10	15	8	—	24 12 7	32 7 8	6308
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179 7 7	6191
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8 9 5	75 11 9	6569
25	16	—	—	16 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	94 15 5	6131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 1 0	6740
20	14	—	—	12 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	62 2 2	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10 18 1	64 5 2	6555
14	14	—	—	10 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	47 2 11	6081
12	—	—	—	15 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	45 1 3	6301
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 10 9	6111
11	14	7	—	11 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	50 10 9	6228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	17	—	—	12 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	137 1 5	6017
49	35	8	5	33 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	479 0 6	6013
29	—	—	—	8 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	119 2 8	6354
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 13 9	6041
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 0 0	6031
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 17 10	6056
—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	9 2 8	65 1 6	6077
—	—	—	—	—	9	4	6	—	14 6 4	108 15 2	6007
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 15 2	6128

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	CO. KERRY:					<i>£ s. d.</i>					<i>£ s. d.</i>
6164	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	17	4	-	77 10 1	20	17	-	-	12 4 5
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	23	14	11	6	78 10 8	23	14	6	3	21 10 0
6341	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary.	18	20	5	-	56 7 2	18	20	-	-	7 10 6
6317	Listowel: St. Michael's College.	20	18	3	-	67 15 6	20	13	-	-	11 9 10
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools.	25	20	12	-	84 10 5	25	20	-	-	13 5 0
6123	Trillick: Intermediate and University School.	23	8	4	-	67 8 7	23	8	1	-	14 9 11
6068	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	11	5	-	-	21 18 5	11	5	3	-	10 5 6
	CO. LIMERICK:										
6237	Kildname: Civil Service and Classical School.	14	5	-	-	35 2 7	14	5	-	-	5 1 4
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:										
6160	Christians Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	71	41	54	4	267 3 0	71	41	-	-	35 7 0
6523	Crescent College, ...	12	27	7	-	77 13 9	12	27	-	-	15 13 10
6548	High School, Richmond House.	1	4	-	-	6 7 10	1	4	3	-	3 3 0
6530	Intermediate School, Rutland-street.	4	4	-	-	9 3 7	4	4	1	-	1 7 1
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, ...	24	17	8	5	92 11 11	24	17	2	-	20 0 4
6216	Madame de Prim's College,	3	6	-	-	11 5 11	3	6	2	-	3 13 5
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School.	8	5	-	9	32 19 8	3	5	-	-	2 7 7
6151	St. Munchin's College, ...	15	17	9	4	65 8 9	15	17	-	-	5 16 11
6537	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls.	2	1	-	-	3 6 11	2	1	1	-	1 8 11
6544	Villiers' Endowed School.	10	4	-	-	15 11 7	10	4	2	-	4 0 4
	CO. TIPPERARY:										
6101	Garrick-on-Sub: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	21	12	-	67 17 2	18	21	-	-	9 2 2
6331	Cushel: Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	11	-	-	23 15 0	14	11	-	-	7 11 9
6303	Cushel: Rockwell College.	45	55	16	4	194 11 11	45	55	2	4	33 13 9
6291	Cloamell: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	12	6	-	-	13 11 8	12	6	-	-	6 4 1
6134	Cloamell: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Peter and Paul.	26	15	10	-	70 2 4	26	15	-	-	12 5 4
6079	Clonmel: Grammar School.	8	10	-	-	28 12 0	8	10	-	-	8 4 10
6229	Kenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	16	7	-	38 2 5	18	16	-	-	7 1 3

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89 14 6	6154
—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	10 11 1	110 17 9	6048
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 3 8	6341
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 6 4	6317
13	11	—	—	6 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	104 16 3	6179
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 18 6	6123
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	—	0 14 8	41 18 7	6098
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 8 11	6237
20	8	—	—	16 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	308 13 7	6169
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 12 7	6323
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 13 10	6548
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 8	6530
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	7	18 14 8	131 6 11	6172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 19 4	6216
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 8 10	6267
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 6 8	6151
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 15 10	6837
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 11 11	6844
13	13	—	—	10 10 2	—	—	—	—	—	77 16 1	6361
14	11	—	—	8 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	44 14 9	6361
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228 10 8	6308
12	6	—	—	4 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	29 11 10	6294
16	6	—	—	5 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	57 17 2	6184
11	7	—	—	6 11 9	—	—	—	—	—	41 8 7	6072
20	14	—	—	7 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	68 14 4	6229

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
CO. TIPPERARY—continued.											
6188	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools.	24	16	20	14	£ 140 12 10	54	16	21	-	£ 4 4 4
6183	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	17	8	-	-	38 13 6	17	8	-	-	27 11 7
6089	Thurles: Ursuline Convent.	38	24	11	-	96 13 6	38	24	-	-	3 4 11
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools.	33	20	10	-	88 6 3	83	20	9	-	19 6 18
6189	Tipperary: Grammar School.	6	5	4	-	19 0 8	6	4	-	-	25 9 9
CO. WATERFORD:											
6808	Cappoquin: Mount Melrose Seminary.	37	-	-	-	44 4 6	37	-	-	-	6 18 8
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	10	20	-	-	46 10 1	10	20	6	-	14 9 3
6868	Dungarvan: St. Augustine's Seminary.	16	9	-	-	43 18 1	16	9	-	-	4 1 6
6294	Idemore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	8	4	-	28 1 6	14	3	4	-	5 12 21
6291	Idemore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	5	6	-	-	16 14 0	5	6	4	-	8 18 1
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:											
6631	Bishop Foy High School for Boys.	14	6	4	-	35 11 8	14	6	-	-	7 7 7
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount St.	29	26	10	4	104 12 6	26	26	-	-	30 16 9
6105	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark.	20	14	6	-	46 13 8	20	14	-	-	12 13 7
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank.	19	23	-	-	62 4 0	19	23	8	3	24 1 13
5621	Girls' High School, ...	11	10	2	-	33 10 2	11	10	-	-	4 6 7
5074	Newtown School, ...	4	7	-	-	10 1 1	4	7	-	-	3 6 7
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	22	21	9	-	141 12 4	22	21	-	-	16 15 2
Totals for Munster, ...		1,524	1,085	416	108	4,078 11 3	1,524	1,085	143	19	947 13 11
ULSTER.											
CO. ANTRIM:											
6795	Ballyclare: Intermediate School.	18	-	-	-	11 0 7	10	-	-	-	2 5 7
6119	Ballymena Academy, ...	38	10	9	-	84 8 7	33	19	-	-	11 9 5
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	2	4	3	-	13 11 2	2	4	2	-	5 3 1
6279	Ballymoney: Ladies' School.	4	1	1	-	8 0 2	4	1	1	1	3 17 4
6551	Carrickfergus: Ladies' Collegiate School.	6	6	-	-	10 12 4	6	5	1	-	5 4 10
6180	Larne: Grammar School.	16	12	3	6	67 13 0	18	12	-	-	6 16 4
6287	Larne: Intermediate School.	13	-	-	-	13 10 6	12	-	-	-	6 2 11
6068	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	11	6	-	-	20 14 7	11	6	-	-	6 6 3
6184	Lisburn: Intermediate School.	14	12	3	-	45 14 8	14	12	-	-	6 17 16
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School.	22	6	7	-	45 1 0	22	6	7	-	17 17 6

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
20	14	18	—	£ s. d. 15 12 10	—	—	—	—	—	183 17 3	6106
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 18 6	6148
—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	22 18 4	129 6 7	6002
16	17	—	—	12 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	126 13 1	6183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 18 9	6099
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 5 2	6808
18	14	—	—	9 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	70 10 7	6214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 19 7	6060
9	—	—	—	3 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	34 17 5	6254
6	6	—	—	2 14 10	—	—	—	—	—	26 4 11	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 19 3	6681
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 9 3	6118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 7 3	6165
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	11 16 11	98 1 9	6064
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 13 9	6651
11	—	—	—	1 19 7	—	—	—	—	—	15 6 3	6074
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129 6 1	6160
474	263	38	6	278 5 8	136	22	69	7	173 18 11	6,076 3 9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 15 3	6790
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 13 1	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 14 3	6244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 17 6	6279
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 19 2	6351
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 9 4	6199
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 13 5	6237
—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	9 6 11	36 7 9	6025
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 12 6	6194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 19 3	6114

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:											
6030	Christian Brothers' School, St. Mary's	43	43	9	4	£ 140 14 8	43	43	-	-	£ 24 5 8
6035	Christian Brothers' Trades Preparatory School.	45	28	22	-	320 0 0	45	25	-	-	40 18 4
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue.	0	6	3	5	34 2 9	9	8	2	5	11 1 0
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect.	6	7	2	1	23 8 6	6	7	2	1	16 2 5
6195	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra-gardens.	3	1	3	-	11 8 9	3	1	-	-	1 14 11
6199	Mercantile College, ...	34	15	15	-	100 10 0	64	15	-	-	12 4 9
6218	Methodist College, ..	35	25	6	-	194 13 4	35	25	-	-	18 0 3
6284	Municipal Trades Preparatory School.	60	34	21	-	325 16 2	60	34	21	-	135 2 1
6186	Princess Gardens School.	16	12	7	4	57 13 10	16	12	8	3	23 10 5
6032	Royal Academical Institution.	08	40	22	5	202 17 2	06	40	6	-	34 9 11
6049	Royal Academy. ..	20	19	7	10	125 16 0	50	10	-	-	12 2 10
6086	St. Malachy's College, ...	28	17	0	-	78 8 0	28	17	-	-	12 4 1
6164	St. Mary's Dominican Convent.	11	6	4	-	25 13 1	11	6	-	-	7 0 6
6071	Victoria College. ...	21	30	3	-	71 11 7	21	30	5	-	53 2 3
CO. ARMAGH:											
6200	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	16	10	-	67 1 11	13	16	-	-	11 11 93
6065	Armagh: Royal School.	18	6	2	2	43 2 6	18	6	-	-	9 11 6
6068	Lurgan College, ...	16	1	3	6	46 13 10	16	1	-	-	3 15 6
CO. CAVAN:											
0161	Cavan: Royal School, ...	6	13	-	-	31 10 0	8	13	-	-	4 0 6
CO. DONEGAL:											
6373	Lettistenny: Loretto Convent.	14	0	6	-	47 12 4	14	9	4	-	10 11 0
6042	Lifford: Prior Schools, ...	19	11	5	-	56 13 2	10	11	-	-	13 0 0
6047	Raphoe: Royal School, ...	17	5	9	7	98 16 5	17	6	-	-	6 8 11
CO. DOWN:											
6206	Banbridge: Academical Institution.	8	4	5	-	23 6 2	8	4	-	-	2 5 11
6098	Banbridge: Excelsior Academy.	11	4	3	-	31 1 9	11	4	-	-	5 0 11
6226	Bangor: Ladies' Collegiate School.	4	2	-	-	5 5 0	4	2	-	-	1 8 9
6316	Bangor: Glenola School.	3	6	4	-	16 1 0	6	6	-	-	6 6 4
6375	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School.	28	14	12	4	125 10 2	28	14	-	-	15 5 1
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	21	13	6	4	78 15 11	21	13	-	-	6 11 3
6263	Newry: Intermediate School.	13	13	-	-	35 15 10	13	13	-	-	12 15 4
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College.	12	3	3	6	64 4 1	12	3	-	-	3 7 6

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 19 8	6080
45	33	22	—	109 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	492 4 0	6585
—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	2 10 5	47 13 7	6175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 10 11	6184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 3 8	6195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 14 9	6199
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142 14 0	6218
60	34	21	—	112 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	763 7 4	6684
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 18 3	6183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297 5 1	6032
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 15 4	6043
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 14 1	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 18 7	6164
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 13 9	6371
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 13 9	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 13 9	6056
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 7 4	6035
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 10 6	6121
—	—	—	—	—	28	—	2	—	50 12 5	88 15 7	6373
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 18 2	6062
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 2 4	6087
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 15 1	6206
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 2 8	6608
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 9	6316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 9 4	6222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 15 3	8075
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 7 1	6171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 11 2	6253
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 11 6	8092

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	CO. FERMANAGH:					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6189	Benishillen: Portora Royal School.	17	23	11	7	88 19 9	17	23	-	-	2 14 4
6378	Benishillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School.	14	18	-	-	40 7 2	14	18	-	-	6 5 3
	CO. LONDONDERRY:										
6120	Coleraine: Academical Institution.	22	15	4	-	62 13 0	22	15	-	-	9 4 9
6128	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School.	8	4	-	-	16 1 7	8	4	4	-	5 13 11
6288	Limavady: Raebank School.	4	6	-	-	11 5 7	4	0	-	-	3 12 9
6720	Missequin: Intermediate School, Coleraine.	9	6	-	-	21 6 7	9	6	3	-	7 13 4
6238	Magherafelt: Rainey Endowed School.	12	6	0	-	37 3 4	12	8	-	-	4 4 2
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.										
6063	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brew-of-the-Hill.	16	14	-	-	42 1 1	16	14	-	-	8 1 2
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	8	10	5	-	40 13 7	8	10	-	-	7 4 9
6004	Foyls College, ...	33	14	11	7	101 18 0	33	14	-	-	18 4 7
6140	St. Columba's College, ...	16	11	2	4	59 16 1	16	11	-	-	7 16 9
6109	Strand House School, ...	60	15	13	7	181 2 0	30	15	13	8	49 11 3
6035	Victoria High School, ...	43	31	42	10	395 7 10	43	31	40	-	95 17 3
	CO. MONAGHAN:										
6223	Carrickmacross: St. Louis Convent.	23	10	5	1	112 12 4	23	10	-	-	20 0 5
6213	Carrickmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School.	10	4	-	-	18 4 8	10	4	-	-	3 19 3
6186	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	13	-	-	34 11 8	13	10	-	-	5 2 4
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent.	37	21	7	3	175 17 8	37	21	-	-	31 4 9
6075	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary.	10	21	8	0	93 14 3	10	21	-	-	6 15 2
	CO. TYRONE:										
6322	Cookstown Academy, ...	10	12	-	-	34 9 3	10	12	-	-	8 14 4
6126	Cookstown: Ladies' School.	10	4	-	-	17 3 11	10	4	1	-	7 13 8
6403	Dungannon: Ladies' School.	5	0	-	-	18 9 10	5	9	2	-	3 3 11
6121	Dungannon: Royal School.	15	9	7	0	53 17 7	15	9	-	-	7 2 4
6090	Dungannon: St. Patrick's Academy.	18	13	6	-	30 18 5	18	13	-	-	8 16 7
6076	Omagh: Academy, ...	16	8	7	-	47 13 11	15	8	-	-	7 13 9
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	9	10	9	70 10 7	19	9	-	-	8 10 5
6363	Omagh: High School, ...	13	10	4	-	40 14 4	13	10	4	1	16 3 0
6211	Omagh: Loreto Convent.	19	12	-	-	35 2 0	19	12	-	-	9 3 3
	Totals for Ulster, ...	1,189	890	378	134	4,822. 9 0	1,189	890	129	19	307 15 1

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 14 1	6160
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 12 5	6278
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 2 0	6138
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0 6	6126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 18 4	6238
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 19 11	6750
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 7 8	6358
18	19	—	—	17 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	64 12 0	6038
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 17 7	8540
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 3 1	8094
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 12 10	6140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 13 6	6109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491 6 1	6058
—	—	—	—	—	28	2	6	8	45 17 3	173 10 0	6283
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 4 0	6813
26	6	—	—	13 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	56 9 0	6198
—	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	1	20 18 6	237 0 2	6225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 9 5	6078
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 3 7	6322
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 19 7	6138
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 13 8	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 19 11	6231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 16 0	6090
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 13 11	6678
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 7 0	6139
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 17 4	6663
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4 6 0	69 16 3	6211
130	80	43	—	202 19 9	66	2	20	4	122 11 4	6,105 16 2	

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	
	CONNUGHT.										
	CO. GALWAY					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6330	Ballinacree: St. Joseph's College.	31	31	7	-	127 7 9	34	31	-	-	17 11 1
6337	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill.	13	10	0	-	52 0 8	13	10	0	-	15 5 9
6332	Galway: Grammar School.	10	4	3	1	31 0 0	10	4	-	-	3 15 1
6375	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary.	13	15	-	-	28 17 0	15	15	-	-	5 14 3
6153	Mount Bellew: St. Francis' Seminary.	21	12	5	-	86 6 4	21	2	-	-	7 15 11
6230	Tram: Christian Brothers' Schools.	16	10	17	-	83 1 0	16	10	-	-	12 4 0
6527	Tram: St. Jarlath's College.	24	15	10	0	123 19 3	24	15	-	-	7 12 1
	CO. MAYO :										
6502	Killmacnee: St. Louis Convent.	20	17	4	3	98 9 1	23	17	-	-	26 7 1
6378	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	10	12	0	-	38 17 0	10	12	-	-	6 1 1
	CO. ROSCOMMON :										
6216	Ballaghaderreen: Diocesan College.	10	17	10	-	73 0 7	16	17	-	-	12 14 1
6231	Roscommon: Ranelagh School.	12	10	-	-	28 15 5	12	10	-	-	30 5 1
	CO. SLIGO :										
6193	Sligo: Intermediate School.	7	3	2	3	25 0 3	7	2	2	-	5 7 1
6141	Sligo: Summerville College.	35	10	15	-	120 11 1	35	16	-	-	15 3 9
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent.	45	13	3	-	96 10 4	45	13	-	-	22 15 1
	Totals for Connought, ...	239	203	94	13	1,011 13 8	230	203	3	-	176 17 7
	Totals for Leinster, ... (106 Schools).	2,307	1,468	619	147	5,600 15 0	2,107	1,418	147	19	1,356 5 4
	Totals for Munster, ... (72 Schools).	1,524	1,086	416	105	4,075 11 3	1,524	1,086	143	19	347 12 13
	Totals for Ulster, ... (58 Schools).	1,139	800	378	131	4,852 0 0	1,139	800	129	19	327 16 1
	Totals for Connought, (14 Schools).	239	203	94	13	1,011 13 8	230	203	3	-	176 17 7
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND (263 Schools).	5,119	3,540	1,507	402	17,640 13 11	5,119	3,545	427	57	3,323 11 11

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.					DOMESTIC ECONOMY.					Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant				Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.				Amount of Grant.		
1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 19 4	6639
—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	5 11 9	75 18 2	6667
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 1 7	6842
15	15	—	—	10 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	47 19 4	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 2 3	6163
18	16	—	—	12 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	164 10 6	6226
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 12 10	6627
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	16 14 6	134 10 6	6302
9	—	—	—	1 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	45 12 8	6278
11	6	—	—	6 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	91 16 7	6346
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 13 7	6350
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 13 6	6193
20	6	6	—	14 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	168 9 1	6141
—	—	—	—	—	40	14	20	—	63 16 11	168 14 4	6197
77	43	0	—	46 13 10	56	14	29	—	85 3 1	1,319 13 2	
239	273	20	—	392 18 8	211	8	111	21	280 18 11	8,430 17 11	
274	283	28	5	278 5 8	186	22	69	7	173 15 11	6,075 3 9	
159	86	43	—	252 19 9	98	2	20	4	122 11 4	6,163 16 2	
77	43	6	—	45 13 10	56	14	29	—	85 3 1	1,319 13 2	
1,481	685	107	5	969 17 11	600	43	219	32	662 7 3	21,961 11 0	

TABLE V.

LIST OF HOME INDUSTRIES CLASSES in receipt of aid from the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907, AND AMOUNT OF THE GRANTS PAID.

No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid.
	LEINSTER.	£ s. d.
	Co. WEXFORD:	
6709	Wexford: Straw Hat Industry,	51 14 3
	MUNSTER.	
	Co. TIPPERARY:	
6889	Tipperary: Glovemaking School,	36 0 0
	ULSTER.	
	Co. ARMAGH:	
6835	Mullaghbawn: Shirtmaking Industry,	221 6 4
	Co. DONEGAL:	
6690	Lettierkenny: Sprigging Class,	29 5 8
	Co. TYRONE:	
6814	Cookstown: Lissen Crochet Class,	3 0 0
	Total for Ulster,	263 12 0
	Total for Leinster,	51 14 3
	Total for Munster,	36 0 0
	Total for Ulster,	263 12 0
	Total for Ireland,	551 6 3

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

URBAN SCHEMES.

LEINSTER.

	Dublin.	Rathmines and Rathgar.	Fremorena.	Kingsdown.	Wexford.	Blackrock.	Bray.	Athlone.	New Ross.	Railscorthy.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Population (1901 Census).	290,628	32,302	25,790	17,377	11,168	8,719	7,621	6,627	5,347	5,438	611,429
Number of individual students enrolled.	2,070	324	684	441	167	244	248	214	144	31	4,597
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	638	-	22	36	20	35	-	-	-	-	830
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	277	-	15	41	11	11	30	-	41	10	470
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	593	-	216	91	10	18	60	36	20	4	1,138
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	639	324	145	91	62	64	65	64	65	-	1,512
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress-making and Housewifery).	428	-	177	187	23	115	82	103	69	17	1,304
Number enrolled in Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging and Drawn Thread Work.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	41
Number enrolled in other Classes.	-	-	144	72	20	53	20	-	11	-	323
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.											
Young Men.											
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	3	-	-	2	1	2	8	13	-	1	35
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	130	-	21	15	2	-	18	-	11	3	200
Cash and Car Builders.	2	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	103	-	89	4	13	4	8	1	-	-	271
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	20	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	24
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	57	1	40	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	105
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	24	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	29
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	21
Painters, Decorators, &c.	69	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	76
Gunmakers, Gunfitters, &c.	43	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	46
Others involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.	64	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	81
Furniture Makers, &c.	48	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	52
Woolen, Silken, and Linen Weavers, &c.	32	27	11	5	11	4	7	7	8	-	112
Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	147	60	41	9	3	8	8	-	5	-	277
Persons in Commercial Offices.	46	118	21	3	1	4	4	-	3	-	209
Persons in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	47	3	2	6	8	1	3	-	3	-	75
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	35	4	2	1	1	7	1	-	-	-	49
Students (University, Law, Medical).	245	25	80	9	4	2	28	13	7	-	314
Persons not included in the above Classes.	1	2	8	13	2	12	25	-	3	-	70
Persons just left School or College.	28	4	23	68	7	12	12	17	4	-	179
Persons still in attendance at School or College, no occupation stated.	56	-	15	1	2	-	-	30	-	1	104
Total Number of Young Men.	1,583	239	405	121	65	69	127	109	47	5	2,572
Young Women.											
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wash and Sewing, &c.	65	-	22	57	1	23	25	20	4	7	230
Building Trades.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Watchmakers, Milliners, &c.	23	-	27	13	5	3	-	8	4	-	83
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Factory Workers not included above.	68	-	2	-	13	1	25	11	-	-	120
Persons in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	12
Woolen, Silken, and Linen Weavers, &c.	72	3	9	15	9	5	1	6	2	-	125
Wash, Cashmere, Civil Servants, &c.	96	32	13	34	3	4	5	-	2	-	187
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	58	13	16	37	23	19	5	1	4	5	180
Students (University, Medical).	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25
Persons not included in above Classes.	18	29	15	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	83
Persons just left School or College.	26	19	2	30	10	18	25	20	4	-	114
Persons still in attendance at School or College, no occupation stated.	230	7	16	49	20	39	63	63	17	-	545
Total Number of Young Women.	687	95	279	307	94	125	121	144	97	25	2,065
	2,070	324	684	441	167	244	248	214	144	31	4,597

TABLE VI.—URBAN SCHEMES.—ULSTER.

	Belfast.	Londonderry.	Newry.	Larne.	Lurgan.	Lurgan Convent.	Ballymena.	Portadown.	Newrydown.	Armagh.	Coleraine.	Jamna.	Bangor.	Banbridge.	Carrickfergus.	Mohywood.	Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Rural.	Warrenpoint.	TOTAL FOR ULSTER.
Population (1911 Census).	202,180	22,870	15,408	12,782	20,740	15,000	11,110	7,500	8,200	9,770	1,000,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of Individual Students enrolled.	4,180	380	340	235	163	459	135	161	180	235	255	183	190	182	100	250	44	74	74
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	884	111	80	50	-	124	34	15	21	35	91	43	33	13	24	-	-	18	18
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	828	116	44	30	34	127	6	19	34	35	35	35	35	45	35	-	-	41	41
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	442	12	-	36	-	55	50	17	7	18	10	0	32	0	-	-	-	85	85
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	773	80	121	22	18	138	12	73	102	57	104	37	36	54	24	26	20	123	123
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	1,211	60	200	50	104	193	89	35	41	152	68	95	100	67	34	115	16	126	126
Number enrolled in Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, and Drawn Thread Work.	52	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Number enrolled in other Classes.	1,165	-	83	70	9	-	22	14	-	-	-	10	-	44	19	50	11	106	106
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.																			
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	1	-	-	10	4	-	2	3	1	3	1	2	-	-	21	1	44
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	143	21	6	9	-	13	3	9	8	6	8	9	4	11	5	9	4	38	38
Coinch and Car Builders.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	659	23	5	8	-	33	14	11	2	8	6	2	1	3	2	-	-	15	15
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	29	12	3	-	-	1	-	-	7	3	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	15	15
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	75	2	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	16
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	67	1	5	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	16	16
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	173	-	5	24	-	9	1	2	4	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	36	36
Painters and Decorators.	62	5	1	2	-	1	-	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	75	1	-	9	-	1	1	1	4	2	2	5	1	-	1	1	-	16	16
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	16
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	75	1	3	2	-	3	-	2	1	2	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	16	16
Cleaners, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	139	14	12	15	-	32	-	8	15	6	13	6	13	11	5	2	-	31	31
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	440	28	22	1	-	7	8	15	5	8	13	13	12	20	10	7	1	61	61
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	40	6	6	8	-	13	4	-	3	4	7	1	12	-	-	5	-	31	31
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	49	24	4	2	-	34	24	3	1	8	4	9	-	1	3	-	-	100	100
Students (University, Law, Medical).	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	234	35	23	6	-	13	-	15	2	3	-	5	3	3	-	32	1	39	39
Boys just left School or College.	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	10	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	-	11	11
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	12	22	11	30	-	15	8	11	10	29	14	19	17	5	7	3	-	32	32
No occupation stated.	238	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	1	3	1	35	35
Total Number of Young Men.	1,067	195	103	120	-	214	60	84	89	98	87	84	73	67	34	80	9	130	130
Young Women.																			
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	71
Domestic Servants.	93	1	11	4	8	19	13	3	10	14	19	10	6	4	15	11	5	37	37
Pressing Trades.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dress-makers, Milliners, &c.	104	5	-	3	2	35	3	4	9	14	7	4	-	10	1	-	-	36	36
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	103	-	60	2	-	21	3	-	7	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	23	23
Factory Workers, not included above.	116	-	-	15	65	6	-	7	1	-	3	2	36	-	-	-	-	58	58
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	54	7	13	10	4	34	-	7	6	14	3	1	6	6	8	4	1	10	10
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	159	17	13	4	-	13	7	11	10	7	10	3	9	9	12	6	-	37	37
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	150	60	24	8	14	12	20	3	12	23	17	8	9	12	6	13	4	39	39
Students (University, Medical).	12	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Occupations not included in above Classes.	45	-	10	5	-	1	7	9	-	23	8	1	11	2	15	-	-	43	43
Girls just left School or College.	-	-	-	10	13	20	1	1	10	9	5	5	1	1	5	11	1	1	1
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	16	23	28	32	40	35	9	16	17	16	23	43	19	9	9	4	8	36	36
No occupation stated.	1,063	16	67	9	3	68	23	13	13	79	21	33	11	90	-	1	21	1,063	1,063
Total Number of Young Women.	1,913	161	232	104	163	233	86	17	100	157	113	106	116	95	67	147	36	2,000	2,000
	4,420	368	340	235	163	459	135	161	180	235	255	183	190	182	100	250	44	74	74

TABLE VI.—continued.
 URBAN SCHEMES—continued.
 MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Cloveland.	Trillick.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.	Galway.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Population (1901 Census).	76,122	33,151	22,709	10,127	2,827	161,075	13,426	16,879	24,296
Number of individual Students enrolled.	1,391	895	550	277	225	3,038	398	402	730
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	182	23	88	30	40	443	72	13	54
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	213	68	47	94	38	460	64	-	64
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	228	75	40	52	72	484	59	-	59
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	60	80	127	50	69	394	90	-	90
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress-making, and Housewifery).	329	335	223	36	88	1,000	102	-	102
Number enrolled in Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, and Drawn Thread Work.	199	74	-	45	-	309	-	-	-
Numbers enrolled in other Classes.	-	141	84	20	-	245	-	138	139
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	1	-	-	1	14	4	18
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	119	41	21	24	13	218	17	31	45
Cash and Car Builders.	-	3	-	14	-	17	1	3	4
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	99	6	7	9	11	132	2	2	4
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	10	4	2	1	3	20	3	-	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instruments Makers, &c.	23	5	2	-	-	31	4	-	4
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	7	5	-	-	13	2	5	7
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	15	15	19	-	13
Painters and Decorators.	20	19	1	3	3	45	2	29	31
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	23	0	19	4	-	45	2	2	9
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	6	14	1	1	-	22	3	12	15
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	13	3	11	-	-	27	3	-	3
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, etc.	-	13	19	-	3	35	12	30	47
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	33	38	25	4	13	113	14	16	39
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	7	1	11	4	13	35	-	4	4
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	9	32	29	6	7	83	2	5	3
Students (University, Law, Medical).	12	3	0	-	3	24	3	-	3
Occupations not included in the above classes.	17	57	45	3	9	131	-	3	3
Boys just left School or College.	14	1	5	5	10	35	-	-	-
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	15	48	12	10	7	90	10	17	27
No occupation stated.	75	16	10	5	-	113	12	2	14
Total Number of Young Men.	491	321	239	90	115	1,262	122	171	293
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	45	7	17	69	22	4	26
Domestic Servants.	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	1	6
Printing Trades.	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	24	32
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	15	14	26	-	-	55	13	-	13
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5
Factory Workers, not included above.	-	-	-	47	-	47	-	2	2
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	190	70	-	-	-	307	-	-	-
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	37	5	20	9	11	89	-	14	14
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	14	0	7	9	4	40	5	14	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	26	15	42	5	4	93	2	55	57
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	3	-	-	3	23	-	23
Occupations not included in above classes.	75	63	15	5	-	159	2	31	33
Girls just left School or College.	17	1	-	3	-	21	-	-	-
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	20	228	17	61	14	409	63	33	85
No occupation stated.	289	57	170	21	63	599	52	60	162
Total Number of Young Women.	700	525	311	151	110	1,827	186	231	417
	1,191	846	550	277	225	3,099	308	402	710

TABLE VI.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION.

LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Monaghan.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER.
Number of individual Students enrolled.	63	12	150	318	472	39	600	-	82	93	124	207	
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	-	-	8	41	-	-	15	-	-	-	24	36	
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	-	-	16	34	85	-	89	-	-	-	25	236	
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	13	-	33	71	85	-	59	-	81	-	87	295	
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	39	-	17	38	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	326	
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress-making and Housewifery).	25	12	20	183	102	11	302	-	-	47	83	528	
Number enrolled in Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging and Draw Thread Work.	-	-	-	-	-	28	100	-	21	45	-	290	
Number enrolled in other Classes.	62	-	47	30	-	-	26	-	-	-	45	312	
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
<i>Young Men.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	4	26
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	6	-	8	0	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	13	44
Coach and Car Builders.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Druggists, &c.	-	-	1	8	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	1	30
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	12
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Painters and Decorators.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	-	-	3	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	15
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	-	-	6	7	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	38
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	10	-	2	6	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	39
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assessment, and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	6	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	8
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	1	-	5	19	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	67
Students (University, Law, Medical).	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
Occupations not included in above Classes.	-	-	10	21	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	60
Boys just left School or College.	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	12	19	-	-	20	-	15	-	-	-	56
No occupation stated.	5	-	6	22	385	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	440
Total Number of Young Men.	37	-	74	190	385	-	215	-	31	-	-	27	985
<i>Young Women.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	1	21
Domestic Servants.	3	-	1	5	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	16	63
Printing Trades.	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	4	-	1	2	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	8	34
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	24	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
Factory Workers, not included above.	6	-	1	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	101
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Draw Thread Work, &c.	-	-	4	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	-	-	2	25	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	4	71
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	-	-	8	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	35
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	2	-	-	12	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	0	53
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Occupations not included in above Classes.	-	-	-	12	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	92
Girls just left School or College.	3	-	-	3	-	-	18	-	10	-	-	-	34
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	13	24	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	81
No occupation stated.	2	12	27	69	87	-	100	-	-	92	-	-	442
Total Number of Young Women.	25	12	82	182	87	39	475	-	21	92	-	167	1,125
	62	12	156	318	472	39	690	-	62	92	-	154	2,007

Information not supplied by the Local Authority.

TABLE VI.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
MUNSTER.

	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Nth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Typewriting Cent Urban and Rural.	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
Number of Individual Students enrolled,	248	1,220	86	179	333	40	196	-	2,304
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
Number enrolled in Art Classes,	-	187	38	-	-	-	-	-	225
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	45	495	-	-	20	-	25	-	565
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	-	309	-	-	45	-	120	-	397
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, and Sewiwork),	202	28	66	170	-	10	34	-	550
Number enrolled in Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, and Drawn Thread Work,	-	145	36	-	206	30	-	-	467
Number enrolled in other Classes,	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	5	36	-	-	18	-	-	-	59
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c., Coach and Car Builders,	11	108	-	-	5	-	-	-	137
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c., Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Printing Trades, Compositors, Lithographers, &c., Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., Fashions and Decorators,	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Painters, Gasfitters, &c., Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Fur- niture Makers, &c.,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Telegraphists, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c., Clerks in Commercial Offices,	2	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	15
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical),	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Occupations not included in above classes, Boys just left School or College,	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	6	61	-	-	10	-	-	-	77
	-	96	-	-	35	-	-	-	131
	2	314	-	-	60	-	23	-	399
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total Number of Young Men,	45	904	-	-	127	-	23	-	1,159
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Domestic Servants,	31	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	35
Printing Trades,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., Factory Workers, not included above, Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprig- ging Drawn Thread Work, &c.,	-	179	85	-	-	-	-	-	264
Telegraphists, Shopkeepers, &c.,	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	4	14	-	-	20	-	-	-	38
Occupations not included in above classes, Girls just left School or College,	20	18	-	-	70	-	-	-	108
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	9	25	-	-	78	-	-	-	112
	20	46	-	-	-	40	115	-	181
	20	22	-	179	-	-	-	-	201
Total Number of Young Women,	203	515	85	179	201	40	115	-	1,358
	246	1,220	85	179	333	40	196	-	2,304

TABLE VI.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Armagh.	Cavan.	Down.	Donegal.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Lettim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Number of individual Students enrolled,	166	406	—	—	708	277	478	2,183	324	170	505	801	86	1,987
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number enrolled in Art Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	225	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	226	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress- making and Housewifery),	156	—	—	—	—	—	185	351	80	170	364	64	—	683
Number enrolled in Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, and Drawn Thread Work,	—	406	—	—	569	277	—	1,254	185	163	342	347	86	2,330
Number enrolled in other Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.														
Young Men.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	9
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and Car Builders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithograph- ers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	9
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painters and Decorators,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	62	9	—	—	—	—	71
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	1	—	—	—	—	28
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assur- ance, and Accountants' Offices,	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	2	—	—	—	—	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical),	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	4	—	—	—	—	20
Occupations not included in above Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Boys just left School or College,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	—	—	—	—	170	—	80	80	4	—	—	—	—	84
Total Number of Young Men,	—	—	—	—	170	—	208	433	37	—	—	—	—	37
Young Women.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	63	193	—	—	—	—	2	265	111	—	11	—	—	125
Domestic Servants,	—	182	—	—	—	—	61	183	5	—	—	—	—	188
Printing Trades,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	17	3	—	—	—	—	20
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Workers not included above,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	15
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn Thread Work, &c.,	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	70	74	163	377	—	—	714
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	1	7	—	—	—	—	12	20	6	—	—	—	—	25
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	24
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	29	8	—	—	—	—	35
Students (University, Medical),	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	12
Occupations not included in above Classes,	14	1	—	—	—	—	156	157	23	—	14	—	—	173
Girls just left School or College,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	6	64	—	—	581	277	50	119	—	—	—	—	—	306
Total Number of Young Women,	156	465	—	—	661	277	320	1,780	297	170	506	801	86	1,987
	156	406	—	—	708	277	678	2,183	324	170	505	801	86	1,987

TABLE VI.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—INTEGRANT INSTRUCTION.

LEINSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
<i>Young Men.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	43 15	-	47 10	78 4	102 0	161 14	-	71 1	61 5	57 23	34 3	47 3	701 97
Couch and Car Builders.	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Hedge-makers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	16
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture, Gasfitters, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	12
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	5	-	1	1	8	2	-	3	7	2	1	4	34
Students (University, Law, Medical).	-	-	5	-	17	2	-	13	-	3	6	4	48
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	13
Boys just left School or College.	62	-	4	67	62	4	-	45	48	75	48	16	419
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	-	32	8	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	51
No occupation stated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number of Young Men.	95	-	79	134	202	185	-	122	141	135	97	64	1,426
<i>Young Women.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.	197 93	251 37	37 20	116 23	170 44	55 3	25 22	242 68	29 5	302 30	126 28	33 3	1,536 289
Printing Trades.	-	-	1	2	13	2	8	7	7	4	-	1	53
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Workers not included above.	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Workers in Lace Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	15
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	-	19	19	14	42	-	14	24	9	50	1	8	209
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	-	2	2	6	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	17
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	16	15	6	-	13	4	5	11	16	4	3	-	95
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	56
Occupations not included in above Classes.	-	103	19	-	-	-	33	20	-	-	15	4	260
Girls just left School or College.	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	52
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	59	-	11	40	90	-	6	23	28	69	10	4	319
No occupation stated.	-	-	7	213	8	-	-	10	22	45	-	-	309
Total Number of Young Women.	389	540	172	414	411	64	115	435	116	547	106	85	3,474
Total Number of Students.	484	540	242	596	653	249	115	587	257	732	293	169	4,810

TABLE VI.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.
MUNSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Rth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	Total for Munster.
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	41	80	68	13	-	21	31	65	329
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	9	40	44	4	-	8	1	31	127
C Coach and Car Builders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	7
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Painters and Decorators,	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	8
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	10	11	3	3	-	5	-	15	47
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	-	1	3	-	-	8	-	4	11
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	4	12
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	5	22	14	1	-	4	1	15	62
Students (University, Law, Medical),	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	9
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	29	27	23	4	-	-	5	25	104
Boys just left School or College,	-	41	9	41	-	-	-	9	100
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	45	276	143	-	41	129	10	131	794
No occupation stated,	11	-	8	7	-	77	2	-	105
Total Number of Young Men,	162	510	323	73	41	250	50	216	1,770
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	237	653	637	166	170	217	82	129	1,560
Domestic Servants,	22	125	86	14	40	47	4	34	367
Printing Trades,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	8	64	11	-	-	6	-	6	84
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Workers not included above,	-	-	6	-	-	19	-	-	25
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn Thread Work, &c.,	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	30	223	96	32	-	42	-	17	440
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	2	14	10	-	-	3	-	2	31
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	21	46	35	10	-	27	2	25	166
Students (University, Medical),	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
Occupations not included in above Classes,	61	-	379	43	-	-	38	31	600
Girls just left School or College,	0	-	6	-	80	-	-	-	86
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	39	118	161	197	115	164	-	120	1,000
No occupation stated,	2	160	138	14	30	14	-	41	398
Total Number of Young Women,	441	1,701	1,482	475	435	539	124	645	6,943
Total Number of Students,	606	2,211	1,810	563	476	789	174	861	7,713

TABLE VI.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.
ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Antrim.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	TOTAL FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Louth.	Mayo.	Westmeath.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
<i>Young Men.</i>														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, .	54	80	55	74	93	177	14	569	117	-	53	97	-	967
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	-	4	3	4	-	8	4	23	1	-	3	5	-	8
Cooch and Car Builders, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	2	2	-	6	-	10	5	25	-	-	6	3	-	8
Clerks in Commercial Offices, .	2	2	-	-	-	2	5	11	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical), .	2	1	1	5	-	2	11	22	2	-	5	-	-	7
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	11	3	6	10	-	15	4	49	-	-	24	2	-	26
Boys just left School or College, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys still in attendance at School or College, .	21	10	56	98	-	107	12	304	28	-	29	65	-	119
No occupation stated, .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	158	-	-	-	132
Total Number of Young Men, .	93	114	126	189	90	324	34	1,050	149	128	118	173	-	548
<i>Young Women.</i>														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, .	75	70	91	242	345	279	69	1,378	1,215	-	299	215	-	1,630
Domestic Servants, .	16	6	54	30	-	51	19	165	47	-	15	60	-	113
Printing Trades, .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., .	-	5	6	-	-	1	82	48	11	-	1	10	-	22
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	48	-	-	-	-	48
Factory Workers not included above, .	35	-	48	1	-	-	8	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	-	69	5	-	-	41	-	95	-	-	26	-	-	20
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., .	6	7	27	10	-	65	24	139	69	-	-	37	-	196
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c., .	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	2
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical), .	4	6	15	6	-	27	25	85	74	-	10	17	-	191
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	1
Girls just left School or College, .	17	3	18	9	-	75	137	297	64	-	89	36	-	169
Girls still in attendance at School or College, .	-	10	10	-	-	-	3	23	19	-	-	-	-	19
No occupation stated, .	22	7	33	162	-	66	107	397	208	-	100	105	-	413
	-	26	7	55	-	39	-	127	99	-	-	13	761	878
Total Number of Young Women, .	175	189	232	305	345	344	443	2,827	1,257	-	436	483	761	3,542
Total Number of Students, .	276	303	447	704	442	668	607	3,647	2,006	128	549	660	761	4,110

TABLE VI.—continued.
SUMMARY.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHEMES.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Permanent Centres of Instruction.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Itinerant Instruction.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.
<i>Young Men.</i>															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	25	1	64	18	98	20	69	4	5	97	701	325	559	267	1,852
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	203	218	235	48	737	56	187	23	-	266	97	137	23	8	265
Coach and Car Builders.	0	17	5	4	35	2	-	4	-	6	5	-	-	-	10
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	271	132	774	4	1,181	30	67	-	-	97	15	7	5	-	27
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	24	20	55	3	102	12	-	3	-	15	-	3	-	-	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	106	31	86	4	226	11	14	-	-	25	9	-	-	-	9
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	29	13	85	7	134	4	3	7	2	16	-	1	-	-	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	21	18	246	18	303	1	-	4	-	5	-	1	5	-	7
Painters and Decorators.	74	46	83	31	234	4	14	1	-	19	-	3	-	-	3
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	54	55	68	2	204	4	12	3	1	20	6	3	1	-	10
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	81	22	45	15	143	3	8	2	-	13	5	1	5	-	11
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	52	27	95	3	177	19	5	2	-	26	-	-	2	-	1
Salemen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	112	33	291	47	483	39	44	68	9	154	12	47	25	8	92
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	277	113	613	30	1,033	40	25	27	1	93	6	11	11	1	29
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	200	56	114	4	374	22	33	17	2	74	4	12	-	-	16
Students (University, Law, Medical).	75	23	105	8	211	63	28	16	4	111	34	62	22	7	125
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	48	21	30	3	102	5	11	0	-	16	-	0	2	-	11
Boys just left School or College.	614	131	370	3	1,017	56	65	5	7	127	40	104	49	25	218
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	75	35	31	-	141	18	132	5	2	157	13	100	3	-	116
No occupation stated.	179	96	222	27	524	85	306	56	4	511	410	794	304	109	1,617
Totals (Young Men).	2,872	1,252	3,968	203	8,115	905	1,169	433	37	2,504	1,425	1,780	1,020	562	4,787
<i>Young Women.</i>															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	2	-	71	-	73	21	21	218	129	419	1,856	2,296	1,173	1,280	6,514
Domestic Servants.	230	81	227	26	564	73	26	183	12	294	389	367	160	113	1,029
Printing Trades.	2	0	16	0	18	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	83	64	156	32	335	27	10	17	3	57	53	34	43	27	157
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	4	3	228	13	248	37	-	-	3	40	15	-	15	45	71
Factory Workers not included above.	126	1	249	5	381	8	-	8	-	16	10	25	92	-	127
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	19	307	1	2	329	137	305	70	714	1,186	15	373	95	39	622
Salewomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	125	82	100	14	321	71	26	20	6	123	206	444	189	105	844
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	187	63	277	19	546	23	4	12	-	39	17	31	0	2	50
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	180	95	307	57	739	60	28	29	8	125	95	155	85	101	437
Students (University, Medical).	25	3	25	23	76	5	18	0	-	23	56	40	4	1	101
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	83	159	151	33	426	75	160	151	47	433	250	456	257	139	1,102
Girls just left School or College.	114	21	87	-	222	37	55	4	4	100	62	95	23	39	188
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	305	409	345	85	1,144	110	131	119	-	360	340	4,090	307	613	2,350
No occupation stated.	553	550	1,529	102	2,734	442	377	882	305	2,007	308	396	127	813	1,704
Totals (Young Women).	2,925	1,827	3,969	417	8,208	1,128	1,145	1,760	1,930	5,247	3,474	5,845	2,827	2,545	15,691
Totals (Young Men and Young Women).	4,597	3,080	7,987	710	16,388	2,033	2,304	2,193	1,267	7,751	4,899	7,625	3,847	4,115	26,478

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
6019	LEINSTER—continued. Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—cont. Metropolitan School of Art.	Subjects I, III, V. (Divn. I), XXI, and XXIV.	F, L, M, G.-D., P., F., B.-B., Anatomy, Archi- tecture, Archi- tectural Design, De- sign, Drawing from the Antique, Draw- ing of Common Ob- jects from Memory, Drawing the An- tique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 2), Modelling Design (Honours), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Orna- ment, and Principles of Ornament.
6025	Royal College of Science.	Subjects I, II, V. (Divn. I), V. (Divn. II), V ₂ , VIA, VII, VII ₂ , VIII, VIII ₂ , VIII ₃ , VIII ₄ , IX, X, X ₂ , (Stage 1), X ₃ , (Stage 2), XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XIX, (Stage 3), XXII, XXIII, XXIV, (Stage 2 and Hon- ours), and XXV.	—
6033	Co. KILKENNY— Goresbridge: Brigidine Con- vent.	—	L.
6071A	Kilkenny: Model School.	—	F, L, M, G.-D., and Design.
6009	KING'S COUNTY— Birr: Technical School.	—	F.
6416A	Co. LOUTH— Drogheda: Mayoralty Rooms.	—	F, and M.
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Tech- nical School.	Subjects I, V. (Divn. I), VII, X ₂ (Stage 1), XI, and XX.	L, G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6102	Drogheda: Monna Convent.	—	M., and Design.
6418	Dundalk: Municipal Techni- cal School.	Subjects II, III, V. (Divn. I), V ₂ , VIA, VII, VII ₂ , IX, X ₂ , (Stage 1), XI, and XI ₂ (Stage 1).	F, L, M, B.-B., and Design.
6415B	Dundalk: Town Hall.	Subjects I and XXII.	G.-D.
6263	Co. MEATH— Navan: Loreto Convent.	—	G.-D., B.-B. and De- sign.
6539	QUEEN'S COUNTY— Mountrath: Brigidine Con- vent.	—	Design.
6311	Co. WESTMEATH— Athlone: La Sainte Union Convent.	—	F, M. and G.-D.
6356	Mullingar: Loreto Convent.	—	G.-D.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CO. WEXFORD—		
6249	Emisborough: Loreto Convent,	—	Design.
6246	New Ross: Convent of Mercy,	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., Design, and Painting Ornament. B.-B.
6252	Newtownberry: St. Mary's Convent.	—	—
6247	Wexford: Municipal Techni- cal Institute.	Subjects II., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X.	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
	CO. WICKLOW—		
6297	Arklow: Courthouse, . . .	Subjects II., III., and XI.	G.-D.
6457	Bray: Technical School, . .	—	F., M., and B.-B.
	MUNSTER.		
	CO. CLARE—		
6263	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Con- vent of Mercy.	—	Design.
	CO. CORK—		
6293	Bandon: Technical School, . .	Subject III., . . .	F., L., and G.-D.
6706	Bantry: Technical School, . .	Subject III., . . .	—
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent.	—	F., L., M., P., Design, and Modelling from the Antique. Design.
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Con- vent of Mercy.	—	F., L. and M.
6267	Clonakilly: Technical School,	—	B.-B.
6064	Dunmanway: St. Mary's School.	—	—
6612A	Dunmanway: St. Patrick's Town Hall.	Subject III., . . .	—
6338	Fermoy: Loreto Convent, . .	—	G.-D. and B.-B.
6751	Fermoy: Technical School, . .	Subject III., . . .	—
6045	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy, . .	—	B.-B. and Design.
6015	Kinsale: Technical School, . .	Subjects I. and III., . .	F., L., P. and Archi- tecture. B.-B.
6509	Macroom: Convent of Mercy, .	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6609	Macroom: Technical School, . .	—	F., L., M. and Design.
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	—
6012A	Passage West: National School,	Subject II., . . .	—
6381	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	—	G.-D. and Design.
6604	Queenstown: Technical School,	Subjects II., IV., Vp., VII. and XXII.	—
6752A	Ringskiddy: National School,	Subject II., . . .	—
6743	Skibbereen: Intermediate and University School.	—	F., and M.
6393	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	F., L., and Design.
6434	Youghal: Presentation Con- vent.	—	F., G.-D., B.-B. and Design.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—		
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—con.		
606	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects I, II, III, IV, V. (Divn. II), VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII. (Stage I), XVII, XIX, and XXII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique, from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 2), Modelling Design (Honours), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6320	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	Subject V. (Divn. I).	F.L. and Design.
6357	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	Design, Painting from Still Life, and Principles of Ornament.
6324	St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road.	Subject V. (Divn. I).	B.-B., Design and Modelling from the Antique.
	CO. KERRY—		
6343	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	—	F., G.-D., and B.-B.
6373	Lisowel: Technical School.	Subject III.	—
6371	Tralee: Central Technical School.	Subjects II and III.	—
6403	Tralee: Presentation Convent.	—	B.-B.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—		
6032	Albion Hall, Cecil-street.	Subject IX.	F.
6039	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School, 89 George-street, Limerick.	Subjects II, III, VI, VII, IX, X, Xp. (Stage 1), Xp. (Stage 2), XI, and XII. (Stage 1).	L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., and Design.
	CO. TIPPERARY—		
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent.	—	F., P.-F., Design, Painting from Still Life, and Painting Ornament.
6356	Cloombel: Central Technical School.	Subjects I and III.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., and Design.
6146	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	Subject XIV.	M.
6009	Thurles: Ursuline Convent.	Subjects V. (Divn. I) and VI.	F.
	CO. WATERSFORD—		
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	F., L., and M.
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
6310A	Tramore: Grand Hotel Assembly Rooms.	—	F. and M.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD—		
6113	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	Subjects III, Vp, VIIA, IX, and X.	F, L, M, G-D, and E-B.
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	Subject V. (Divn. I).	F, M, and G-D.
6247A	Savings Bank.	—	Design.
6109	St. Anne's High School, Urwinne Convent.	—	G-D. and Design.
	ULSTER.		
	CO. ANTRIM—		
6338	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I, II, III, VIA, VII, VIIA, IX, X, Xp (Stage 2), and XXII.	F, L, M, G-D, P-F, E-B, Design, and Painting from Still Life.
6344	Ballymena: Intermediate School.	Subject V. (Divn. I).	F, L, M, and G-D.
6232A	Larne: Female National School.	Subjects I, II, III, V, (Divn. I), VII, VIIA, IX, and XXII.	F, M, and E-B.
6199	Larne: Grammar School.	Subjects X and Xp (Stage 1).	—
6314	Larne: Ulster Provincial School.	Subject V. (Divn. I), VIIA, X, and Xp (Stage 1).	F, M, and Design.
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST—		
6385	Christian Brothers' Schools, Hardinge-street.	Subject VIIA.	F, M, G-D, and Design.
6227	Municipal Technical Institute, College Square, North.	Subjects II, V. (Divn. I), Vp, VII, VIIA, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XX, XXII, and XXV.	—
6227A	School of Art, North-street.	Subjects IV, VIA, VII, VIIA, VIII, VIIIC, and XV.	F, L, M, G-D, P, F-F, E-B, E. Anatomy, Architectural Design, Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 2), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6071	Victoria College.	Subjects XIV, and XXV.	F. and G-D
6257B	Working Men's Institute.	Subjects I, II, III, Vp, VII, Xp (Stage 1), Xp (Stage 2 and 3), XIp (Stage 1), XIp (Stage 2 and 3), and XIV.	Architecture.
	CO. ARMAGH—		
6397	Armagh: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I and III.	F. and M.
6038	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Rooms, The Mall.	—	F, L, M, and Design.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
CO. ARMAGH—cont.			
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and B.-B.
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects III., V. (Divn. I.), IX., and XXIII.	F., L., M., P.-F., Design and Painting Ornament.
6374	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects II. and III.	F., and M.
CO. DOWN—			
6582	Banbridge: Technical School.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), and X.	F., M., and G.-D.
6587	Bangor: Technical School.	Subject III.	F., L., and M.
6572	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School.	Subjects II., X., and Xa. (Stage 2).	F., L., and G.-D.
6544	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., III., V. (Divn. I.), VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., Xa. (Stage 1), XXIII., and XXV.	F., L., M., G.-D., P.-F., B.-B., Design, and Painting from Still Life.
6099	Newry: St. Colman's College.	Subject XL.	—
6946	Newtownards: Technical School.	Subjects II. and III.	F., and M.
6742A.	Warrenpoint: Town Hall.	—	F.
CO. FERMANAGH—			
6379	Runkillan: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
CO. LONDONDERRY—			
6236	Coleraine: Technical School.	Subjects I., V. (Divn. I.), VI., VIIa., VIIb., VIIc., VIId., VIIe., VIIf., VIIg., VIIh., VIIi., VIIj., VIIk., VIIl., VIIm., VIIn., VIIo., VIIp., VIIq., VIIr., VIIs., VIIt., VIIu., VIIv., VIIw., VIIx., VIIy., VIIz.	F., L., M., P., P.-F., and Design.
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY—			
6037	Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Divn. I.), VI., VII., VIIa., VIIb., VIIc., VIId., VIIe., VIIf., VIIg., VIIh., VIIi., VIIj., VIIk., VIIl., VIIm., VIIn., VIIo., VIIp., VIIq., VIIr., VIIs., VIIt., VIIu., VIIv., VIIw., VIIx., VIIy., VIIz.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., Anatomy, Design, Historic Ornament, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6109	Strand House School.	Subjects X., Xa. (Stage 1), and XVII.	F., M., and G.-D.
CO. MONAGHAN—			
6233	Carrickmacross: St. Louis Convent.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and Design.
6236	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent.	—	F., G.-D., and Design.
CO. TYRONE—			
6764A.	Cookstown: Courthouse.	—	F., and Design.
6701	Cookstown: Technical Rooms, Union-street.	Subject III.	—
6691	Dungannon: Technical School.	Subject III.	F., M., and Design.
6211	Omagh: Loreto Convent.	—	F., L., M., and Design.
6767	Omagh: Urban Council Rooms.	Subject III.	F., L., M., and Design.
6768A.	Strabane: Bridge End School.	Subject III.	F., M., and Design.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CONNUGHT.		
6063	Co. GALWAY— City of Galway Technical Institute.	Subjects I., III., V., (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), VII., VIII., VIIIa, VIIIb, VIIIc, IX., X., XI., XII. (Stage I), and XIII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., B.-B., and Design.
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's-hill.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), X., XIV., and XXV.	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6220	Tam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	F., G.-D., and Design.
	Co. MAYO—		
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	M., and G.-D.
	Co. SLIGO—		
6365	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., III., V. (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), VII., VIII., XVI., and XXV.	F., L., M., G.-D., Design, and Painting Ornament.

DAY EXAMINATIONS.

LEINSTER.			
Co. CARLOW—			
6347	Bagenstown: Presentation Convent.	Subjects XIV. and XXV.	F., M., and G.-D.
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
Co. DUBLIN—			
6399	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Ston Hill.	—	L.
6506	Bathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	—	F. and M.
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—			
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marlin, Clontarf.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6347	Church Home School, Clyde-road.	Subjects VIII. and Xp. (Stage 2).	—
6065	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	—	L., M., and G.-D.
Co. KILKENNY—			
6108	Gorebridge: Brigidine Convent.	—	G.-D.
Co. LOUTH—			
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
Co. MEATH—			
6458	Navan: Loreto Abbey.	—	F. and L.
QUEEN'S COUNTY—			
6310	Abboyleix: Brigidine Convent.	—	L. and M.
6356	Mountbath: Brigidine Convent.	—	F.
6106	Mountbath: Monastery School.	—	L., M., and G.-D.
Co. WESTMEATH—			
6536	Mullingar: Loreto Convent.	—	M.

DAY EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CO. WEXFORD—		
6399	Bunnacorthy: Loreto Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6753	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
	MUNSTER.		
	CO. CLARE—		
6663	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6106	Kilnihil: Cahirmurphy National School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.).	—
	CO. CORK—		
6061	Dunmanway: St. Mary's School.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
6048	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6519	Maaroom: Convent of Mercy.	—	F. and G.-D.
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent.	—	L. and M.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—		
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects Xp. (Stage 2), and Xp. (Stage 3).	—
6007	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	M.
	CO. KERRY—		
6038	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., and M.
	CO. TIPPERRARY—		
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., M., and P.
6134	Glennel: Christian Brothers' School, SS. Peter and Paul.	Subject Xp. (Stage 2).	—
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	F. and M.
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD—		
6247A	Savings Bank.	—	F., L., M., and P.
	ULSTER.		
	CO. ANTRIM—		
6358	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	CO. DOWN—		
6604	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	—	P.
	CONNAUGHT.		
	CO. GALWAY—		
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute.	Subjects VIII., X., Xp. (Stage 1), XXIII. and XXVI.	—
	CO. SLIGO—		
6765	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects VIA. and XIV.	F., L., M., and G.-D.

TABLE-VIII.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND).

May and June, 1906.

Summaries of Results.

Year.	Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
1906	6,168	3,473	2,695	56.36
1905	6,013	3,495	2,518	58.12
1904	5,992	3,344	2,648	55.87
1903	4,894	2,662	2,232	54.39
1902	4,380	2,330	2,051	53.04
1901	4,013	2,184	1,829	54.43

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1905 are given in Old Style.)

—		Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
Science Examinations.	Day.	44	26	18	63.63
		37	26	11	70.27
	Evening.	2,187	1,305	882	59.69
		1,975	1,192	684	59.54
Art Examinations.		2,231	1,335	896	59.74
		1,943	1,218	695	61.67
	Day.	415	160	255	38.31
		525	275	250	52.38
	Evening.	3,402	1,981	1,421	57.22
		3,575	2,002	1,573	59.00
		3,877	2,140	1,737	59.19
		4,100	2,277	1,823	59.54

For the purposes of comparison the figures of the whole of the Examinations held by the Board of Education, South Kensington, are appended.

Science (Day and Evening).	1905	72,733	50,314	23,489	68.14
	1906	72,022	49,043	23,479	67.63
	1904	77,377	50,516	23,761	65.27
	1903	76,013	49,303	26,706	64.86
	1902	80,561	53,525	32,136	60.16
	1901	92,790	55,913	33,877	56.06
Art (Day and Evening).	1906	64,089	39,206	25,793	60.11
	1905	72,686	42,028	29,808	57.75
	1904	85,081	53,340	34,741	60.56
	1903	89,092	52,445	37,547	58.27
	1902	94,789	56,099	38,581	59.18
	1901	111,933	59,251	52,704	52.92
Totals.	1906	138,722	89,510	49,212	64.52
	1905	145,108	91,871	53,437	63.17
	1904	165,358	103,856	61,502	62.81
	1903	166,006	101,753	64,253	61.29
	1902	176,431	104,624	70,807	59.63
	1901	211,745	125,164	86,581	59.11

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.			Stage 3.			Honours.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	79	18	26	64	11	25	6	-	3	-	-	-
	81	27	23	55	8	18	2	-	1	-	-	-
II. Machine Construction and Drawing.	150	45	63	73	9	29	6	-	-	1	-	1
	112	37	44	46	7	20	7	1	4	1	-	-
III. Building Construction.	127	28	48	68	23	31	31	3	16	7	-	-
	115	33	39	72	12	34	26	3	14	4	-	-
IV. Naval Architecture.	12	2	4	7	2	4	6	1	2	2	-	-
	13	2	4	5	1	1	8	1	5	1	-	1
VP. Practical Mathematics.	111	33	42	81	14	40	15	2	8	-	-	-
	100	25	47	58	3	23	1	-	-	-	-	-
VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).	56	13	19	33	1	17	1	-	-	-	-	-
	28	11	8	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIB. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids).	15	4	4	22	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
	16	7	2	9	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Applied Mechanics.	83	20	24	43	2	28	3	-	2	-	-	-
	46	16	14	33	2	16	3	-	1	-	-	-
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat.	25	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIIIa. Sound.	-	-	-	8	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIIIb. Light.	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIIIc. Heat.	-	-	-	7	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	155	24	62	24	2	13	2	-	2	1	-	-
	135	51	37	19	4	7	5	1	-	-	-	-
X. Inorganic Chemistry.	128	25	40	57	3	31	2	-	2	1	-	-
	153	26	46	50	5	25	9	-	4	-	-	-
XI. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical).	73	18	33	34	6	16	4	-	1	-	-	-
	80	24	22	42	14	19	11	-	4	1	-	-
XII. Organic Chemistry (Practical).	10	4	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	5	3	1	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Organic Chemistry.	12	-	7	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
	12	2	4	8	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.			Stage 3.			Honours.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
XII. Geology,	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Mineralogy,	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. Human Physiology,	24	10	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
XV. General Biology,	21	3	14	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Botany,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII. Metallurgy,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII. Navigation	6	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
XIX. Spherical and Nautical Astronomy.	5	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
XX. Steam,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXI. Physiography,	32	8	13	27	4	12	7	1	3	-	-	-
XXII. Do. (Section I only),	50	23	17	26	2	15	6	1	-	-	-	-
XXIII. Agricultural Science and Rural Economy. (Section A),	13	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section B),	6	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section C),	17	10 ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section D),	24	10 ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section E),	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXIV. Hygiene,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	35	15	15	6	2	3	7	-	1	-	-	-
	24	3	19	6	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
	1300	303	424	556	82	268	26	7	44	14	-	2
	1099	347	367	458	71	261	23	8	26	7	-	2

* Passes: only one class of success.

SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.		Stages 1 to 7.			Honours.			
		Number Ex- amined	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
V. Mathematics.	Division I.	1. {	139	35	69	6	-	5
			140	39	47			
		2. {	70	11	19			
			54	9	21			
	Division II.	3. {	88	18	16	5	-	5
			35	10	14			
		4. {	9	-	7			
			3	-	2			
		5. {						
Totals, . . . {		516	99	111	6	-	5	
		232	58	84	5	-	5	

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.		
	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
VII. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Sound, Light and Heat, . . .	7	-	4	-	-	-
IX. Magnetism and Electricity, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Inorganic Chemistry, . . .	5	3	2	-	-	-
XI. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical), . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
XII. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical), . . .	4	2	2	6	-	2
XIII. Human Physiology, . . .	-	-	-	6	-	5
XIV. Botany, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
XV. Botany, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Physiography, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section I. only), . . .	9	2*	-	-	-	-
XVII. Hygiene, . . .	-	-	-	5	1	4
XVIII. Hygiene, . . .	3	1	3	-	-	-
XIX. Elementary Science of Common Life (Chemistry), . . .	4	2	1	-	-	-
	5	1	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	25	7	7	16	1	11
	24	5	10	1	-	1

* Passes: only one class of success.

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)--DAY--continued.

SUBJECT.	Stages 1 to 7.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
V. Mathematics, Division I.	1	—	—
	7	—	5
	2	—	2
	5	2	3
Totals.	1	—	—
	12	2	8

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING.

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	Excellent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline.	289	—	125	477
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast.	283	—	137	457
Model Drawing.	344	—	21	121
Drawing on the Blackboard.	323	—	35	125
Geometrical Drawing.	527	—	77	230
Perspective.	534	—	85	184
Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.	319	—	91	151
Memory Drawing of Plant Form.	367	—	118	147
Drawing from the Antique.	411	—	60	150
	370	—	47	123
	71	—	12	52
	74	—	12	59
	16	—	1	6
	25	—	4	3
	100	—	25	35
	127	—	7	76
	37	—	12	17
	35	—	12	15

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.	Number Ex- amined.	Excellent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Drawing the Antique from Memory, .	10	-	1	3
	16	-	3	1
Drawing from Life,	27	1	2	2
	37	-	4	6
Anatomy,	19	-	2	10
	15	-	1	6
Painting Ornament,	36	-	2	24 ^m
	44	-	1	23
Painting from Still Life, . .	49	-	10	11
	43	-	11	19
Principles of Ornament, . . .	48	-	-	22
	56	-	7	23
Historic Ornament,	17	-	-	15
	13	-	2	8
Architecture,	7	-	2	3
	5	-	-	1
Architectural Design,	1	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-
Design, Stage 1,	280	-	62	122
	368	-	41	174
Do., Stage 2,	81	-	6	21
	65	-	10	20
Do., Honours,	7	-	-	2
	7	-	2	-
Modelling the Head from Life, .	5	-	3	1
	7	-	2	1
Modelling from Life,	11	-	-	2
	11	-	1	1
Modelling from the Antique, . .	28	-	5	-
	31	-	1	6
Modelling Design, Stage 2, . .	15	-	1	3
	23	-	6	2
Do., Honours,	2	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-
Totals,	3,662	1	510	1,470
	3,573	-	549	1,453

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline,	151	5	39
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast,	204	27	8
Model Drawing,	53	-	12
Geometrical Drawing,	54	6	20
Perspective,	123	9	50
Totals,	149	28	50
	73	4	27
	95	11	35
	16	2	11
	12	1	9
	415	20	139
	325	73	202

**List of Irish Students to whom King's Prizes
(Art) were Awarded.**

BELFAST : MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name of Candidate.	Subject for which prize was awarded.
Hewchin, Henry R., ..	Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.
Lilley, Herbert R., ..	Geometrical Drawing.
MacBride, William, ..	Modelling Design—Stage II.

DUBLIN : METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

Name of Candidate.	Subject for which prize was awarded.
McGowan, Edwin W., ..	Modelling from the antique.

NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1906.

Medals, Prizes, and Awards gained by Irish Students.

BELFAST: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Description.	Award.
Gilmore, Elizabeth,	23c and 24c (for 2).	Design for a fire-screen in oak, ..	National Book Prize.
Hunniford, James,	23d (for 2).	Design for a damask table-cloth,	Bronze Medal.
Lee, Sara L., ..	24b,	Carved wood chair,	Commended.
Lilley, Herbert B.,	23c,	Design for a damask napkin, ..	National Book Prize.
Nichol, Jane, ..	1951,	Model of a head from the antique,	National Book Prize.
Smiley, John, ..	23c,	Design for a damask table-cloth,	National Book Prize.
Do., ..	22d (for 2).	Studies of historic styles of ornament.	Commended.

CORK: CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Description.	Award.
Fahy, Laura, ..	23c (for 2).	Designs for lace collars and cuffs,	National Book Prize.
Galvin, Nora, ..	23c (for 3).	Designs for crochet, bertha, collar, cuffs, and trimmings.	Bronze Medal.
Reynolds, Sarah A.,	23c,	Designs for lace vest, collar, and cuff.	National Book Prize.
Spillane, Daniel, ..	18b,	Ornament modelled from the east,	National Book Prize.

DUBLIN: METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

Name.	Subject.	Description.	Award.
Brian, Nora, ..	24a,	Enamelled panel for book-cover, ..	Commended.
Burke, James J., ..	24a,	Silver clock-case, enamelled, ..	National Book Prize.
Donan, Florence, ..	24a,	Enamelled copper card-case, ..	National Book Prize.
Do., ..	24a,	Enamelled panel for book cover,	Commended.
Donan, Mary, ..	24a,	Enamelled panel for book cover,	Commended.
Gröna, Rebecca H.,	9c,	Modelled anatomical figure, ..	Bronze Medal.
Holmes, Janet, ..	14-22,	Designs based on a flowering plant,	Bronze Medal.
Hughes, William, ..	22d,	Studies of historic styles of ornament.	Silver Medal.
Johnstone, Elizabeth,	24a,	Enamelled plaque,	Bronze Medal.
Kane, Renfe, ..	24a,	Enamelled plaque,	Bronze Medal.
Kelly, Elizabeth, ..	23b,	Design in outline with tinted ground	National Book Prize.
Lewis, Arabella, ..	23c,	Design for Irish poplin, ..	National Book Prize.
Luka, Effie, ..	15a,	Group in oil colours,	National Book Prize.

NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1906—*continued.*DUBLIN: METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART—*continued.*

Name.	Subject.	Description.	Award.
Mulhally, Jennie C.,	23c,	Design for a stencilled wall decoration.	Bronze Medal.
Murphy, Nora, ..	24a,	Enamelled plaque, "Summer," ..	National Book Prize.
Power, Albert, ..	19a,	Model of a figure from the nude, ..	National Book Prize.
Ross, Margaret, ..	22d (for E).	Studies of historic costumes, ..	Commended.
Do., ..	23d,	Design for a painted silk fan, ..	Commended.
Symes, Ethel L., ..	24a,	Enamelled decanter label, ..	National Book Prize.

LONDONDERRY: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Description.	Award.
Fellock, Robert, ..	23c and 24a.	Design for a finger-plate in etched zinc.	Commended.
McLaren, William,	23c,	Design to fill given spaces, ..	Commended.

TABLE IX.
EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY
(IRELAND), 1906.

Summaries of Results.

YEAR.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.
1901, . . .	730	377	10
1905, . . .	713	383	6
1904, . . .	722	362	13
1903, . . .	544	209	9
1902, . . .	395	177	3
1901, . . .	230	105	-

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1905 are given in Old Style.)

No. of School	PLACE.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6387	Arklow: Technical School, . . . {	3	1	-
6398	Armagh: Municipal Technical School, {	11	9	-
6398	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School, {	9	6	-
		7	4	-
6409	Bandon: Technical School, . . . {	2	-	-
		2	2	-
6327	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute, {	220	139	6
		235	170	6
6467	Bray: Technical School, . . . {	5	3	-
		-	-	-
6161	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' School, {	2	2	-
		1	1	-
6556	Clenamel: Central Technical School, {	2	2	-
		4	3	-
6235	Coblenae: Technical School, . . . {	2	-	-
		2	2	-
6003	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, {	92	37	1
		93	33	-
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School, {	2	2	-
		2	-	-
6010	Dublin: City of Dublin Technical School, {	224	94	3
		182	63	-
6416	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School, {	6	3	-
		14	3	-
6005	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute, {	13	4	-
		15	5	-

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1906—*con.*
(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1905 are given in Old Style.)

No. of School	PLACE.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6163	Kingstown: Municipal Technical School.	15 21	6 10	- -
6048	Kinsale: Technical School, . . .	4 3	1 6	- -
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools.	27 25	16 10	1 -
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	14 20	10 10	- -
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	6 6	4 4	- -
6544	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	8 12	2 11	- -
6604	Queenstown Technical School, . .	- 4	- 1	- -
6041	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School.	31 27	16 17	- -
6766	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	20 5	13 4	- -
6671	Tralee: Central Technical School.	3 6	2 3	- -
6070	Waterford: Technical School, . .	5 -	3 -	- -
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	2 2	2 1	- -
	Totals, . . .	130 743	377 323	10 6

Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students.
 BELFAST: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Adair, John Thomas	Linen Weaving (Mill Management).	Honours.	First.	25 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
Hale, Thomas Jas.	Flax Spinning.	Ordinary.	Third.	Bronze Medal.
Hamilton, James Charles.	Flax Spinning.	Ordinary.	Second.	25 (Clothworkers) and Bronze Medal.
McNamee, Charles.	Telegraphy.	Honours.	First.	23 (Powterers) and Silver Medal.
Phillips, John.	Flax Spinning.	Ordinary.	First.	25 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.

CORK: CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Leary, Jeremiah.	Telegraphy and Telephony.	Ordinary.	Third.	21 (Powterers) and Bronze Medal.

Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students—continued.

DUBLIN : CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Cormierford, Laurence.	Plasterers' Work.	Ordinary.	First.	£2 (Plasterers) and Silver Medal.
Horan, Peter.	Tailors' Cutting.	Honours.	First.	£2 (Merchant Tailors) and Silver Medal.
M'Arde, James.	Tailors' Cutting.	Ordinary.	First.	£1 (Merchant Tailors) and Silver Medal.

LIMERICK : MUNICIPAL SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Jones, George Robt.	Watch and Clock-making.	Ordinary.	Third.	£1 (Clockmakers) and Bronze Medal.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL IRISH CANDIDATES for the EXHIBITIONS offered by the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of DRAPERS, on the results of the Institute's Examinations in the several branches of Textile Manufacture.

EXHIBITIONS of the Annual Value of £10, and tenable for two years.

Belfast : Municipal Technical Institute.

Hale, Thomas J.,	Flax Spinning.
Hamilton, James C.,	Flax Spinning.
Webb, William H.,	Linen Weaving.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of the City and Guilds of London Institute, for the SESSION 1905-6.

"The figures for Ireland are given in Table VII, on page 39. A larger percentage of the students in attendance at the registered classes have this year come up for examination, but the results are not quite as satisfactory. On the other hand, Ireland has succeeded in taking ten prizes this year, as against six last year; and of the Scholarships and Exhibitions in textiles offered by the Drapers' Company, three Exhibitions were awarded to Irish students (see page 95).

"There is a slight increase in the number of towns where technical classes have been organized, but the number of separate classes is somewhat smaller."

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS.

Session—1st August, 1906—31st July, 1907.

Note.—The letters M.I. entered against the name of a School indicate that the course in Manual Instruction has been adopted, and the letters D.E. that the course in Domestic Economy has been adopted.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
LEINSTER (110 Schools).		
Co. CARLOW.		
6247	Bagenstown: Presentation Convent (D.E.).	Rev. P. Murphy, O.C., Bagenstown.
6188	Bagenstown: St. Joseph's Classical School (M.I.)	Rev. Brother James Sherkett, Bagenstown.
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. D. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy (D.E.).	Sister M. Catherine Geary, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
6183	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College, ..	Rev. E. O'Donoghue, St. Mary's College, Knockbeg, co. Carlow.
6356	Tallow: Brigidine Convent (D.E.).	Sister M. Brigidia Roche, Brigidine Convent, Carlow.
6167	Tallow: St. Patrick's Seminary (M.I.) ..	Rev. Brother Jerome P. Byrne, Tallow, co. Carlow.
Co. DUBLIN.		
6224	Ballbrigan: Loreto Convent (D.E.).	Mrs. M. McNamee, Loreto Convent, Ballbrigan.
6174	Ballinridge: Masonic Girls' School, ..	A. Thompson, Esq., 34, Marlborough-st., Donnybrook.
6167	Blackrock: Avoca School, ..	A. A. MacDonagh, Esq., M.A., Bowenmont, Avoca-avenue, Blackrock.
6493	Blackrock College, ..	Rev. J. M. Keenan, O.S.A., Blackrock College, co. Dublin.
6269	Blackrock: Dominicans Convent, St. Hill, (D.E.)	Sister M. P. Butler, Dominican Convent, St. Hill, Blackrock.
6668	Blackrock: Trades Preparatory School (M.I.)	T. Alexander W. Hill, Esq., B.Sc., Municipal Technical School, Blackrock.
6187	Castleknock: Mercer's School, ..	Rev. J. C. Irwin, B.D., St. James's Vicarage, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6357	Castleknock: Morgan's Endowed School, ..	R. Jeffers, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castleknock.
6209	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College, ..	Rev. J. J. Doyle, O.K., D.D., D.C.L., St. Vincent's College, Castleknock.
6262	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent, ..	Sister M. O'Connell, St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Sackville, Chapelizod.
6122	Clonsalkin: St. Joseph's Seminary, ..	Rev. D. J. Clancy, St. Joseph's Seminary, Clonsalkin.
6281	Clonskagh: Masonic Boys' School, ..	Oliver Fry, Esq., J.P., Aldmore, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
6198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey, ..	Mrs. Josephine Prendergast, Loreto Abbey, Dalkey.
6008	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College, ..	Sister E. M. Boardman, St. Mary's University College, Donnybrook.
6160	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools	Rev. Brother J. J. Downey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.
6296	Kingstown: Grammar School, ..	T. Alexander W. Hill, Esq., B.Sc., Municipal Technical School, Blackrock.
6632	Kingstown: Presentation Brothers' College, ..	Rev. Brother T. B. Carroll, Presentation Brothers' College, Kingstown.
6546	Kingstown: Victoria School, ..	Miss B. Hudson, B.A., Victoria School, Kingstown.
6096	Rathdarnham: Loreto-Abbey (D.E.).	Sister M. E. O'Reilly, Loreto Abbey, Rathdarnham.
6791	Rathdarnham: St. Columba's College, ..	Rev. W. Parker, M.A., St. Columba's College, Rathdarnham.
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College, ..	Miss K. Spear, Norfolk College, Rathgar.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—con.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. DUBLIN—continued.		
6020	Rathmines: Loreto Convent,	Sister M. Boylan, Loreto Convent, Rathmines.
6251	Rathmines: St. Mary's College,	Rev. J. A. Kingston, O.S.B., St. Mary's College, Rathmines.
6802	Ringsend: Pembroke Trades Preparatory School (M.I.)	C. P. Coote Cummins, [Esq., Town Hall, Ballsbridge.
6060	Sandymount: Academical Institution (M.I.)	J. Leask, Esq., Crenome, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
6045	Terenure: Carmelite College,	Rev. Charles F. Bonyne, O.C.C., Carmelite College, Terenure.
CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.		
6159	Alexandra College,	Miss H. M. White, LL.D., Alexandra College, Dublin.
6264	Alexandra School,	Miss I. Mulvaney, LL.D., Alexandra School, Dublin.
6142	Belvedere College (M.I.),	Very Rev. N. J. Tomlin, S.J., Belvedere College, St. Denmark-st., Dublin.
6271	Catholic University School,	Very Rev. F. J. Watters, S.M., B.D., 86, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
6102	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. J. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-st., Dublin.
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino (M.I.),	Rev. Brother P. A. Gogarty, Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, 9, Charleville-terrace, North Grenlar-road, Dublin.
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Bros.' Schools, N. Richmond-st., Dublin.
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row,	Rev. Brother D. H. M'Loughlin, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6047	Church Home School, Clyde-road, ..	Sister G. M. H. Acon, Church Home School, Clyde-road, Dublin.
6001	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (D.E.).	Miss M. Foster, D.A., Diocesan School for Girls, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
6102	Diocesan School for Boys,	Rev. W. P. Robertson, 76A, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
6082	Dominican Convent, Becket-street (D.E.),	Sister M. B. Gibney, Dominican Convent, Becket-street, Dublin.
6403	Harrington College,	Miss L. E. Yonkley, 3, Harrington-street, Dublin.
6004	King's Hospital,	Rev. T. P. Richards, M.A., King's Hospital, Dublin.
6085	Loreto Convent, St. Stephen's-green (D.E.),	Mrs. M. G. Roddin, Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street (D.E.)	Mrs. E. O'Donnell French, Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
6108	Mountjoy School,	Rev. W. Anderson, M.A., Mountjoy School, Dublin.
6054	Rutland High School,	G. Birney, Esq., 16, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
6243	St. Andrew's College,	W. G. Sullivan, Esq., M.A., St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mospil-road, ..	Miss H. F. Badham, M.A., St. Margaret's Hall, Mospil-road, Dublin.
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage (M.I.),	Rev. Brother G. T. Frisby, St. Vincent's Orphanage, Glanavin.
6127	The High School,	W. Wilkins, Esq., M.A., The High School, Dublin.
6146	Wesley College (M.I.),	Rev. W. Crawford, M.A., Wesley College, Dublin.
CO. KILDARE.		
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother E. B. O'Neill, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6285	Celbridge Girls' School,	Rev. R. Miller, 7, Mountjoy-square, North, Dublin.
6325	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother P. M. Keegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monasterevan.
6221	Naa: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. M. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Naa.
6404	Newbridge: Dominican College, ..	Rev. P. Ryan, O.S., Dominican College, Newbridge.
6199	Sallins: Clongowes Wood College, ..	Rev. D. Fennell, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. KILKENNY.		
6304	Callan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. J. Conley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Callan.
6453	Goresbridge: Brigidine Convent, (B.N.) ..	Mrs. M. de C. Pennelly, Brigidine Convent, Goresbridge.
6050	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M.A. Crean, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilkenny.
6687	Kilkenny College,	Rev. J. M. Harden, B.D., The College, Kilkenny.
6268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent (D.N.), ..	Mrs. M. M. Lynch, Loreto Convent, Kilkenny.
6185	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College, ..	Very Rev. John Doody, St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny.
6790	Kilkenny: Trades Preparatory School (M.I.),	G. T. Phillips, Esq., City Technical School, Kilkenny.
KING'S COUNTY.		
6205	Birr: Presentation Brothers' Seminary, ..	Rev. Brother T. A. McCarthy, Presentation Monastery, Birr.
6352	Portlington: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. B. Lee, Christian Brothers' Schools, Portlington.
6246	Tullamore: Intermediate School, ..	Mrs. B. J. Costello, 16, Church-street, Tullamore.
CO. LONGFORD.		
6123	Longford: St. Mel's College,	Very Rev. J. Canon Fullam, St. Mel's College, Longford.
CO. LOWRY.		
6321	Ardee: De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother D. Blackwell, De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools, Ardee.
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6098	Drogheda: Grammar School,	Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A., The Grammar School, Drogheda.
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother P. O. Burke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
6650	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy,	Sister A. Casey, Convent of Mercy, Dundalk.
6360	Dundalk: Educational Institution, ..	Max Hesse, Esq., Castle-road, Dundalk.
6666	Dundalk: Ladies' School,	Miss S. F. Green, B.A., Ladies' School, Dundalk.
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College,	Rev. J. Corcoran, S.J., St. Mary's College, Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.		
6108	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. P. Keany, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
6548	Navan: Loreto Abbey (D.N.),	Sister M. Josephine White, Loreto Abbey, Navan.
6541	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary,	Rev. J. Flynn, St. Finian's Seminary, Navan.
6066	Oldenslie School	Matthew Hand, Esq., Millbrook, Oldenslie, co. Meath.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
6310	Abbeyleix: Brigidine Convent (D.N.), ..	Sister M. Alacogue Donnelly, Brigidine Convent, Abbeyleix.
6029	Abbeyleix: Preston School,	R. Hampton, Esq., B.A., Preston School, Abbeyleix.
6780	Castletown: De La Salle School, ..	Rev. Brother Stanislaus, De La Salle Retreat, Castletown, Mountrath.
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother T. B. Cronin, Christian Brothers' Schools, Maryborough.
6106	Mountrath: Monastery School (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother D. Bickorby, The Monastery, Mountrath.
6069	Mountrath: St. Brigid's Convent (D.N.), ..	Sister M. J. Murphy, Brigidine Convent, Mountrath.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—CON.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. WESTMEATH.		
6211	Athlone: Ranslagh School (M.I.), ..	Rev. R. Watson, B.D., The Manor, Athlone.
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School, ..	Rev. Brother S. Gilfeather, St. Mary's Monastery, Athlone.
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother T. B. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
6586	Mullingar: Loreto Convent (D.M.), ..	Sister M. De Sales Shaw, Loreto Convent, Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.		
6106	Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother P. A. Mulhall, Christian Brothers' Schools, Enniscorthy.
6249	Enniscorthy: Loreto Convent (D.M.), ..	Mrs. Cecilia Whitaker, Loreto Convent, Enniscorthy.
6085	Gorey: Loreto Abbey (D.M.), ..	Sister C. Murphy, Loreto Abbey, Gorey.
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. J. Cregan, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6040	New Ross: Good Counsel College, ..	Rev. C. T. Cowman, O.S.A., Good Counsel College, New Ross.
6664	New Ross: John Ivory School (M.I.), ..	J. Clarke, Esq., B.A., John Ivory School, New Ross.
6788	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent (D.M.),	Madame V. Henihan, St. Mary's Convent, Newtownbarry.
6311	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street (M.I.),	Rev. Brother G. B. Lavelle, Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-st., Wexford.
6006	Wexford: Ladies' School, ..	Mrs. B. Bury, B.A., Ladies' School, Wexford.
6086	Wexford: Loreto Convent (D.M.), ..	Mrs. M. O'Leary, Loreto Convent, Wexford.
6570	Wexford: St. Peter's College, ..	Very Rev. William Codd, St. Peter's College, Wexford.
6380	Wexford: The Tate School, ..	C. Pain, Esq., B.A., The Tate School, Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.		
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent, ..	Mrs. M. E. O'Neill, Loreto Convent, Bray.
MUNSTER (79 Schools).		
CO. CLARE.		
6187	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. V. Kerrigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College, ..	Very Rev. Richard O'Connell, St. Flannan's College, Ennis.
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy	Rev. Mother M. O. Kelly, Convent of Mercy, Ennis.
6253	Ennistymon: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. J. Grymes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennistymon.
6226	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother R. P. Bonfil, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.
CO. COCK.		
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent (D.M.), ..	Sister M. Vincent Hogan, Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
6676	Buttevant: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, (D.M.)	Sister M. de Passi Ryan, Convent of Mercy, Buttevant.
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother R. B. Treacy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy (D.M.)	Sister M. F. Russell, Convent of Mercy, Charleville.
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother P. J. Lynam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doneraile.
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. E. Dolanay, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fermoy.
6308	Fermoy: Loreto Convent (D.M.), ..	Mrs. M. MacLean, Loreto Convent, Fermoy.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. CORK—continued.		
6161	Fermoy : St. Colman's College,	Very Rev. M. Barrett, D.P.M., St. Colman's College, Fermoy.
6560	Macroon : Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. E. Wickham, Convent of Mercy, Macroon.
6695	Mallow : Patrician Academy (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother S. Slattery, Patrician Academy, Mallow.
6131	Midleton : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Midleton.
6748	Midleton College,	Rev. G. S. Baker, B.D., The College, Midleton.
6110	Mitchelstown : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. E. Seery, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchelstown.
6555	Queensdown : Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister H. Imelda Daly, Convent of Mercy, Queensdown.
6081	Queenstown : Presentation Brothers' College (M.I.)	Rev. Brother T. D. Murphy, Presentation Brothers' College, Queenstown.
6261	Queenstown : Trades Preparatory School (M.I.)	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.
6111	Rochestown : Franciscan Capuchin College,	Rev. T. E. Fitzgibbon, D.A., D.P.H., Franciscan Capuchin College, Rochestown.
6742	Skibbereen : Intermediate and University School (M.I.)	D. Duggan, Esq., Intermediate and University School, Skibbereen.
6323	Youghal : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Youghal.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK.		
6617	Christian Brothers' College (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother P. L. O'Connell, Christian Brothers' College, Cork.
6613	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount (M.I.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6194	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay (M.I.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6044	Grammar School,	Rev. E. Harvey, The Grammar School, Cork.
6031	High School,	Miss G. T. Haynes, The High School, Cork.
6058	Presentation Brothers' College,	Rev. Brother E. J. Connolly, Presentation Brothers' College, Marykirk, Cork.
6077	Rochelle Seminary (D.E.),	Rev. A. J. Canon Nicholson, M.A., Floraville, Cork.
6057	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle (D.E.)	Sister M. P. Seymour, St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork.
6424	St. Vincent's Convent School,	Sister M. Berchmans Stafford, St. Mary's-road, Cork.
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, ..	Sister M. E. Dunne, Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, Cork.
CO. KERRY.		
6184	Dingle : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6048	Killarney : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. D. Field, Loreto Convent, Killarney.
6241	Killarney : St. Brendan's Seminary, ..	Rev. D. Brosnan, St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney.
6317	Listowel : St. Michael's College, ..	Very Rev. J. Brown, St. Michael's College, Listowel.
6179	Trillick : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Trillick.
6123	Trillick : The Jeffers Institute,	Rev. J. Buckley, B.D., 1, Day-place, Trillick.
6068	Trillick : Presentation Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Mahon, Presentation Convent, Trillick.
CO. LIMERICK.		
6257	Kilfinane : Civil Service and Classical School,	M. P. Burke, Esq., B.A., Main-street, Kilfinane.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.		
6109	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street (M.I.)	Rev. Brother M. A. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street, Limerick.
6523	Crescent College,	Rev. P. J. Kennedy, S.J., Crescent College, Limerick.

LIST OF SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—con.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—continued.		
6048	High School, Richmond House, ..	Miss M. Mercer, High School, Richmond House, Limerick.
6056	Intermediate School, Rutland-street, ..	Miss M. A. Cross, Intermediate School, Rutland-street, Limerick.
6172	Laurel Hill Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister L. Ferguson, Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick.
6210	Madame De Prins' College, ..	Madame G. M. de Prins, 5, Upper Mallow-street, Limerick.
6267	Mount St. Alphonsus School, ..	Rev. T. F. Walsh, Mount St. Alphonsus School, Limerick.
6151	St. Munchin's College, ..	Venerable A. O'Leary, M.A., St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
6037	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls, ..	Miss A. L. Watson, Villiers' Commercial School for Girls, Limerick.
6344	Villiers' Endowed School, ..	J. Johnston, Esq., B.A., Villiers' Endowed School, Limerick.
CO. TIPPERRARY.		
6101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother P. C. Gallagher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrick-on-Suir.
6361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother L. D. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cashel.
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, ..	Sister M. S. Purcell, Presentation Convent, Cashel.
6208	Cashel: Rockwell College, ..	Rev. J. Byrne, O.S.P., Rockwell College, Cashel.
6264	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's (M.I.),	Rev. Brother T. S. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel.
6134	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul (M.I.),	Rev. Brother S. G. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
6070	Clonmel: Grammar School (M.I.), ..	A. Fayle, Esq., J.P., Merdin, Clonmel.
6220	Donagh: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. C. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Donagh.
6349	Donoree: Mount St. Joseph's Abbey, ..	Right Rev. J. C. Boardwood, Mount St. Joseph's Abbey, Donoree.
6166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. P. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent, ..	Sister L. Hanly, Presentation Convent, Thurles.
6006	Thurles: Ursuline Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. de P. O'Connell, Ursuline Convent, Thurles.
6183	Tipperrary: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother P. C. Georgeson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperrary.
6096	Tipperrary: Grammar School, ..	J. M. Clarke, Esq., Grammar School, Tipperrary.
CO. WATERFORD.		
6393	Cappoquin: Mount Melleray Seminary, ..	Rev. Kevin P. McKenna, Mount Melleray Seminary, Cappoquin.
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. M. Blodan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6640	Dungarvan: St. Augustine's Seminary, ..	Rev. J. A. Hesvov, O.S.A., St. Augustine's Seminary, Dungarvan.
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. P. Cuskelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6031	Bishop Foy High School for Boys, ..	W. J. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6412	Municipal Trades Preparatory School (M.I.),	B. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., A.R.C.S., LOND., Central Technical Institute, Waterford.
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. J. Mallan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6126	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, ..	Rev. Brother P. J. Hickery, Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, Waterford.
6094	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank (D.E.),	Sister M. C. Mulohy, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank, Waterford.
6051	Glids' High School, ..	W. J. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6074	Newtown School (M.I.), ..	E. B. Jacob, Esq., 15, Percy-terrace, Waterford.
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent,	Sister M. P. Walsh, Ursuline Convent, Waterford.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—cont.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
ULSTER (76 Schools).		
Co. ANTRIM.		
3796	Ballyclare : Intermediate School, ..	Miss G. Aldin, B.A., Intermediate School, Ballyclare.
4119	Ballymena Academy,	W. A. Fullerton, Esq., The Academy, Ballymena.
6244	Ballymoney : Intermediate School, ..	Rev. J. Ramsey, D.D., Intermediate School, Ballymoney.
6561	Carriekfergus : Ladies' Collegiate School, ..	Miss E. Douglas, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Carriekfergus.
6199	Larne : Grammar School,	James M'Quillan, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Larne.
6257	Larne : Intermediate School,	Miss J. MacKinlay, Intermediate School, Larne.
6628	Lisburn : Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary (D.E.)	Sister M. L. Dempsey, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Lisburn.
6194	Lisburn : Intermediate School, ..	Rev. R. W. Hamilton, The Fort Manse, Lisburn.
6114	Lisburn : Ulster Provincial School, ..	F. Bell, Esq., Parkville, Lisburn.
Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST.		
6086	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, ..	Rev. Brother G. D. Frankie, Christian Brothers' Schools, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6036	Christian Brothers' Trade Preparatory School (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. C. Craven, Christian Brothers' Schools, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6173	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue (D.E.).	Miss E. McNeill, F.A., Brookvale Collegiate School, Belfast.
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, ..	Miss L. B. McElroy, B.A., Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, Belfast.
6196	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra Gardens.	Miss M. J. Hanna, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Portwilliam Park, Belfast.
6318	Ladies' Collegiate School, Rosetta Park, ..	Miss M. E. Dick, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
6192	Mercantile College,	J. Pyper, Esq., M.A., Mercantile College, Belfast.
6218	Methodist College,	H. S. McIntosh, Esq., M.A., Methodist College, Belfast.
6084	Municipal Trades Preparatory School (M.I.).	F. C. Forth, Esq., A.R.O.S.C.I., Municipal Technical Institute, College-square North, Belfast.
6126	Princess Gardens School,	Miss A. Hunter, Princess Gardens School, Belfast.
6032	Royal Academical Institution,	E. J. Dowdell, Esq., Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.
6049	Royal Academy,	T. R. Collier, Esq., Royal Academy, Cliftonville, Belfast.
6095	St. Malachy's College,	Rev. F. J. O'Neill, St. Malachy's College, Belfast.
6164	St. Mary's Dominican Convent,	Mrs. M. T. Johnstone, Dominican Convent, Belfast.
6071	Victoria College,	Mrs. Byers, D.D., Victoria College, Belfast.
Co. ARMAGH.		
6206	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. F. Clifford, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
6666	Armagh : Royal School,	H. Hinch, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Armagh.
6063	Lurgan College,	J. Cowan, Esq., M.A., The College, Lurgan.
6371	Portadown : Alexandra School (D.E.), ..	Miss M. Douglas, Alexandra School, Portadown.
6661	Portadown : Day Trades Preparatory School (M.I.).	G. H. Woodhead, Esq., M.B., Technical School, Portadown.
6853	Portadown : Ladies' School,	Miss M. L. Kennedy, B.A., Ladies' School, Portadown.
Co. CAVAN.		
6181	Cavan : Royal School,	J. H. Hampson, Esq., Royal School, Cavan.
6124	Cavan : St. Patrick's College,	Rev. J. Judge, St. Patrick's College, Cavan.

LIST OF SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—CON.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. DUBLIN.		
6273	Letterkenny: Loreto Convent. (D.N.) ..	Mrs. H. M. B. Kennedy, Loreto Convent, Letterkenny.
6267	Letterkenny: St. Eunan's Seminary, ..	Rev. R. McGuire, D.D., St. Eunan's Seminary, Letterkenny.
6092	Lifford: Prior Schools, ..	A. J. Hunter, Esq., M.A., Prior Schools, Lifford.
6087	Raphoe: Royal School, ..	T. Hamilton, Esq., J.P., The Diamond, Raphoe.
CO. DOWN.		
6206	Banbridge: Academical Institution, ..	Brice Moore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Academical Institution, Banbridge.
6608	Banbridge: Brockbur Academy, ..	M. V. F. Dawson, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Brockbur Academy, Banbridge.
6257	Bangor: Redwood School, ..	J. McFosters, Esq., B.A., College Gardens, Bangor, co. Down.
6216	Bangor: Gleola School, ..	Miss M. A. Harter, Gleola, Bangor, co. Down.
6226	Bangor: Ladies' Collegiate School, ..	Miss A. McConnell, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Bangor, co. Down.
6212	Bangor: Ladies' School, Dunis, ..	Miss A. S. Patton, Dunis, Bangor, co. Down.
6674	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School, ..	Rev. S. H. Mellous, M.A., D.D., Holywood, co. Down.
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. A. Dempsey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Newry.
6263	Newry: Intermediate School (M.J., D.N.),	S. E. Martin, Esq., M.A., M.D., Newry.
6662	Newry: St. Colman's College, ..	Very Rev. H. O'Reilly, B.A., St. Colman's College, Newry.
CO. FERNANAGH.		
6169	Renniskillen: Portora Royal School, ..	W. N. Tetley, Esq., Portora Royal School, Renskillen.
6578	Renniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School.	Rev. Brother D. A. Noonan, St. Michael's Intermediate School, Renskillen.
CO. LONDONDERRY.		
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution, ..	A. G. Crawford, Esq., Academical Institution, Coleraine.
6126	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School, ..	Miss M. E. Tannahill, B.A., Gordonville Ladies' School, Coleraine.
6288	Limavady: Rosbank School, ..	Miss E. Bryne, Rosbank School, Limavady.
6730	Macosquin: Intermediate School, Coleraine,	Miss M. S. Jackson, Macosquin, Coleraine.
6488	Magherafelt: Rainey Endowed School, ..	John A. Galvin, Esq., LL.B., Lakeview Mans, Magherafelt.
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.		
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
6669	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, ..	Sister M. T. Rice, Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Londonderry.
6661	Foyle College, ..	J. C. Dick, Esq., M.A., Foyle College, Londonderry.
6146	St. Columba's College, ..	Very Rev. B. O'Kane, D.D., St. Columba's College, Londonderry.
6149	Strand House School, ..	Miss M. B. Duane, Strand House School, Londonderry.
6666	Victoria High School, ..	Miss S. Mackillip, Victoria High School, Londonderry.
CO. MONAGHAN.		
6223	Carrickmacross: St. Louis' Convent (D.N.),	Sister M. S. McCarthy, St. Louis' Convent, Carrickmacross.
6213	Carrickmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School.	Rev. B. Moffett, The Globe, Carrickmacross.
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother W. R. Power, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent (D.N.), ..	Sister M. R. Nugent, St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan.
6078	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary, ..	Rev. T. O'Doherty, St. Macarten's Seminary, Monaghan.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—cont.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. TYRONE.		
6312	Cookstown Academy,	H. A. Mann, Esq., J.P., Loy Hill, Cookstown.
6128	Cookstown : Ladies' School,	Miss M. G. Houston, Ladies' School, Cookstown.
6006	Dungannon : Ladies' School,	Miss M. MacDermott, Ladies' School, Dungannon.
6231	Dungannon : Royal School,	R. F. Dill, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Dungannon.
6080	Dungannon : St. Patrick's Academy,	R. Burke, Esq., St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon.
6076	Omagh Academy,	H. A. Perdue, Esq., B.A., The Academy, Omagh.
6129	Omagh : Christian Brothers' School (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. F. Murphy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
6083	Omagh : High School,	Miss M. Adams, The High School, Omagh.
6211	Omagh : Loreto Convent (D.E.),	Mrs. M. J. Shannon, Loreto Convent, Omagh.
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CONNAUGHT (15 Schools).		
CO. GALWAY.		
6639	Ballinasloe : St. Joseph's College,	Very Rev. J. Dignan, D.D., St. Joseph's College, Ballinasloe.
6087	Galway : Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill (D.E.)	Sister M. Michael Morris, Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill, Galway.
6242	Galway : Grammar School,	A. Grant, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Galway.
6076	Galway : St. Joseph's Seminary (M.I.),	Rev. Brother Columba Thompson, St. Joseph's Seminary, Galway.
6153	Mount Bellew : St. Francis' Seminary,	Rev. Brother J. Daly, O.S.F., The Monastery, Mount Bellew.
6220	Tuam : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. B. Hootor, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuam.
6527	Tuam : St. Jarlath's College,	Rev. D. J. Ryder, D.D., St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.
CO. MAYO.		
6258	Ballina : St. Muredach's Seminary,	Very Rev. J. Naughton, St. Muredach's Seminary, Ballina.
6202	Kiltimagh : St. Louis' Convent (D.E.),	Sister M. A. Higgins, St. Louis' Convent, Kiltimagh.
6278	Westport : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. R. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.		
6246	Ballaghaderreen : Diocesan College (M.I.),	Very Rev. J. Daly, D.D., Diocesan College, Ballaghaderreen.
6280	Roscommon : Ranelagh School,	Miss C. M. Crawford, Ranelagh School, Roscommon.
CO. SLIGO.		
6198	Sligo : Intermediate School,	Miss M. E. Stuart, Intermediate School, Sligo.
6147	Sligo : Summerhill College (M.I.),	Very Rev. B. Currid, M.D., Summerhill College, Sligo.
6197	Sligo : Ursuline Convent (D.E.),	Sister M. B. Woulfe, Ursuline Convent, Sligo.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SOCIETIES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Session 1st August, 1906—31st July, 1907.

LEINSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Education, including Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and Art Director.	Other Classes.
426	Dublin: Christ of Mary.	P. J. Griffin, Esq., Christchurch, Dublin.	—	Ordinary Needlework.
427	Dublin: Technical School.	Do.	—	Special Instruction (Woodwork, Book- binding, Drawing, Architecture, Com- mercial Correspondence).
428	Dublin: Technical School.	O. D. O'Connell, Esq., 100, West End, Dublin.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book- keeping, Typewriting.</p> <p>Handicraft— Special Instruction (Woodwork, Wood- carving).</p>	—

1928	Electrical Municipal Technical School	T. Alexander W. Ellis, Esq., Esq., Municipal Technical School, Hackney.	Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Millinery. Art Subjects— Freehand and Geometrical Drawing Preparatory Course— English, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing Commercial Subjects— Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Typewriting Subject (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Mechanics and Electricity, Chemistry (Inorganic), Physiology, Hygiene Handicraft— Wood Carving, Woodwork. Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Millinery. Art Subjects— Freehand, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Drawing in Light and Shade, Millinery Art—Group I.	Book-keeping, Carpentry and Joinery, Machine Drawing.
1929	Telford Art Class, Epsom.	Miss M. Murphy, Epsom Art Class, Surrey.	—	—
1930	North's Course of Studies.	Robert N. North, Esq., General of Cavalry, North.	—	—
1931	Elizabeth M. Taylor's Technical School of Domestic Training.	Miss E. Taylor, St. David's Park, Epsom & E.A. Hill, Epsom, Surrey.	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Book-keeping, Bookbinding, Management, Hygiene, First Aid to the Injured, Sewing.

List of Schools, Arts, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved
Local Boards of Technical Instruction—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and Art Secretary.	Other Classes.
222	<p>Co. Dublin—continued.</p> <p>Kilgobbin Municipal Technical School.</p>	<p>B. Macdonald, Esq., M.A., M.B., 25, Upper Clonemore, Kilgobbin.</p>	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Statistics, Typewriting, Printing, Shorthand and Office Practice.</p> <p>Engineering— Frost's Courses.</p> <p>Mathematics— Pure Mathematics, Practical Mathematics including Mensuration and Trigonometry, Plane and Solid Geometry.</p> <p>Science of Arts and Applied— Building, Carpentry, Brickwork, Plumbing, Gasfitting, Refrigeration, Elec- tricity, Sewerage (Sanitary).</p> <p>Mechanics— Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Wood- craft.</p> <p>Special Course— Cooking, Laundry Work, Sewing, etc., Knitwork, Dressmaking.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Engraving, Model, Geometrical Design, Elementary Modelling.</p>	<p>Carpentry and Joinery.</p>
223	<p>Leah Technical School.</p>	<p>D. F. O'Connell, Esq., H. Street— opposite Dublin.</p>	<p>Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p>	<p>Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p>

TECHNIQUE

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676	On Education: Ally Technical School.	A. J. Farrell, Esq., Clerk Board, Dover.	Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Drawing. Science (Pure and Applied)— Technical Construction. Art Subjects— Freehand, Model (Anatomical Draw- ing, Design (Elementary)).	
678	Maymorn: Overton House.	Dover.		Bookbinding.
679	Rural: Carpentry and Joinery Institute.	M. Salmon, Esq., 16 Malvern Road, Dover.		Carpent, Turners, Ring Making, Sawing and Design.
680	Rural: Technical School.	A. J. Farrell, Esq., Clerk Board, Dover.	Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing. Course of Subjects— Bookbinding. Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork). Domestic Science— Cookery, Housework. Art Subjects— Freehand.	Carpentry and Joinery (Woodworking).
688	On Education: Eastbourne Technical School.	G. B. Phillips, Esq., City Technical School, Canterbury.	Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing. Science (Pure and Applied)— Applied Mathematics, Steam. Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).	

LIST of SCHOOLS, AGR. and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the auspices of the Department for Technical Subjects and Science and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Classing.	Other Classes.
487	CO. KILGERY—workshop, Kilgerly School, City Technical School.	G. T. Phillips, Esq., City Technical School, Kilgerly.	Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Shorthand. Science (Pure and Applied)— Magnetism and Electricity, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Motor Carriage, Automobile Engineering. Kindergarten— Manual Instruction (Woodwork). Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking. Art Subjects— Freehand, Model, Design, Elementary Modelling. Higher Class— Geometry.	—
488	Kilgerly College, Rye Technical School.	R. F. Delaney, Esq., Court House, Galway.	Mathematics— Euclid, Plane and Solid Geometry. Kindergarten— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).	Building Construction.

			Domestic Science— Cookery, Dressmaking. Art Subject— Practical Sewing.	
5974	Subject: Sew Chart.	Edin.	—	Elementary Instruction.
5975	Tellus: Home Instruction Institution.	Miss Ryan, The Hall, Tellus.	—	Plain Sewing.
5976	Tellus: Technical School.	E. J. Edgworthy, Esq., Garri- son, Tellus.	Mathematics— Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. Survey (Practical and Applied)— Building Construction. Mechanics— Elementary Instruction (Practical). Domestic Science— Cookery, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.	Carpentry and Joinery, Practical Sewing.
Co. Limerick—				
5977	Grassard: General of Mary.	T. Farrell, Esq., General.	—	Cooking, Sewing, Laundry Work.
5978	Loughrea: Military Institute.	Major H. Colborne, M.C., McGarry Institute, Loughrea.	—	Cooking, Sewing, Laundry, Making of Clothing, Sewing.
Co. Louth—				
5979	Grange Road: Home In- struction Society.	A. E. Hadden, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Drogheda.	—	Cooking.
5980	Drogheda: Municipal Techni- cal School.	Edin.	Science Subjects: I, II, V, VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Practical), Mechanical Drawing, Bookbinding, Bookbinding, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewing.
5981	Drogheda: Home Central.	Major M. J. Ryan, Home Cen- tral, Drogheda.	Art Groups I and II.	—
5982	Drogheda: General of Mary.	A. E. Hadden, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Drogheda.	—	Cooking, Sewing, Laundry, Making of Clothing.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL SCHEMES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes designated under the provisions of the Programme of Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and Art Director.	Other Classes.
511	<p>GA. LEINSTER—continued.</p> <p>Droghda Technical School.</p>	<p>A. B. Easton, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Droghda.</p>	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial.</p> <p>Mathematics— Pure Mathematics, Practical Mathematics, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Mineral, Geometrical and Drawing, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Machinery and Engineering, Surveying, Light, and Heat, Chemistry, Metals.</p> <p>Handicraft— General Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Free-hand, Model, Drawing in Light and Shade, Blackboard Drawing, Design, Elementary Modelling, Painting.</p>	<p>—</p>

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approval
LOCAL SYSTEMS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LINCOLN—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Department.	Other Classes.
4410	On. WILKINS—continued. Rushworth Technical School.	T. J. HALL, Esq., Rushworth, Rushworth.	Art—Group 1.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, General Instruction (Woodwork), Gravel, Plasterwork, Metalwork.
4411	Monmouth Technical School.	H. J. PHELPS, Esq., Gouthwaite, Widford.	—	Carpentry, Sawing Work, Stone Working.
4412	New Ross: Church of St. Mary.	R. LONG, Esq., Tinkers place, New Ross.	—	Carpentry.
4413	New Ross: Good Shepherd Church.	Idem,	—	Carpentry.
4414	New Ross: Technical School.	Idem,	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, General Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Commercial Drawing, Painting and Letter Work, Metalwork.</p> <p>Handwriting— General Instruction (Woodwork), ..</p> <p>Domestic Subjects— Cookery, Needlework.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Model and Descriptive Drawing.</p>	—

4447	Wentzel : Mechanical Technical School.	H. Lenzky, Eng., Mechanical Tech- nical School, Wetzlar.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Statistics.</p> <p>Mathematics— Pure Mathematics, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Mechanics, Electricity.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, House-keeping.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Perspective, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Drawing in Light and Shade, Design, Technical Drawing, Elementary Modeling.</p>	
4448	Wentzel : State Technical School.	H. Lenzky, Eng., P.E., and Knecht, Wetzlar.		Sheet Metal Making.
4449	Dr. Wenzel : Addres : Technical School, . .	H. Wink, Eng., Technical School, Wetzlar.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction, Machine Con- struction and Drawing, Mechanics.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewing, House-keeping.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Perspective, Object and Geometrical Draw- ing.</p>	Practical Mathematics.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SCHOOLS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class	Name of School or Class	Name and Address of Secretary.	Courses conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes, or under the sanction of the Board and Art Institute.	Other Courses.
1887	City Technical School, ..	E. J. Kepp, Esq., Technical School, City.	Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Science. Compulsory Subjects— Orbit Work, Bookband, Typewriting. Handwork— Bookbinding. Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewing. Art Subjects— Drawing, Elementary Design.	Bookbinding, Calligraphy, Scientific Illustration, Bookbinding.
1891	Waterloo Technical School, ..	R. White, Esq., Technical School, Waterloo.	Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Science. Science (Free and Applied)— Building Construction. Handwork— General Instruction in Wood. Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewing, Bookbinding. Art Subjects— Drawing, Model, and Ornamental Work.	—

MUNSTER.

CL. CLASS:				
1288	Boston: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mary.	Mrs. W. Brady, Boston street, Boston.	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewing.
1276	Boston: Technical School, ..	H. O'Don, Esq., Greenway, Boston.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
1286	Edinburgh: Calvary High School.	T. Daly, Esq., Edinburgh.	English Subjects V. (Gr. II, III, IV, and V).	—
1287	Edinburgh: Convent of Mary, ..	E. O'Don, Esq., R.R., Edinburgh.	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Sewing.
1275	Edinburgh: Technical School, ..	H. O'Don, Esq., Greenway, Boston.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
1279	Mayaguez: Technical School, ..	Edin. ..	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
CL. CLASS:				
1287	Baltimore: Technical School.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Baltimore, Md.	Art Subjects— Drawing, Model, and Commercial Drawing.	—
1281	Baltimore: Technical School.	Edin. ..	English— Manual Instruction, (Woodwork) Work.	—
1284	Baltimore: Technical School.	Edin. ..	—	Mechanical Drawing, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
1283	Boston: (Presbyterian Convent).	Miss M. E. Murphy, Franklin Street, Boston.	—	Carpentering, Lumbering, Overhauling, Carving.
1282	Boston: Technical School, ..	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Greenway, Md.	Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Shorthand, Typewriting. Science (Pure and Applied)— Physical Construction. Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork). Art Subjects— Pure and Commercial Drawing, Paper, Ink, and Color, and Models, Design, Elementary Modeling.	—

- List of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SCHOOLS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Artisan and Art Directory.	Other Classes.
4448 4449	Co. COBLENCE—continued. Bantry: School of Music, .. Bantry: Technical School, ..	Miss M. F. Connolly, District of Bantry, .. T. M. Connolly, Esq., Bantry, ..	— Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Book-keeping, Typewriting. Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery. Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).	Munster Learning, Cork, .. —
4450	Castleguard: Technical School.	Ditto,	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Mechanical Drawing.
4451	Castletide: Technical School.	Ditto,	—	Building Construction, Mechanical Drawing.
4452	Cassidy: Technical School.	Ditto,	Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Book-keeping, Typewriting. Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Chemistry. Handicraft— Manual Instruction, (Woodwork) Art Subjects— Book-binding, Music, Drawing to Sight and Touch, Elementary Book-binding.	

2271	Doncaster Technical School,	Donk,	—	<p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Mechanics, Hydraulics, Building, Con- struction, Carpentry and Joinery.</p> <p>Handwork— Woodworking.</p>	—
2282	Doncaster St Mary's School, Council of Charities.	Reverend F. O'Brien, St. Mary's, Don- caster.	—	<p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Group I.</p>	—
2284	Doncaster Central School, St. Mary's Educational School of Domestic Science.	Reverend F. O'Brien, St. Mary's, Doncaster.	—	<p>Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Sew- ing, Knotting of Towels, Hair Dressing, Household Management.</p>	—
2285	Doncaster Technical School,	J. W. Jackson, Esq., Doncaster, York.	—	<p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p>	Carpentry and Joinery.
2286	Harrogate Technical School,	Donk,	—	<p>Commercial Subjects— Book Binding, Business Methods, Short- hand, Typewriting.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Mechanics, Hydraulics, Building, Con- struction, Carpentry and Joinery, Sewerage.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Art Subjects— Engraving, Metal, Elementary Design.</p>	—
2287	Harrogate Technical School,	Donk,	—	<p>Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p>	—
2288	Harrogate Technical School,	Donk,	—	<p>Building Construction, Carpentry and Join- ery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p>	—

LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SCHOOLS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes included under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and Art Society.	Other Classes.
6444	Co. CLARK—continued. Eleuder Technical School, ..	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Wick.	Subjects (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Navigation. Handicrafts— Manual Instruction (Woodwork). Art Subjects— Enamel, Model, Drawing in Light and Shade.	Chemistry.
6445	Maroon District of Marry.	Major H. Ellis Fox, District of Marry, Maroon.	—	Knives, Felling, Dressmaking, Cooking, Sewing.
6446	Maroon Technical School, ..	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Wick.	Subjects (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery. Handicrafts— Manual Instruction (Woodwork, Wood-carving). Art Subjects— Enamel, Model, Ornamental Drawing, Elementary Design.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
6447	Marrow Technical School, ..	Idem,	Commercial Subjects— Enamel, Typewriting.	—

4940	Milborne Technical School, .	1930, . . .	Science (Pure and Applied)— Including Geometrical, Carpentry and Joinery.	—
			Art Subjects— Design, Elementary Modelling	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
4941	Widened Technical School,	1930, . . .	—	—
4942	Widened Technical School,	1930, . . .	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
4943	Widened Technical School,	1930, . . .	Mathematics— Elementary Mathematics.	—
			Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Carpentry and Joinery, Home Architecture.	—
4944	Glenhurst, County of Kerry.	1930, . . .	—	Construction, Joining, Civil Eng- ineering, Chemistry.
4945	Glenhurst Technical School,	A. H. Buckley, Esq., Chairman, Chair.	Mathematics— Working Mathematics.	—
			Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Carpentry and Joinery, Steel Structures, Engineering Mathemat- ics, Navigation and Electricity, Physics.	—
			Woodwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork)	—
4946	Widened Technical School,	1930, . . .	Mathematics— Pure and Applied Mathematics.	—
			Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing.	—

LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the Department or under approved
LOCAL SOCIETIES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS—continued.

MUNSTER—continued

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Subjects and Science and Art Subjects and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Department.	Other Classes.
2282	Co. Down—continued. Kilbrannigan Technical School.	J. H. Buckley, Esq., Donaghadee, Cork.	Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Bookbinder, Typewriting. Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction. Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork). Art Subjects— Engraving, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Design.	—
2283	Trught / Presentation Contract.	Mrs. M. F. Joyce, Presentation Contract, Trught.	Art— Groups I. and II.	—
2284	Trught / Presentation Contract.	Mrs. O'Hagan, Presentation Contract, Trught.	—	Geographical Lecturing, Bookbinding, Calligraphy.
2285	Trught / Technical School, ..	J. H. Buckley, Esq., Donaghadee, Cork.	Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, Bookbinder, Typewriting. Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery. Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork) Work-shedding. Art Subjects— Engraving, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Design.	—

1922	On, Entrance of Civil. Classical, Modified Technical Subjects.	F. H. Gilman, Eng., Newburgh, Ct.	<p>Commercial Subjects— Bookbind., Typewriting.</p> <p>Mechanics— Practical Mathematics, Working Drafts and, Graphic Method.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Practical Physics and Solid Geometry, Mathematical Construction and Drawing, Building Construction, Geometry and Mensuration, Logic and Book, Electricity and Magnetism, Modern Electricity, Optics and Geom- etry, Chemistry (Organic and In- organic), Botany, Zoology, History, Agriculture, Modern and Rural Economy, English and Composition, Work, Physical Work, Heat and Steam, Mechanics, English, Geo- metry.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Practical, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Drawing in Light and Shade, Archi- tectural Drawing, Drawing with the Airplane, Perspective, Engraving, Car- pentering, Modeling, Engraving of Steel, Print, Engraving from the Life, Drawing from Life.</p> <p>Applied Art— Engraving, Metal Work, Woodworking, Drawing, Engraving, Engraving, En- graving, and Woodworking.</p>	English, Grammar, History, Latin, Bookwork.
1923	St. Albans School, St. Albans, Vt.	Master H. C. Seymour, St. Albans, Vt.	Art— Groups I. and II.	—
1924	St. Albans's General National School.	Master J. Lynch, St. Albans, Vt.	Art— Groups I., II., III., and IV.	—

LIST OF SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approval
LOCAL BOARDS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Courses provided under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Schools and Art Standards.	Other Classes.
4361	On. Kesh: Ballinacorney Technical School.	P. M. Quinn, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Kerry.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
4362	Glenties: East School, ..	Rev. M. McCarthy, M.A., Glenties, Co. Donegal.	—	Elementary Bookbinding, Basket-making, Machine Knitting, Spinning, Cotton, Sewing.
4363	Trillick: Technical School, ..	P. M. Quinn, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Kerry.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
4364	Keshbeg: Technical School.	1916,	—	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
4373	Glenties: Technical School, ..	1916,	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction (Woodwork).
4374	Trillick: Central Technical School.	M. J. Armstrong, Esq., Central Technical School, Trillick.	<p>Preparatory Course—</p> <p>English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects—</p> <p>Bookbinding, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Book-keeping, Book-binding, Typewriting.</p>	—

			<p>Mathematics— Practical Mathematics.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Practical Paper and Solid Geometry, Machine Construction and Drawing, Fitting, Carpentry, Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanics, Pattern Cutting.</p> <p>Textiles— Manual Instruction (Handwork) Weav- ing.</p> <p>Domestic Science— Sewing, Laundrywork, Needlework, Millinery, Dyeing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective, Drawing in Colour and Shade, Engraving, Ornamental Metal- Work, Bookbinding, Bookbinding.</p> <p>Art— Groups I. and II.</p>
4400	Trade— Presentation Course.	Major M. Davidson, Presentation Course, Trade.	
4401	Ed. Literature—		
4402	Arithmetic— General of Work.	Major M. F. Lyons, General of Work, Arithmetic.	Needlework, Cutting.
4411	Technical Work— St. Catherine's Course.	Mr. W. Evans, St. St. St. Technical Work.	Needlework, Needlework, Sewing.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL BOARDS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Orders and Art Directory.	Other Classes.
1001	No. 1, Bandon, or CLASSE Municipal Technical School.	J. GARRISON, Esq., B.A., M.A., Bandon-Cross, Munster.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Bookbinding, Typewriting.</p> <p>Language— Latin.</p> <p>Mathematics— Practical Mathematics.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Physics, Heat and Cold, Chemistry, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Applied Mathematics, English, Latin and French, Agriculture and Horticulture, Mechanics, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Hygiene, Technical Drawing, Natural History, Botany, Zoology, Elementary Science (Practical), Art and Art History.</p> <p>Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Blacksmith, Wood-carving, Metal Work).</p>	

			<p>Science subjects— Physics, Landdrivwork, Trussing, Millwork, Blacksmithing</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Model, Mechanical Drawing, Perspective Drawing in Light and Shade, Mathematical Drawing, Geom- etry from the Lathes, Principles of Carpentry, Joinery, Joining of Road Posts, Wooden Splicing, Mar- ble Laminated, Parquet, Drawing from Life, Modeling from Life.</p> <p>Applied Art— Woodturning, Metal Work, Blacksmith- ing, Millwork, Joinery Work, Sewing for Students' Work</p>	
4440	Day Technical School for Girls	Girls.	—	Laundrymaking, Machine Sewing, Cooking, Laundrywork.
4441	GOVERNMENT. Bookbinder's Technical School	E. M. Wicks, Esq., Superintendent, Glasgow.	<p>Education— Psychology, Arithmetic.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork)</p>	—
4442	Carriage-makers' Residential School of Domestic Economy	The Rev. William, Governor of Murray, Carleton Place.	—	Cooking, Landdrivwork, Woodwork, Home- work, Sewing, Machine Sewing, Book- binding, Sewing of Footwear.
4443	Carriage-makers' Technical School	A. O'Hara, Esq., Superintendent, Glasgow.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book- binding, Commercial Arithmetic, Office Bookkeeping.
4444	Carriage-makers' Residential School	Walter M. Peter, Esq., Presi- dent, Carleton Place.	<p>Art— Groups I. and II.</p>	—
4445	Carriage-makers' Residential School	Rev. J. Brown, M.A., Carleton.	—	Laundrymaking, Bookbinding, Machine Sew- ing, Tailoring, Sewing, Woodwork.
4446	Carriage-makers' Residential School	A. O'Hara, Esq., Superintendent, Glasgow.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book- binding, Office Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Typewriting.

LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL BODIES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Department for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Department.	Other Classes.
5547	Co. Enghin—continued.	E. J. O'Brien, Esq., Town Hall, Enghin.	Art—	—
5548	Coop. Co-op. of the Union of Clarks.		Group I.	—
5549	Coop. Technical School.		Group I.	—
			Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.	
			Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Short Hand, Commercial Correspondence.	
			Language— Irish.	
			Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Including Geodesy, Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanics.	
			Handicraft— Model Instruction (Woodwork, Metal Work).	
			Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundrywork, Needlework, Sewing, Hygiene.	

			Art Subjects— Drawing, Model, Drawing in Light and Shade, Perspective, Ornamental Design, Design Applied to Paper, Paper, Pottery, St. Gaudens, Sculptural Design, Elementary Sculpture.	
1145	Seaside: Current of Study.	Rev. J. Connelley, General of Mass. Seaside.	—	Concluding.
1146	Seaside: Technical School. —	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Gloucester, Seaside.	Mathematics— Working Mathematics. Reading— Manual Instruction (Woodworth).	Manual Instruction (Woodworth).
1147	Seaside: Current of the Seaside School.	C. J. Spahr, Esq., Seaside.	—	Class: General Instruction.
1148	Seaside: Technical School. —	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Gloucester, Seaside.	Preparatory Course— Reading, Elementary Mathematics, Ele- mentary Science. Mathematics— Working Mathematics. Science (Pure and Applied)— Chemistry. Reading— Manual Instruction (Woodworth).	Manual Instruction (Woodworth).
1149	Seaside: Technical School.	Idem.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodworth).
1150	Seaside: Foundation Course.	Edw. L. Spahr, Foundation Course, Seaside.	Art— Courses I. and II.	Manual Instruction, General Instruction.
1151	Seaside: Foundation Course.	Edw. L. Spahr, Foundation Course, Seaside.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodworth).
1152	Seaside: Technical School. —	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Gloucester, Seaside.	—	Manual Instruction (Woodworth).
1153	Seaside: Current of Study.	F. J. Flinn, Esq., Gloucester, Seaside.	—	Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Language, Mathematics, Science, History, P.E. Class.

**List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approval
Local Scheme of Technical Instruction—continued**

MINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Department for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the approval of the Science and Art Director.	Other Classes.
1902 1903	CO. TYPENARY—continued. Typenary—Oversailing School. Typenary—Technical School.	Messrs. FARMER BROS., Tailors &c., 7, J. FARMER, Esq., Main Street, Typenary.	Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction.	Thermo-dying. Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Book- binding, Pattern Making.
1904	CO. WATERFORD. Waterford—Technical School.	A. F. BULL, Esq., County Office, Waterford.	Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction. Machinery— Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Wood- carving. Art Subjects— Freehand, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective, Drawing to Light and Shade, Drawing of Plant, Stone, Bridge, Elementary Modelling.	
1905	Lancers: Detached School, ..	1905,	Machinery— Manual Instruction (Woodwork) Wood- carving. Art Subjects— Freehand, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Bridge, Drawing to Light and Shade, Drawing of Plant, Stone, Drawing from the Antique, Elementary Modelling.	
1906	Lancers: Technical School, ..	1906,	Art Subjects— Freehand, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Drawing to Light and Shade, Bridge.	Manual Instruction (Woodwork)

4477	<p>Co. Institute of Technology, Central Technical Institute,</p>	<p>3. O'Shaughnessy, Rev. A.A.M.C., Lectr., Central Technical Institute, Waterford.</p>	<p><i>Preparatory</i>— Elementary Science, Elementary Mathe- matics, English, Drawing.</p> <p><i>Commercial Subjects</i>— Book-keeping, Codes, English, Short- hand, Typewriting, Commercial Arithmetic.</p> <p><i>Language</i>— French.</p> <p><i>Mathematics</i>— Practical Mathematics.</p> <p><i>Science (Theory and Application)</i>— Electricity, Heat and Light, Chemistry, Mechanics, Carpentry, Carpentry and Joinery, Wood, Laths and Plaster, Masonry, Plastering, Painting, Mineralogy, Science (Teachers, and 1905).</p> <p><i>Engineering</i>— B General Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p><i>Domestic Science</i>— Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, Embroidery.</p> <p><i>Art Subjects</i>— Drawing, Model, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective, Drawing in Ink and Wash, Blackboard, Drawing Clay Modelling, Plastic Modelling, Pottery Drawing, Drawing from Life.</p>	<p>Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking.</p>
4444	<p>Waterford, De La Salle Educa- tional College.</p>	<p>Rev. Stephen, S. J., M.C.O.B., De La Salle Educational College, Waterford.</p>	<p><i>Mathematics</i>— Pure Mathematics, Practical Mathe- matics.</p> <p><i>Science (Theory and Application)</i>— Biology, Zoology, Microscopy, Chem- istry.</p> <p><i>Art Subjects</i>— Drawing, Model, Drawing on the Black- board, Geometrical Drawing.</p>	<p>—</p>

LIST OF SCHOOLS, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approval
 of LOCAL SPONSORS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and address of Secretary.	Classes included under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Classes and Classes, or under the operation of the former and Art Director.	Other Classes.
501a	<p>Dr. ARTHUR</p> <p>Belvedere, Methodist Technical School.</p>	<p>Dr. O'NEIL, Rev. Town Hall, Belvedere.</p>	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Schools— Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Bookbind, Typewriting.</p> <p>Mathematics— Practical Mathematics.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Practical Physics and Solid Geometry, Organic Chemistry and Drawing, Building Construction, Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering, Theory of Calculus, Organic Liquids, Chemistry, Heat and Light, Metallurgy, Tissue Culture, Secondary Science (Theoretical).</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Sewing, Lacemaking.</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Housework, Dressmaking, Sewing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Design, Painting, Modelling.</p>	

1922	Bedfordshire School.	Technical	J. F. Farnham, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., B.E. Teacher.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Ele- mentary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Typewriting.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Carpentry and Joinery.</p> <p>Electrical— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundrywork, Sewing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Painting.</p>	
1923	Cardigan School.	Technical	W. H. Jackson, Esq., Technical School, Cardigan.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Elementary Mathematics, Book- keeping, Typewriting.</p> <p>Mathematics— Trigonometry, Mathematics.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Sewing and Mechanical Drawing.</p> <p>Electrical— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Sewing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Model, and Object Drawing.</p>	Carpentry and Joinery.

LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SOCIETIES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and Art Schools.	Other Classes.
4933	DR. ANTONIO—continued. Larne.—Technical School.	T. Gorman, Esq., Technical School, Larne.	<p><i>Preparatory Classes—</i> English, Elementary Mathematics, Ele- mentary Science, Drawing.</p> <p><i>Commercial Subjects—</i> Book-keeping, Shorthand.</p> <p><i>Languages—</i> French.</p> <p><i>Science (Pure and Applied)—</i> Practical Physics and Solid Geometry, Machine Construction and Drawing, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Applied Mechanics, Agriculture and Electricity, Chem- istry.</p> <p><i>Shorthand—</i> Quantitative.</p> <p><i>Domestic Science—</i> Cookery, Laundry-work, Sewing-making.</p> <p><i>Art Subjects—</i> Engraving, Model, Drawing in Pencil and Water, Shorthand Drawing.</p>	Typewriting.

Abstract

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LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Acts.	Other Classes.
689	Belfast, Stranmillis Technical School—containing.		<p>Engineering— Mechanical, Civil, Naval, and Electrical.</p> <p>Domestic Science— Millinery, Dressmaking, Cookery, Con- fectionery, Upholstery and Sewing, Laundrywork, Embroidery, Flax, Bookbinding, Paper Making.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Freehand Drawing, Model Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Perspective, Plane Geometry, Euclid from 1st to 3rd, Printing from the Artwork, Drawing of Geometrical Figures from Nature, Drawing of Light and Shade, Figure Composition, Statu- ary, Relief, Modern Sculpture, Architectural Drawing, Modelling the Head from Life, Modelling the Natural Horn and Tongue, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling Figures, Details and Drapery, Architectural Drawing, Art Model Work, Etching, Art Workmanship, Glass, Leatherwork, Jewellery, Bookbinding, Drawing the Head from Life, Drawing from Life, Lettering.</p>	

1907	<p>ON. JEWELL.</p> <p>Jewell, Municipal Technical School.</p>	<p>L. Linton, Esq., Jewell.</p>	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Elementary Mathematics, Book-binding, Typewriting.</p> <p>Mechanics— Technical Mathematics, Practical Plans and Solid Geometry.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Plastering Work.</p> <p>Engineering— General Education (Workbooks).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundrywork, Sewing, Upholstering, Bookbinding.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Engraving and Metal Engraving, Clay Modelling.</p>
1911	<p>Jewell, Edward Wilson and Comprehensive Technical Art School.</p>	<p>E. H. Bell, Esq., Jr., Greenham, Jewell.</p>	<p>Art— Groups I, II, and III.</p>
1920	<p>Jewell, School of Our Lady of Mercy.</p>	<p>John M. Joseph, Esq., Con- vent of Our Lady of Mercy, Jewell.</p>	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Book-binding.</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Sewing, Laundrywork, Needle- work, Dressmaking, Millinery.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Engraving, Metal, Commercial Printing, Design, Bookbinding, Bookbinding.</p>

LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued

ULSTER—continued

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Courses conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and Art Provisions.	Other Classes.
1247	<p>Co. Antrim—continued.</p> <p>Droghda Municipal Technical School.</p>	W. J. Jack, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Droghda.	<p>Preparatory Classes— Reading, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Spelling.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Bookband, Typewriting.</p> <p>Mathematics— Pure Mathematics, Elementary Arithmetic.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Steam, Light, and Heat, Mechanics, Electricity and Magnetism, Electrical Engineering and Testing, Linear Measuring.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundrywork, Needlework, Sewing-Making.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Design.</p>	—
1248	<p>Wylaghmore (Wylaghmore) Technical School.</p>	P. F. O'Connell, Esq., Droghda.	—	Shoringford.

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**List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved
Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—continued.**

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes included under the provisions of the Department for Technical Schools and Classes and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Secretary.	Other Classes.
Co. DUBLIN—continued.				
4486	Teachers' General of St. Louis.	R. H. J. Deane, Esq., Commercial, Dublin.	—	Undermaster.
4487	Dromedary: Springing Class.	Ditto,	—	Refrigeration.
4488	Fishmongers: Lard Class. ..	Ditto,	—	Cooking and baking.
4489	Lithographers: Coal Class. ..	Ditto,	—	Cooking and baking.
4490	Lithographers: Springing Class.	J. O. Deane Esq., Lithographer.	—	Springing.
4491	Litho. Springing Class. ..	R. H. J. Deane Esq., Commercial, Dublin.	—	Springing.
4492	Teachers: Springing Class. ..	Ditto,	—	Springing.
4493	Fishmongers: Springing Class. ..	Ditto,	—	Springing.
4494	Fishmongers: Lard Class. ..	Ditto,	—	Cooking and baking.
Co. DOWN.				
4495	Teachers: Technical School.	Edw. Moore Esq., Esq., M.A., Technical School, Banbridge.	Preparatory Classes: English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing. Commercial Subjects: Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping.	Drawing.

1907	Name: Technical School, --	J. Fyfe, Esq., B.A., Technical School, Dundee.	<p><i>Mathematics—</i> Pure Mathematics.</p> <p><i>Science (Pure and Applied)—</i> Building Construction, Chemistry, Technical Drawing.</p> <p><i>Engineering—</i> Manual Instruction (Footwork).</p> <p><i>Domestic Science—</i> Cookery, Laundrywork, Housewifery.</p> <p><i>Art Subjects—</i> Drawing, Model, Illustrated Drawing, Illustrative Design.</p> <p><i>Preparatory Course—</i> English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Grammar.</p> <p><i>Commercial Subjects—</i> Book-keeping, Shorthand, Commercial Arithmetic.</p> <p><i>Language—</i> French.</p> <p><i>Mathematics—</i> Pure Mathematics.</p> <p><i>Science (Pure and Applied)—</i> Building Construction, Chemistry, Pattern and Machine Work.</p> <p><i>Domestic Science—</i> Cookery, Housewifery.</p> <p><i>Art Subjects—</i> Drawing.</p>
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LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SCHEMES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes included under the provisions of the Provisions for Technical Schools and Science and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Laboratory.	Other Classes.
1001	Old. DUBLIN—continued. Polytechnic Technical School.	Messrs. G. H. McKee, M.A., Secy., Polytechnic, St. John's.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Ele- mentary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Commercial English, Book-keeping, Typo- writing.</p> <p>Language— French.</p> <p>Mathematics— Pure Mathematics.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Elementary Science of Common Life.</p> <p>Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Dressmaking.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Design, Woodcutting.</p>	—

LIST of SCHOOLS, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved
LOCAL SOCIETIES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS—continued.

LIST III.—continued

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Instructor.	Classes included under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Society and Art Instructor.	Other Classes.
446	Warrington (Continued) Warrington Municipal Technical School—continued		<p>Others (Practical Subjects)— Machine Construction and Drawing, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Applied Mechanics, Tool-Drawing.</p> <p>Reading— Mental Instruction (Footwork)</p> <p>General Subjects— Poetry, Diction, Reading, Bookwork</p> <p>Art Subjects— Engraving and Model Drawing.</p>	
447	Warrington (Continued) Warrington Municipal Technical School.	J. Edgar Carter, Esq., Senior College, Warrington.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Bookwork.</p> <p>General Subjects— Poetry, Elementary Mathematics.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing.</p>	

CL. PROGRAMS		W. H. West, Sec. Overseas, Executive																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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**List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved
Local Systems of Technical Instruction—continued**

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Schools not yet admitted and classes or under the provisions of the Science and Art Machinery.	Other Details.
4148	CO. LANCASHIRE Coleraine Technical School, ..	W. Henry, Esq., Three Walls, Coleraine.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Typewriting.</p> <p>Mathematics— Pure Mathematics, Practical Mathematics (for Practical Plans and Solid Geometry).</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Marine Construction and Drawing, Folding Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Steam, Light, and Wind Motors, Refrigeration, and Electricity, Elementary Science, (Four Years).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Laundrywork, Sewing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Engraving, Modelling, Drawing in Light and Shade, Design.</p>	—
4149	Enfield Community National School.	REV. E. Smyth, R.A., Enfield, Lancashire.	Greek Subjects XXIV. and XXV. —	—

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL SCHOOLS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes conducted under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Library.	Other Classes.
2286	Ge. Wilson.			
2287	Enniskerry Technical Classes.	L. Bradley, Esq., Mount Royal, Enniskerry.	—	Cooking.
2288	Enniskerry Technical Classes.	Do., Do.	—	Cooking.
2289	Cookstown: Men's Lace Class.	Mrs. M. Clarke, Green Lane Class, Cookstown.	—	Crochet-making.
2290	Cookstown: Technical School.	L. Bradley, Esq., Mount Royal, Enniskerry.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Business Methods, Short-hand, Typewriting.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction.</p> <p>Handicrafts— School Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Subjects— Cooking, Laundry-work, Amalgam Work.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing.</p>	—

1911	Dunstable Technical School,	1910.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Ele- mentary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Business Methods, Book- binding, Typewriting.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction, Survey, Light, and Heat, Machinery.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Subjects— Cookery, Sewing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing, Clay Modelling.</p>	
1914	Ilkeston Technical School,	1913.		Descriptive.
1917	Ilkeston Technical School,	1916.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, Ele- mentary Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-keeping, Business Methods, Book- binding, Typewriting.</p> <p>Language— French.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction.</p> <p>Handwork— Manual Instruction (Woodwork).</p> <p>Domestic Subjects— Cookery, Sewing.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing.</p>	

LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL BOARDS of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued

LISTED—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class	Name and Address of Secretary.	Courses conducted under the provisions of the Regulations for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Science and Art Director.	Other Classes
1778	Co. TEACHER—continued. Berkhamsted Technical School,	L. B. Smith, Esq., Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.	<p>Preparatory Classes— English, Elementary Mathematics, Science, Drawing.</p> <p>Commercial Subjects— Book-binding, French Methods, Short-hand.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Building Construction.</p> <p>Handicraft— Manual Instruction (Woodwork, Spinning).</p> <p>Domestic Science— Cookery, Dressmaking, Needlework.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Drawing.</p>	—
1779	West Hill Technical School,	Woking, Surrey.	—	Drawing.

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LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES working in connection with the Department, or under approved
LOCAL SOCIETIES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

CONNAUGHT—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Classes organized under the provisions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Schools and Art Schools and Classes, or under the provisions of the Scheme and V.C. Directory.	Other Classes.
Co. Mayo.				
5905	Artill. School: General Class.	A. J. Coyne, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Mayo.	—	Operative, General.
5907	Ballina: No. 2 Male National School.	Mrs. F. M. Quinn, Adm., Ballina, Co. Mayo.	Science Subjects V. and VII.	—
5908	Castlebar: General of Mayo.	J. B. Coyne, Esq., Balla Naug, Co. Mayo.	—	Bookbinding, General.
5909	Charterhouse: General of Mayo.	The Rev. Mr. John, Mount St. Michael, Castlebar.	—	Bookbinding, General; Bookbinding, General; Bookbinding, General.
5910	Elmleigh: St. Luke's Church.	Mrs. M. E. Smith, St. Luke's Church, Elmleigh.	—	Bookbinding, General; Bookbinding, General.
5911	Ladys: St. Michael's School.	A. J. Coyne, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Mayo.	—	Bookbinding.
5912	Ladys: Castlebar: Law School.	—	—	Bookbinding.
5913	Nearby: General of Mayo.	John M. Murphy, General of Mayo, Nearby.	—	Bookbinding, General.
5914	Wexford: General of Mayo.	Mrs. M. Murphy, General of Mayo, Wexford.	—	Bookbinding, General.
Co. Roscommon.				
5915	Admington: General Class.	C. T. O'Leary, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Roscommon.	—	Bookbinding.
5916	Boyle: General of Mayo.	Mrs. M. Murphy, General of Mayo, Boyle.	—	Bookbinding, General.
5917	Boyle: General Class.	C. T. O'Leary, Esq., Castlebar, Co. Roscommon.	—	Bookbinding.
5918	Boyle: General Class.	—	—	Bookbinding.

6440	Elementary Spanish Class.	Latin.	Czechoslovakian.
6445	Elementary Commercial Study.	Mrs. M. F. Williams, District of Columbia, D. C. course.	Czechoslovakian, Swedish, English, Home Living, Geography.
Ch. 6450.			
6455	Indigenous (St. Mary's) Commercial Latin Class.	Mrs. M. F. Williams, District of Columbia, D. C. course.	Czechoslovakian (Accounting and Bookkeeping)
6460	Indigenous (St. Mary's) Commercial Latin Class.	T. E. McHenry, Esq., Larchmont, Maryland.	Czechoslovakian Bookkeeping.
6465	Rosen's Public Latin School.	Rev. F. B. Rogers, P. A., Rosen's School, St. Mary's.	Czechoslovakian.
6470	St. Mary's (Catholic) Technical School.	G. M. Smith, Esq., Municipal Technical School, St. Mary's.	<p>Preparatory Course— English, Elementary Mathematics, German.</p> <p>Elementary Subjects— Bookkeeping, Commercial Mathematics, Geography, Typewriting, Manual Arts.</p> <p>Language— Latin.</p> <p>Science (Pure and Applied)— Reading Comprehension, Geography and History, English, French, and American Work, Bookkeeping.</p> <p>English— General Instruction in Word, Composition, etc.</p> <p>Language Studies— Country, Countrywork, Bookkeeping.</p> <p>Art Subjects— Technical Drawing, Generalized Drawing, Drawing in Light and Shade, Elementary Sculpture.</p>

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

NOT BEING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND
MANUAL WORK IS RECOGNISED FOR GRANT BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
LEINSTER (42 Schools).		
Co. CARLOW.		
6170	Carlow : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. T. Mulvany, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6260	Carlow : Convent of Mercy,	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
Co. DUBLIN.		
6284	Artane : Industrial School (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother J. M. O'Byrne, Industrial School, Artane.
6601	Blackrock : Meath Industrial School (M.I.),	T. R. Beeby, Esq., Meath Industrial School, Blackrock.
6857	Castleknock : Morgan's Endowed School,	R. Joffin, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castleknock.
6150	Kingsstown : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. J. Downey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingsstown.
6827	Monkstown : Carrigis Park Industrial School (M.I.).	Rev. Brother P. D. O'Holohan, Carrigis Park Industrial School, Monkstown, co. Dublin.
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.		
6306	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street.	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synga-street, Dublin.
6346	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	Rev. Brother P. L. Langan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6340	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6162	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	Rev. Brother P. L. Langan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6219	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	Rev. Brother P. A. Gogarty, Christian Brothers, Marino, Clontarf, Dublin.
6130	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Brunswick-street.	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, 2, Chaville-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6166	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6338	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6339	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6117	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Synga-street.	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synga-street, Dublin.
6344	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	Rev. Brother D. H. McLoughlin, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6001	Dublin : Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	Miss M. Foster, St. Matthias' Parochial Hall, Aulsebrook-road, Dublin.
6269	Dublin : Merchant Taylors' School, ..	C. Looper, Esq., 27, Hatch-street, Dublin.
6166	Dublin : O'Brien Institution,	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, O'Brien Institution, Fairview, Dublin.
Co. KILDARE.		
6217	Athy : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother H. B. O'Neill, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6346	Athy : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy,	Mrs. M. P. Slevin, Convent of Mercy, Athy.
6361	Kilcock : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. C. Pigott, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilcock.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. KILDARE—continued.		
6226	Monasterevan : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother P. M. Keegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monasterevan.
6221	Naas : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. M. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Naas.
CO. KILKENNY.		
6266	Callan : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Corley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Callan.
6269	Kilkenny : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	P. Rowan, Esq., Rose Inn-street, Kilkenny.
6296	Thomastown : St. Michael's Convent, ..	Sister M. M. Condren, Convent of Mercy, Thomastown.
KING'S COUNTY.		
6320	Birr : Industrial School, Convent of Mercy,	Mrs. M. C. Cassidy, Convent of Mercy, Birr.
CO. LOUTH.		
6103	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday-gate.	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6259	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate.	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6173	Dundalk : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. C. Burke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.		
6106	Kells : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
6176	Maryborough : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother T. B. Cordner, Church-street, Maryborough.
6362	Portlannington : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. B. Lee, Christian Brothers' Schools, Portlannington.
CO. WESTMEATH.		
6441	Mullingar : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother T. E. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.		
6104	Ennisceorthy : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother P. A. Mulhally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennisceorthy.
6366	Gorey : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. L. Scully, Christian Brothers' Schools, Gorey.
6161	New Ross : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. J. O'Connell, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6168	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, George's-street.	Rev. Brother G. R. Lavelle, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
6341	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	Rev. Brother G. R. Lavelle, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
MUNSTER (41 Schools).		
CO. CLARE.		
6137	Ennis : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. V. Kerrigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6283	Ennistymon : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother E. P. Banks, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennistymon.
6295	Kilrush : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother S. P. Bonfil, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. COKE.		
6054	Baltimore: Fishery School (M.I.). ..	Rev. P. McCarthy, Baltimore, co. Cork.
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother P. J. Sheehan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6355	Cloneilly: St. Aloysius' Industrial School.	Sister M. Conlon Curran, Convent of Mercy, Cloneilly.
6240	Doumalla: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Lynam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doumalla.
6157	Fernoy: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother M. E. Dolaney, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fernoy.
6131	Millston: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Millston.
6116	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother B. A. Sheedy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchelstown.
6330	Upton: Damesfort Industrial School. ..	Rev. Brother J. Harrington, Damesfort Industrial School, Upton, co. Cork.
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools. .	Rev. Brother J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Youghal.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK.		
6352	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney-street.	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6012	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount (M.I.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6354	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay (M.I.).	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6334	Cork: Greenmount Industrial School. ..	Rev. Brother T. B. Molony, Industrial School, Greenmount, Cork.
CO. KERRY.		
6333	Galbreycan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother T. V. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Galbreycan.
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Trillick.
6340	Trillick: St. Joseph's Industrial School (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Trillick.
CO. LIMERICK.		
6334	Doon: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother J. B. Clarke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doon, co. Limerick.
6335	Glin District Industrial School (M.I.). ..	Rev. Brother W. N. Conway, Glin District Industrial School, Glin, co. Limerick.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.		
6305	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Section-st., Limerick.
6304	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Section-st., Limerick.
6303	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Michael's.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Section-st., Limerick.
6166	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, Section-street.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Section-st., Limerick.
6336	Limerick: Industrial School, Section-street (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. Cooper, Industrial School, Section-street, Limerick.
CO. TIPPERARY.		
6101	Carriek-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother T. X. Gleeson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carriek-on-Suir.
6396	Carriek-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy. ..	Sister M. Peter, Convent of Mercy, Carriek-on-Suir.
6361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.).	Rev. Brother L. D. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cashel.
6294	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother T. S. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel.
6134	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	Rev. Brother M. X. Weston, Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
6229	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother M. C. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nenagh.
6160	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother M. P. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6133	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother P. C. Geoghagan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperary.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. WATERFORD.		
6214	Dungarvan : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.).	Rev. Brother D. M. Bardon, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6204	Lismore : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	Tramore : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother D. P. Cuskerly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6118	Waterford : Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6293	Waterford : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6292	Waterford : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
ULSTER (7 Schools).		
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST.		
6298	Belfast : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	Rev. Brother J. P. Sheehy, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6080	Belfast : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother J. P. Sheehy, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6299	Belfast : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Brother J. P. Sheehy, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
CO. ARMSHUR.		
6290	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Reilly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.		
6008	Londonderry : Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill (M.I.).	Rev. Brother J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
CO. MONAGHAN.		
6196	Monaghan : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother W. R. Power, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE.		
6189	Omagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. F. Murphy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
CONNAUGHT (5 Schools).		
CO. GALWAY.		
6287	Galway : Salthill Industrial School (M.I.).	Rev. Brother M. X. Keane, Salthill Industrial School, Galway.
6286	Letterfrack : St. Joseph's Industrial School,	Rev. Brother J. F. Scannell, Letterfrack, co. Galway.
6220	Team : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother D. B. Hootor, Christian Brothers' Schools, Team.
CO. MAYO.		
6262	Ballisrobe : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother T. C. Carey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ballisrobe.
6278	Westport : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. R. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN AND COUNCIL FOR THE ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1905-1906.

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Science.

During the Session 1905-6 there were four Royal Scholars, fourteen Science Scholars, thirty-five Agricultural Scholars, fifteen Teachers-in-Training, and one Scholar of similar rank to the Royal Scholars, to whom a Special Scholarship had been awarded by the Department at the end of his first year of study, upon the recommendation of the Council. The foregoing were receiving free instruction. In addition to these there were—paying fees—three Local Scholars, eleven Associateship Students, thirty-eight Occasional Students, and two Post-graduate Students. The total number of individual students in the College was one hundred and twenty-three.

Sessional examinations were held in all subjects, and conjoint Examiners were appointed by the Department in twenty subjects.

The annual award of Diplomas, Scholarships, and Prizes was made by the Council early in July.

Short Summer Vacation Courses to Science Teachers were given in the Third and Fourth Year Special Courses of Chemistry, the Third and Fourth Year Physics, the Third and Fourth year Botany, the Third and Fourth Year Mechanical Science, and Third and Fourth Year Physiology and Hygiene.

The following new appointments were made at the beginning of the Session :—

Second Assistant in Chemistry, Mr. A. G. G. Leonard, A.R.C.Sc.I.;
Second Assistant in Physics, Mr. F. W. Warwick, A.R.C.Sc.I., B.A.;
Assistant in Engineering, Mr. W. H. S. Elliott, A.R.C.Sc.I.;
Assistant in Geology, for the First Term only, Mr. Louis B. Smyth, for the Second and Third Terms, Mr. Isaac Swain, A.R.C.Sc.I., B.A.

The following Students were awarded the Diploma of the Royal College of Science on the results of the Sessional Examinations in 1906 :—

Faculty of Engineering—W. D. Douglas, J. Down, T. M. Lyle,
P. J. Maher, J. F. Mitchell, J. F. Stein.

Faculty of Applied Chemistry—R. D. Carty, R. V. Manning,
Geo. A. Watson.

Faculty of Agriculture—J. J. Callaghan, T. Cotter, C. J. M'Carthy, J. W. M'Kay, J. J. O'Sullivan, W. Phair, W. F. Prendergast.

Science Teachers—Physics group—W. R. Johnston, J. Ledwidge, A. Moloney, Natural Science group—Miss M. C. Madden, J. Mangan, Miss M. J. M. Stewart.

Mr. Edgar Percy Hedley, A.B.C.S.I., was nominated by the Council for an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship and; having carried out a research on *The dynamic isomerism of phloroglucinol*, which was published by the Chemical Society in their Transactions; he was awarded a Scholarship by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners. He is now studying Organic Chemistry at the University of Leipzig.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. HARTLEY,

Dean of Faculty.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

The number of students attending the courses of Chemistry were:—Thirty of the first year, thirty-two of the second year, five of the third year, besides eight students of Assaying.

To the students of the first year fifty-four lectures were delivered by the Professor on General Chemistry, including the outlines and principles of Metallurgy, five lectures by Dr. Pollok on Thermo-Chemistry, and two tutorial lectures by Dr. Pollok.

To thirty-three students of the second year forty-three lectures were delivered by Mr. O'Farrelly. To the students of the third year a course of twenty lectures on the Applications of Spectroscopic Analysis and Research to Organic Chemistry was given by Professor Hartley attended by six students; and a special course of about twelve lectures on recent advances in Organic Chemistry was delivered by Mr. O'Farrelly and attended by five students. In the chemical laboratories there were twenty-nine students of the first year in charge of Dr. Pollok and Mr. Leonard; eleven of the second year, and four of the third year, the instruction being given by Mr. O'Farrelly. Special attention was devoted to cultivating habits of research, and particular stress was laid upon the methods to be adopted in investigating chemical problems. There was one fourth year post-graduate student occupied with research under Professor Hartley.

The instruction in the Assaying Laboratory was undertaken by Dr. Pollok. There were eight students, six of whom were examined and five obtained certificates.

The total number of individual students during the Session receiving instruction in Chemistry was seventy-one.

Many of the students visited the principal establishments in Dublin where the working of chemical processes is exemplified. Nine students, accompanied by Mr. O'Farrelly, also spent nearly a week in the neighbourhood of Liverpool and Manchester in visiting important chemical works. A large amount of valuable information was thus acquired by the students, and their ideas on the connection between chemistry and manufactures were greatly enlarged.

Instruction on the fourth year course of the Department's Syllabus for secondary schools was given by Mr. O'Farrelly, from July 10th to August 3rd, to thirty-three teachers.

In addition to laboratory demonstrations he also delivered a course of lectures briefly correlating the dynamic and atomic theories of matter, and explaining the views held as to the nature of solutions, with an introduction to the principles of Organic Chemistry.

The Department nominated Professor Hartley as their delegate to the VIth International Congress of Applied Chemistry which was opened in Rome on April 25th, 1906, by their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

On the 26th of April a paper was read in SECTION IV. B.—Organic Chemistry and Allied Industries on *The Study of Absorption Spectra in relation to the Chemical Structure of Colourless and Coloured Substances*, by Professor Hartley, and the meeting subsequently unanimously elected him the President of the Section for the ensuing meeting. On the 27th he communicated a second paper—Photography and its Applications, on *The Application of Photography to the Solution of Problems in Chemistry* to SECTION IX. A short report on a series of important resolutions on Agricultural Chemistry, international trade, transport of explosives, standardising of analytical processes, patent rights and chemico-legal matters, passed at the final meeting of the Congress was made to the Department.

Professor Hartley was elected at the final meeting a Vice-President of the VIIIth International Congress to be held in London in 1909.

The following researches have been published during the past Session:—

In the *Transactions of the Chemical Society*, 1905, Vol. 87, pp. 1791-1831.

(1) The Preparation of Murexide from Alloxantin and Alloxan.

(2) The Absorption Spectra of Uric Acid, Murexide, and the Ureides in Relation to Colour and to their Chemical Structure.

(3) Observations on Chemical Structure and those Physical Properties on which the Theory of Colour is based. By Professor Hartley.

A considerable correspondence has passed between Mr. Walter T. Swingle, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Professor Hartley relative to the visual and photographic transparency

of materials such as glasses from the works of Schott and Genossen of Jena, and of organic substances to be used for immersion lenses, and as mounting materials for microscopic preparations made in the course of investigations in the Laboratory of Plant Life History at Washington. An examination of various materials was made, and their ultra-violet absorption spectra photographed so that advice as to optical lenses, mounting media and suitable solvents was sent to Washington. Subsequently the best source and method of using a mono-chromatic light, or a single ray in the ultra-violet was determined, for the purpose of applying it to secure fine definition with high resolving power in microphotography. Work done on the transparency of various organic substances to ultra-violet rays becomes of the utmost importance since biological research is likely to be greatly developed by the application of the new mono-chromatic objectives which have almost doubled the resolving power of any visual lens that has been constructed.

PHYSICS : Professor W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S.

During the past session, 1905-06, the number of individual students attending the course of instruction in Physics was 49; of these, 44 were Associates and 5 Non-Associate students.

In the *first year* there were twenty-two Associates and one Non-Associate. The course of instruction given to these students consisted of sixty lectures delivered by the Professor on the Outlines of Experimental Physics, as detailed in the syllabus; thirty-one tutorial classes by Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.S.C.L.; and sixty-three lessons, of an average length of three hours each, on Practical Physics; the Laboratory instruction was in charge of Mr. J. Lyons, assisted by Mr. Warwick, B.A., A.R.C.S.C.I., under the general supervision of the Professor.

In the *second year* there were nineteen Associate and four Non-Associate students. The course of instruction comprised forty-four lectures by the Professor on Molecular Physics, Calorimetry, Radiation, Polarized Light and the measurement of Wave Lengths; also forty-three lessons in Practical Physics, embracing the mechanical and molecular properties of Solids and Liquids; Thermal, Optical, and Electrical measurements; the Laboratory instruction was in charge of Mr. W. J. Lyons, assisted by Mr. Warwick.

In the *third year* there were three Associate students, the course of instruction including the accurate determination of High Temperatures, Wave Lengths, Viscosity, Surface Tension, and other phenomena of general Physics, together with exact measurements in Electricity, the course being under the direction of the Professor, assisted by Mr. Lyons.

As in preceding reports for many years past, the Professor of Physics desires again to call attention to the injury to teaching caused by the overcrowded state of the Physical Laboratory. There is no place to make a quiet and continuous series

of exact measurements such as are demanded in advanced physical instruction, still less is there any place for original research; the whole of the instruction in Electro-Technics was carried on in the small and overcrowded space devoted to the Physical Laboratory.

The following researches by Professor Barrett were published during the past session :—

On Entoptic Vision. Part 1.

Scientific Proceedings, Royal Dublin Society. Vol. XI.
No. 7. March, 1906.

Ditto. Parts 2 and 3.

Scientific Proceedings, Royal Dublin Society. Vol. XI.
No. 8. May, 1906.

On Haidinger's Tufts and other Phenomena.

British Association Report. Section A. 1906.

A new edition of the text-book on *Introductory Practical Physics*, by Professor Barrett and Mr. Brown, B.Sc., has been issued by Dublin publishers, Messrs. Sealy, Bryers, and Walker.

ELECTRO-TECHNOLOGY: W. BROWN, B.Sc., Lecturer.

The following courses of instruction were given during the session :—

(1.) Sixty-three lectures to the *second year* students in the Faculty of Engineering and Teachers were given by the Lecturer, as well as twenty-one tutorial lessons by Mr. Allen, also 124 hours' practical instruction in the Laboratory to the same students by the Lecturer and Mr. Allen. There were nineteen students attending this course, viz., fourteen Associate and five Non-Associate. Two term examination papers were set by the Lecturer for students in the Engineering Faculty and a sessional examination held in June, when Professor Magnus Maclean, D.Sc., acted as co-examiner. The sessional examination for the Teachers was held at the end of the second term, when Professor Maclean again acted as co-examiner.

(2.) Fifty-five lectures were delivered by the Lecturer to the *third year* students in the Faculty of Engineering, and 128 hours' instruction were given in practical electrical testing and dynamo design under the Lecturer and Mr. Allen. An examination was held at the end of each term, as well as a sessional examination in June.

Ten students attended this course, four of whom specialised in Electrical Engineering in the third term; there were six lectures given to these students by the Lecturer on the design of three-phase motors; also eighty-one hours' instruction on

the design of a three-phase motor under the Lecturer and Mr. Allen. During the session the Lecturer and Mr. Allen took the students of this third year's course to visit the following works :—

- (a.) The Central Electrical Power Station for the Tramways at Ringsend.
- (b.) The principal Transformer Station at Fleet-street, Dublin.
- (c.) The Rathmines Electrical Power Station.

(3.) *Summer courses to Teachers.*—There were two courses in Physics given in the College during July and August under the direction of the Lecturer on Electro-Technology.

(a.) A *fourth year's* course on Magnetism and Electricity attended by thirty-three Teachers, and consisted of twenty lectures given by the Lecturer and twenty days' practical work in the Laboratory, in which latter Mr. Allen acted as senior assistant, with three junior assistants. A theoretical examination and a practical examination were held at the end of the course.

(b.) A *third year's* course on Heat, Light, and Sound was attended by twenty-four Teachers, and consisted of twenty lectures given by the Lecturer and twenty days' practical work in the Laboratory, in which latter Mr. Macdonald acted as senior assistant, with two junior assistants. A theoretical examination and a practical examination were held at the end of the course.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor W. McF. ORR, M.A.

In the department of Mathematics the following lectures were delivered :—

By Professor Orr :—

To students of the first year—101 on Mathematics, and 63 on Mechanics.

To students of the second year—46 on Mathematics, and 53 on Mechanics.

To students of the third year—89 on Mathematical Physics, 44 on Thermodynamics, and 62 on Applied Mechanics.

By Dr. Johnston :—

To students of the first year—72 on Mathematics.

To students of the second year—32 on Mathematics, and 19 on Mechanics.

To students of the third year—46 in Mathematical Physics, and 18 on Mechanism.

In February Dr. Johnston met with a serious accident which necessitated his absence from the College until Easter.

In his absence the Registrar, Mr. Dowling, volunteered his services, and the Professor gladly took advantage of the offer; nineteen lectures on Mathematics to first-year students were accordingly delivered by the Registrar.

The need of a proper place for mechanical apparatus and models is most pressing. The portion of the Museum which was formerly allotted to them has been gradually given up to other departments whose claims were even more pressing, with the result that many valuable models have to be literally flung anywhere; great damage results; many wooden models have thus been utterly destroyed.

GEOLOGY:—Professor G. A. J. COLE, F.G.S.

The courses in Geology and Mineralogy were carried out as follows:—

I. *Faculty of Agriculture*.—Forty-four lectures and forty-eight practical lessons, with four field excursions, and a tour in Ireland extending over seven days; attended by thirteen students (15 at opening of the course).

II. *Faculty of Chemistry*.—Thirteen lectures of the above course, with seven additional lectures in the second term, and twenty-two practical lessons; attended by four students.

III. *Course for Teachers-in-Training in their Second Year*.—Nine lectures of Course I., with ten additional lectures, and ten practical lessons, with four field excursions; attended by six students.

IV. *Course for Teachers-in-Training, Natural Science Group, Third Year*.—The same course as in the Faculty of Agriculture, with six additional lectures, seven demonstrations on Palæontology by Mr. Swain, and nineteen additional practical lessons. This course was attended by three students.

V. *Faculty of Agriculture*.—Course in *Soil-Physics* for students in their third year. Six lectures and ten practical lessons, with one day's field sampling, attended by eleven students.

The removal of the Engineering Drawing School to other premises has now enabled the much-needed extension of the Geological Laboratory to be successfully carried out. The additional space thus gained has allowed of the better arrangement of the mineral collections, and has set free for the use of other divisions of the College the space formerly devoted to them on the entrance-floor. It is much to be regretted, however, that the wall-cases asked for to complete the fitting of the new laboratory have been more than once postponed, so that the specimens and models used for lectures still remain within one of the chemical laboratories on another floor, and are not seen by the students except when brought out for a lecture.

Mr. L. B. Smyth was appointed as assistant for the first term, at the end of which time he resumed his special studies in Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Isaac Swain, A.B.C.S.C.I., B.A., succeeded Mr. Smyth in January, 1906, and has devoted himself, in addition to his College duties, to the study of Irish Carboniferous fossils.

The field tour for agricultural students in their second year and for teachers-in-training in their third year, was successfully carried out in the early part of June, in conjunction with Professor Carpenter and Mr. Houston. The Geological observations included the Old Red Sandstone ridges of the south, the varied country from Sligo to Londonderry, the coast-sections in the Ballycastle coal-field, and the west shores of Lough Neagh.

Among the additions to the collections must be especially mentioned a handsome series of coloured casts of exceptional fossil specimens, mostly of mammalia, which were presented by Mr. A. G. F. Gregory, of London.

The Professor has prepared a fifth revised edition of his work, "Aids in Practical Geology," which was published in July, 1906.

AGRICULTURE:—Professor J. WILSON, B.Sc., M.A.

There were thirteen students in the Agriculture class in the Session 1905-6, and, as in the two previous sessions, the class was held in the Professor's private room.

AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY:—D. HOUSTON, F.L.S.

A course of forty-five lectures, with accompanying laboratory instruction was given in the first principles of Agricultural Bacteriology to eleven third-year students during the first term. In the third term each student was given a subject for special and detailed investigation, upon the result of which his "pass" in the subject was determined. Eighteen full working days were available for this work. Some of the papers were excellent, but two candidates failed to reach the required standard of "pass."

A course of forty lectures with related laboratory and field work was given in Agricultural Botany during the second and third terms to fifteen students of the second year. Towards the end of the course a week's excursion for field work was organised in connection with Geology and Zoology, as in former years.

In addition to the ordinary College courses other courses of instruction were given in the College.

1. A series of lectures and laboratory instruction in Dairy Bacteriology to thirty-two Creamery Managers during the month of January.

2. A course of evening lectures to the employees of the Dublin Seed and Nurserymen traders; and

3. A course of lectures to the members of the Irish Gardeners' Association.

At the request of the "Department," we are now sending out from the Bacteriological Laboratory pure culture "starters" for cream-ripening to a number of selected creameries in Ireland. These are giving much satisfaction to the users.

BOTANY:—Professor T. JOHNSON, D.Sc.

The usual courses in Botany were held. Fifteen agricultural students attended practical lessons in structural and systematic Botany. The teachers-in-training were six in the second year and three in the third year, and attended twenty-nine and seventy-one lessons respectively. The summer course, attended by two third year and two fourth year course students, was conducted by Mr. J. Adams, M.A., under the Professor's direction. In September the Professor attended an International Conference on Seed-testing at Hamburg. Such time as was available from teaching in the College, supervision of the Botanical Collections in the Museum, and of the Department's seed-testing station, has been devoted to the investigation of fungal diseases of farm and garden crops in Ireland.

The following are the important papers published this year:—

1. T. Johnson: The Cereal Smut Question.—(*Science Progress*, No. 1., 1906).
2. T. Johnson: Kartoffel Schorf: Spongospora Solani.—*Jahresbericht d. Vereinigung d. angewandt Botaniker*, 1906).
3. T. Johnson: American Gooseberry Mildew.—(*Department's Leaflet*, No. 76).

ZOOLOGY:—Professor GEORGE H. CARPENTER, B.Sc., M.B.I.A.

Zoological Teaching.—The usual three courses in Zoology were given during the session. 1. The second-year students in the Faculty of Agriculture attended fifty-three laboratory lessons, illustrated by forty-two lectures from the Professor. This course, which lasted through the first and second terms, was attended by fifteen students, all of whom worked most energetically and passed the sessional examination satisfactorily. During the third term the Professor had the opportunity of accompanying the class on several excursions, including the tour around Ireland, and thus supplementing the laboratory and lecture-room work by observations on living animals in the field.

II. The teachers-in-training in their second year attended, during the third term, a course of twenty-one laboratory lessons, illustrated by sixteen lectures and three field-days.

Six associate students and one non-associate attended these classes. Their work, as shown by their industry in the laboratory and the result of the sessional examination, was very satisfactory.

III. Three teachers-in-training specialised in Natural Science in their third year. These attended seventy-five laboratory lessons in Zoology and Physiology, a course of forty Zoological lectures from the Professor, and eighteen special lectures in Physiology and Hygiene from the assistant, Mr. J. A. Clarke, B.A. In the third term, ten full days' field work were done, including the Irish tour in company with the second-year Agricultural students. These third-year teachers made the best use of their limited time, and all passed their final examination with credit, receiving the diploma of "Associate." The addition of a fourth year to the Natural Science Course is highly desirable, as the students do no Biology until the last term of their second year.

Summer Courses.—A summer course in Physiology and Hygiene was given during July to five third-year and five fourth-year students. Most of the instruction was given by Mr. Clarke, but on account of the equal number of students in the two years, the Professor found it advisable to give personally a good deal of help in the work. At the request of the Department, Mr. Clarke conducted a course of Physiology at Monaghan during August. He also acted as Assistant-Inspector for the Department on several occasions in connection with classes in Physiology and Hygiene.

Albert Agricultural College.—By arrangement with the Department, the Professor conducted courses of Zoology at this College from November till May, giving instruction on one day each week throughout that period to the Horticultural class, and from January till May to the Agricultural class. The journeys to and fro and the necessary carriage of specimens from the Royal College of Science to Glasnevin were well repaid by the interest taken in the courses by the students.

Laboratory Collections.—During the vacation a much-needed renovation of the Biological Laboratory was carried out, the walls being coloured and the ceiling whitewashed. The Zoological wall-cases in the laboratory and those in the Professor's room have been improved by partial dust-proofing, and the arrangement of the teaching collections for the benefit of the students have been thus facilitated.

Research Work.—Many inquiries as to harmful animals have been answered, some through the Department, and others to correspondents who write directly to the Professor. The investigations at the Ballyhaise Agricultural Station into the life-history of the Warble-fly have been continued, with the invaluable help of Mr. J. W. Steen and his staff. It

is hoped that some definite results from this research will be published during the present session. The papers by the Professor published during the session 1905-6 were :—

"Notes on the Segmentation, and Phylogeny of the Arthropoda, with an account of the maxillae in *Polyxenus lagurus*."—*Quart. Journ. Micr. Science*, vol. xlix., 1905.

"Injurious Insects and other Animals observed in Ireland during the year 1905."—*Econ. Proc. R. Dublin Soc.*, vol. i., pt. 8, 1906.

"On two new Irish species of *Collembola*."—*Sci. Proc. R. Dublin Soc.*, vol. xi., 1906.

"The Marine Fauna of the Coast of Ireland. *Pycnogonida*."—*Scient. Results Fisheries, Ireland*, 1904, iv. [1905].

ENGINEERING :—Professor J. LYON, M.A.

There is nothing to report with regard to the work in the Engineering Schools except that the great inconvenience of our being housed in Kevin-street. The number of first-year students attending was twenty-one; second-year students, fifteen; third-year students, ten; occasional students, fourteen.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND, FOR THE SESSION 1905-6, AND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The number of students who attended the College during the Session 1905-6 was 123. Of these 38 were Non-Associate students and 83 Associate students undergoing a three years' course, and two doing post-graduate work. The corresponding numbers for the past five Sessions were as follows:—

Session	1900-1901,	Associates, 41.	Non-Associates, 76
"	1901-1902,	" 60.	" 63
"	1902-1903,	" 80.	" 48
"	1903-1904,	" 94.	" 22
"	1904-1905,	" 101.	" 23

The 83 Associate students were divided as follows:—

First year,	.	.	.	.	22
Second year,	.	.	.	.	32
Third year,	.	.	.	.	29

The following third year students passed their final examinations and were awarded diplomas as follows:—

Faculty of Engineering.—Mr. J. Down, Mr. W. D. Douglas, Mr. T. M. Lyle, Mr. J. F. Mitchell, Mr. P. J. Maher, Mr. J. F. Stain.

Faculty of Applied Chemistry.—Mr. R. D. Carty, Mr. R. V. Manning, Mr. R. A. Watson.

Faculty of Agriculture.—Mr. J. J. Callaghan, Mr. T. Cotter, Mr. C. I. M'Carthy, Mr. J. W. M'Kay, Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. W. Phair, Mr. W. F. Prendergast.

Science Teacher's Group (Physics Division).—Mr. W. R. Johnston, Mr. J. Ledwidge, Mr. A. Moloney.

Science Teachers' Grant (Natural Science Division).—Miss M. C. Madden, Mr. J. Mangan, Miss M. J. M. Stewart.

The following have attended the College and passed the Sessional Examinations of the second and third year courses in the Faculty of Agriculture:—

Mr. R. D. Aiken, Bro. K. Cunningham, Mr. D. T. Ritchie.

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition each year to Associate students of the First Year, who are not Science

Scholars, Teachers-in-training, or Local Exhibitioners, were awarded to

Mr. W. G. Dench and Miss Blanche E. Duke,

these two students having obtained the highest marks at the Sessional Examinations of the First Year's Course.

The silver medal offered for competition to *all* First Year Associate students was awarded to Mr. P. Cormack.

The following is a complete list of the Medal, Scholarships and Prizes awarded at the Sessional Examinations:—

FIRST YEAR.

Silver Medal,	Mr. P. Cormack.
First Royal Scholarship,	Mr. W. G. Dench.
Second Royal Scholarship,	Miss B. E. Duke.
Mathematics, Up. Division,	1st Prize, . Mr. W. H. Clarke.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Barrett.
"	1st Prize, . Mr. W. D. Davidson.
Mechanics,	1st Prize, . Mr. P. Cormack.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. H. Clarke.
Geometry,	1st Prize, . Mr. P. Cormack.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. H. O'Connor.
Physics,	1st Prize, . Mr. H. R. Bead.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. O. H. Little.
Chemistry,	1st Prize, . Mr. P. Cormack.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. O. H. Little.
Freehand and Model Drawing,	1st Prize, . Mr. G. N. Hunter.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. G. Dench.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics,	1st Prize, . Mr. J. Ingram.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. Kirkpatrick.
Mechanics,	1st Prize, . Mr. R. Feely.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. Kirkpatrick.
Machine Construction and Drawing,	1st Prize, . Mr. H. O'Reilly.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Ingram.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. Kirkpatrick.
Physics,	1st Prize, . Mr. R. Feely.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Ingram.
Electro-Technology,	1st Prize, . Mr. H. O'Reilly.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Ingram.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. W. Kirkpatrick.
Organic Chemistry,	1st Prize, . Mr. E. Moynihan.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. A. M. Moynihan.
Mineral Analysis,	1st Prize, . Mr. H. C. Northing.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. R. Feely.
Zoology,	1st Prize, . Mr. R. Feely.
"	2nd Prize, . Miss E. Kelly.
Mineralogy,	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. J. Cogan.
Geology,	1st Prize, . Mr. R. Feely.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. E. Moynihan.
Botany,	1st Prize, . Mr. R. Feely.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Surveying,	1st Prize, . Mr. J. Getty.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. T. J. Gallagher.
Geology,	1st Prize, . Mr. J. Lucey.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Edwards.
Botany,	1st Prize, . Mr. T. Ward.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Getty.
Zoology,	1st Prize, . Mr. J. Getty.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. J. Scully.
Biology,	1st Prize, . Mr. J. Getty.
"	2nd Prize, . Mr. T. J. Gallagher.

THIRD YEAR.

Engineering, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Douglas.
Thermodynamics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Carty.
Applied Mechanics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. P. M. Maher.
Surveying, " . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Douglas.
Mechanism, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Douglas.
Electro-Technology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. F. Stein.
Geology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Mangan.
Zoology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Miss M. C. Madden.
Botany, . . .	1st Prize, .	Miss M. C. Madden.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Engineering, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. M'Kay.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. R. D. Aiken.
Chemistry, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. M'Kay.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. F. Prendergast.
Agriculture, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. M'Kay.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. F. Prendergast.
Bacteriology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. F. Prendergast.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. W. M'Kay.
Veterinary Science, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. W. M'Kay.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. J. M'Carthy.
Soil Physics, " . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. Cotter.
" . . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. F. Prendergast.

P. A. E. DOWLING,

Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN AND COUNCIL FOR THE ACADEMICAL YEAR 1906-1907.

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Science.

During the Session 1906-7 there were four Royal Scholars, fifteen Science Scholars, thirty Agricultural Scholars, and eleven Teachers-in-Training. The foregoing were all receiving free instruction. In addition to these there were eight Associateship students and thirty three occasional students all paying fees. The total number of individual students in the College was one hundred and one.

Sessional examinations were held in all subjects, and conjoint Examiners were appointed by the Department in twenty subjects.

The annual award of Diplomas, Scholarships, and Prizes was made by the Council on the third of July, 1907.

Short Summer Vacation Courses to Science Teachers were given in the following subjects :—

Chemistry,	Third Year,	to 34 students.
	Fourth Year,	to 41 "
Physics,	Third Year,	to 24 "
	Fourth Year,	to 21 "
Mechanical Science,	Third Year,	to 8 "
	Fourth Year,	to 8 "
Botany,	Third Year,	to 6 "
	Fourth Year,	to 6 "
Physiology & Hygiene,	Third Year,	to 8 "
	Fourth Year,	to 6 "

Total of individual students, 163

Mr. John Ingram, B.E., A.R.C.Sc.I., was appointed Assistant in Engineering in the place of Mr. W. H. S. Elliott, A.R.C.Sc.I., who resigned, and Mr. A. G. G. Leonard, A.R.C.Sc.I., was re-appointed the Second Assistant in Chemistry for the year 1907-8.

The following students were awarded the Diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Science on the results of the Sessional Examinations in 1907 :—

Faculty of Engineering—Mr. John Ingram and Mr. Henry O'Reilly.

Faculty of Applied Chemistry—Mr. John Cogan, Mr. Cornelius J. Dennehy, Mr. Robert B. Forster, and Mr. Herbert C. Northing.

Faculty of Agriculture—Mr. John Brennan, Mr. John Getty, Mr. Francis J. Hanly, Mr. John Lucey, Mr. Patrick M'Ginnis, Brother Adolphus Ryan, Mr. John Scully, Mr. Thomas Ward.

Science Teachers' Group—Physics Division—Mr. P. J. Dempsey, Mr. Richard Feely, Mr. Andrew Moynihan.

Chemistry Division—Mr. Edward Moynihan.

Science Teachers' Group—Natural Science Division—Miss Edith Kelly.

Mr. Edgar P. Hedley, A.B.C.S.C.I., was awarded by the Royal Commissioners an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship of the value of £150 for a second year to enable him to continue his studies in Organic Chemistry at the University of Leipzig.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), W. N. HARTLEY,

Dean of Faculty.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor—W. N. HARTLEY, D.S.C., F.R.S. *

The number of students attending the courses of Chemistry were :—Twenty-seven of the first year, seven of the second year, six of the third year, including one occasional student, besides three students of Assaying.

To the students of the first year fifty-seven lectures were delivered by the Professor on General Chemistry, including the outlines and principles of Metallurgy, and two tutorial lectures by Dr. Pollok.

To the students of the third year a course of sixteen lectures on the Applications of Spectroscopy to Analysis and Research in Organic Chemistry was given by Professor Hartley, attended by seven students.

In the chemical laboratories there were thirty-six students of the first year, in charge of Dr. Pollok and Mr. Leonard.

The total number of students attending the various courses in Chemistry was 59.

Owing to a re-arrangement of the curriculum sanctioned by the Department, students of the Faculty of Agriculture did not attend lectures on Organic Chemistry.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer—A. O'FARRELLY, M.A.

A course of forty-six lectures on Organic Chemistry was delivered, attended by the students of the second year and by one non-associate student. In addition, about ten lectures on advanced Organic Chemistry were given to the students of the third year.

In the laboratory instruction was given to seven students of the second year, five of the third year, and one non-associate. In connection with the students' Chemical Association, several chemical works in and about Dublin were visited during the session, including the explosive works of Messrs. Kynoch at Arklow, where many interesting and useful points were noted.

The short summer course, on the fourth year Chemistry syllabus of the Department, was attended by forty-one teachers.

At the request of the President of the 6th International Congress of Applied Chemistry (Professor Paterno, Senator of Rome), Professor Hartley transmitted to the Department those decisions of the Congress having an international bearing and importance. They referred to the trade descriptions of explosive substances, their employment and transport, the standardisation of analytical processes employed in the valuation of articles of Commerce and in Agriculture, on the necessity for the exclusive use of indelible inks for legal and official documents and accounts, the preservation of forests which are the natural habitat of trees containing active principles used as drugs, in particular in countries on the South American continent; and also important details connected with International Patent Laws.

The following researches by Professor Hartley were published during the past Session:—

- "On the Thermo-Chemistry of Flame Spectra at High Temperatures." *Proc. Royal Soc.*, 1907, A., Vol. 79, pp. 242-261.
- "On Some Devices Facilitating the Study of Spectra." *Scientific Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc.*, 1907, Vol. 11 (N.S.), pp. 237-243.
- "Note on the Spectra of Calcium and Magnesium as observed under Different Conditions." *Scientific Proc. Roy. Dublin Society*, Vol. 11 (N.S.), pp. 243-246.
- "Note on the Continuous Rays observed in the Spark Spectra of Metalloids and some Metals." *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1906, A. Vol. 78, pp. 243-245.

By Professor Hartley and Mr. E. P. Hedley:—

- "The Absorption Spectra of Phthalic, Isophthalic, and Terephthalic Acids, Phthalic Anhydride, Phthalamide." *Trans. Chem. Soc.*, 1907, Vol. 91, pp. 314-319.

"The Absorption Spectra of Benzoic Acid, the Benzoates, and Benzamide." Trans. Chem. Soc., 1907, Vol. 91. pp. 319-323.

"Index of the Principal Lines of the Spark Spectra of the Elements." By James H. Pollok, D.Sc.

Scientific Proc. Roy. Dublin Society, 1907, Vol. XI. (N.S.), pp. 184-216.

By Dr. Pollok and Mr. A. G. G. Leonard, A.B.C.Sc.I.

"On the Quantitative Spectra of Iron, Aluminium, Chromium, Silicon, Zinc, Manganese, Nickel, and Cobalt." Scientific Proc. Roy. Dublin Society, 1907, Vol. XI. (N.S.), pp. 217-228.

"On the Quantitative Spectra of Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, and Sodium." The same, pp. 229-236.

PHYSICS.

Professor—W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S., ETC.

During the past session, 1906-7, the number of individual students attending the course of instruction in Physics was 44; of these 39 were Associate and 5 non-Associate students.

In the first year there were 25 Associates and 5 non-Associate. The course of instruction given to these students consisted of 68 lectures delivered by the Professor on the outlines of Experimental Physics according to the detailed syllabus of the course in Physics. There were also 17 tutorial classes by Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.B.C.Sc.I., together with 67 lessons in Practical Physics, each lesson about three hours in length.

In the second year there were 11 Associate students. The course of instruction comprised 38 lectures by the Professor on Molecular Physics, Heat, Sound, Radiation, and Polarized Light. There were in addition 37 lessons in Practical Physics of about three hours each.

In the third year there were 8 Associate students, who were Teachers-in-Training in the division of Experimental Science. The course of instruction included 12 demonstrations by Mr. Lyons on absolute measurements and recent advances in Physics, together with 166 lessons on Advanced Practical Physics, the Determination of Physical Constants, etc.

The Practical Courses were in charge of Mr. Lyons, B.A., assisted by Mr. Warwick, B.A., under the general direction of the Professor.

The following researches by Professor Barrett were published :—

On *Haidinger's Tufts*: Proceedings British Association, Section A., 1907.

On *Entoptic Vision*, Part IV.: with plates of Entoptic Phenomena. *Scientific Proceedings* of the Royal Dublin Society, No. 12, Oct., 1906.

It has, however, been almost impossible to do any Research work during the past session owing to every corner of the Physical Laboratory being occupied by students, and some unfinished original investigations in Thermo-Electricity are standing over until adequate and undisturbed space can be obtained.

ELECTRO-TECHNOLOGY.

Lecturer—W. BROWN, B.Sc.

There were *eleven* students in the *Second year*, viz., 4 in the Faculty of Engineering, 5 in the Faculty of Applied Chemistry, and 2 Teachers. Sixty-four lectures were delivered by the Lecturer, the whole of which were attended by the Engineers, 41 by the Teachers, and 21 by the Chemists. During the first term there were 9 tutorial classes given by Mr. Allen, which were attended by the 11 students.

The laboratory work consisted of 68 lessons given by the Lecturer and Mr. Allen, the whole of which were attended by the Engineers, 40 by the Teachers, and 20 by the Chemists.

Sessional examinations were held at the end of each term, when Prof. M. Maclean, D.Sc., acted as Co-examiner.

The course in the *Third year* consisted of 61 lectures and 61 laboratory lessons, attended by 5 students, viz., 3 Associate and 2 non-Associate. The two non-Associate students had also 34 lessons in the laboratory during the third term. The sessional examination was held at the end of the second term.

During the session the third-year students were taken to visit the following works:—

- (a.) The Tramway Central Electric Power Station, Ringsend.
- (b.) The Main Transformer Station, Fleet-street, Dublin.
- (c.) The Rathmines Electric Power Station.

Summer Courses for Teachers.—There were two courses in Physics given in the College during July and August under the direction of the Lecturer on Electro-Technology.

- (i.) A *Fourth year's* course in Magnetism and Electricity attended by 21 students, and consisted of 20 lectures delivered by the Lecturer, and 20 days practical work in the laboratory under Mr. Allen and two Junior Assistants. A theoretical examination and a practical examination were held at the end of the course.

- (ii.) A *Third year's* course on Heat, Light, and Sound, attended by 24 students, and consisted of 20 lectures delivered by the Lecturer, and 20 days' practical work in the laboratory under Mr. Macdonald and two Junior Assistants. A theoretical examination and a practical examination were held at the end of the course,

The following paper was published during the session :—

"The Densities and Specific Heats of some Alloys of Iron."
By W. Brown, B.Sc. Trans., R.D.S., Vol. IX. (Series II.), pp. 59-84.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor—W. M'F. ORR, M.A.

In the Department of Mathematics the following lectures were delivered by Professor Orr :—

To First Year Students.—In Mathematics, 90 lectures; in Mechanics, 63 lectures.

To Second Year Students.—In Mathematics, 33 lectures; in Mechanics, 47 lectures.

To Third Year Students.—In Applied Mechanics, 60 lectures; Thermodynamics, 42 lectures; Mathematical Physics, 21 lectures.

By Dr. Johnston :—

To First Year Students.—In Mathematics, 92 lectures.

To Second Year Students.—In Mathematics, 28 lectures; in Mechanics, 34 lectures.

To Third Year Students.—In Mathematical Physics, 54 lectures; in Mechanism, 20 lectures.

Additional Courses of Lectures were also delivered by Professor Orr on more difficult Mathematical subjects.

GEOLOGY.

Professor—G. A. J. COLE, F.G.S.

The courses in Geology and Mineralogy were carried out as follows :—

I. FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.—*Geology and Mineralogy*, 49 lectures and 84 practical lessons, with five field-excursions. During these excursions the Counties of Dublin, Tipperary, Antrim, and Down were visited. Attended by seven students.

Soil Physics.—Seven lectures, nine practical lessons, and one day's soil-sampling in the field. Attended by seven students of the second year's course and twelve students of the third year's course, the subject having been transferred in this session to the second year's course for the first time.

II. FACULTY OF CHEMISTRY.—*Mineralogy*.—No course for students of this faculty was given in the session 1906-7 owing to the transference of the subject to the third year's course.

III. COURSE FOR TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING IN THEIR SECOND YEAR.—*Geology*.—Twelve lectures and ten practical lessons, with five field-excursions. Attended by three students.

IV. COURSE FOR TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING, NATURAL SCIENCE GROUP, THIRD YEAR.—*Geology*.—Course of lectures given in the Faculty of Agriculture (see above) without Soil Physics. More advanced practical lessons, and instruction on certain of the field-excursions in the principles of geological mapping. Attended by two students.

V. SPECIAL PRACTICAL COURSES.—*Mineralogy for Prospectors*.—Courses, each of twenty practical lessons, were given to three students separately.

Mr. Isaac Swain, A.B.O.Sc.I., B.A., has acted as Assistant throughout the session, and has also continued his researches in Irish paleontology. Mr. T. Hallissy, B.A., Assistant for soil-examination in the Geological Survey, gave very valuable advice and help during the course in Soil-Physics, where his special experience was placed at the service of the large class of nineteen agricultural scholars.

The apparent impossibility of obtaining additional cases for the Geological Laboratory until the new College is completed makes it still necessary to keep the large lecture-specimens and models in the lower chemical laboratory, formerly part of the College Museum. The students have thus no opportunity of seeing those used at any lecture after the lecture has been once given. On the other hand, space has been found in the enlarged laboratory for the whole reserve series of minerals, which now at last becomes easily available.

The field-tour formerly associated with the courses of agricultural botany and geology in the second year was omitted this session, owing to the changes in the curriculum. The ordinary field-excursions were, however, extended to somewhat distant places, despite the exceedingly bad weather of the spring of 1907.

The Geological collections have been enriched by a series of specimens not required in the old collection at the Albert Model Farm; for these a number of Irish rocks and of typical Irish soils, in glass bottles, were exchanged. Enlarged photographs of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1906 were obtained by purchase during the visit of the Professor to Naples in that year to view the results of the eruption. The following models were also purchased:—

Prof. Davis's three models of types of coast-line.

The Shaler-Davis series of geographical models in case.

The Apuan Alps, and the great moraine near Ivrea, by Prof. Sacco.

The Professor has continued his studies of the materials dredged from various depths off the Irish coasts by the Department's Fishery Branch. The following research was published in December, 1906:—

"On contact phenomena at the junction of Lias and Dolerite at Portrush." *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, Vol. XXVI., sect. B., p. 56.

In September, 1907, the Professor attended the Centenary Meeting of the Geological Society of London, and presented the congratulatory address drawn up on behalf of the Dean and Council of the College.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor—JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.

During the session 1906-7 there were 13 students in the class of Agriculture during the first term and twelve in the next two. The lectures were delivered daily, and, as in former sessions, the class met in the Professor's private room.

AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY.

Lecturer—DAVID HOUSTON, F.L.S.

Fifty lectures, with corresponding Laboratory instruction in Agricultural Bacteriology, were given during the autumn term to thirteen students in their third year. During the last term of the session (April to June) there were 19 meetings of the class, the whole time of which was devoted by each student to the investigation of a particular problem for diploma purposes. Two pupils failed to pass the requirements of the test.

Owing to change in arrangements the Agricultural Botany work with second year's students was postponed until next session.

During the mid-session (January-March) three successive courses of lectures and laboratory work in Dairy Bacteriology were given to Creamery Managers. Thirty students were taken in each course.

At the instance of the Department the preparation and distribution of pure culture starters for cream ripening have been undertaken as an experiment, and so far it promises to be of much benefit to Irish Creameries.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer—GEORGE STEPHENSON.

The class consisted of twelve students, all of whom were taking the full course for the Associateship. It met for practical work on 75 occasions for periods varying from two and a half to five hours each. In addition there were held 37 tutorial classes, each of an hour's duration. Little or no time was available for research by either students or staff; in fact, it is becoming each year more difficult to fairly cover, in the time available, the widening ground of such varied analytical work as is included in Agricultural Chemical Analysis.

BOTANY.

Professor—T. JOHNSON, D.Sc., F.L.S.

The usual courses of instruction in Botany (Structural and Systematic) were given. In the Second year course seven Agricultural Scholars and Three Technical Scholars attended a course consisting of fifty-eight lectures and laboratory lessons, as well as nine field excursions to places of botanical interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin. There were two Teachers-in-Training in their third year, who attended fifty-nine lectures and laboratory lessons, as well as eight field excursions.

The usual summer courses in Botany were attended by 12 students, six in the third year, six in the fourth year programme of the Department. These courses were conducted by Mr. J. Adams, M.A., under the direction of the Professor of Botany, a large part of whose summer vacation was taken up in an inquiry as to the extent and nature of the potato "yellow-blight" in the West of Ireland. He also attended in September a Botanical Congress at Dresden, and visited the Botanical Institutions there. In the Seed-testing Station 1,460 samples of seed were examined, and many plant diseases also investigated and reported on.

Papers, &c., published :—

T. Johnson.—"Electrische Samenprüfung." Bericht d. Vereinigung f. Agnew. Botanik.

J. Adams.—"Studies in Plant-Life." (Fallon and Co.).

ZOOLOGY.

Professor—GEORGE H. CARPENTER, B.Sc., M.R.I.A.

Zoological Teaching.—The usual three courses in Zoology were given during the session. (i.) In the Second-year course for the Faculty of Agriculture seven students attended fifty-five full days' laboratory work throughout the first term, illustrated by a course of forty-seven lectures. The members of this class showed much industry and enthusiasm, all passing the final examination satisfactorily. During the second term six field excursions were arranged, in conjunction with the Professor of Geology, for this class, including three days' work in distant districts (Co. Tipperary, Co. Antrim, Co. Down). (ii.) Two Teachers-in-Training specialised in Natural Science during their third year, and attended their Zoological course during the same term as the Agricultural Scholars. They did fifty-four full days' laboratory work, illustrated by forty-five Zoological lectures from the Professor and thirteen Physiological lectures from Mr. Clarke. Their work was very satisfactory, both passing the final examination with credit. During the second term they joined the Agricultural students on

the field excursions. (iii.) The short Second-year course for Teachers-in-Training was attended by three students, who during the third term received twenty-two practical lessons in the laboratory, illustrated by sixteen lectures from the Professor and four field-days, the latter carried out in conjunction with the Geological course. These students also worked well, and all passed satisfactory examinations.

Summer Courses.—A summer course in Physiology and Hygiene was given during July to eight Third-year and six Fourth-year students by the Professor and Mr. Clarke, assisted by Miss Kelly, B.A., A.B.C.Sc.I. Mr. Clarke, as in former years, has carried out inspections for the Department in schools teaching Physiology and Hygiene.

Albert Agricultural College.—The Professor again conducted classes in Zoology at this College, teaching the Agricultural Class one day each week from January till May. There were thirty-five students, who took much interest in the course. Some of them, and of those in the previous year's classes at the Albert College, have now obtained scholarships in the Royal College of Science.

Research.—The usual inquiries on injurious animals have been answered through the Department or directly to various correspondents. The Professor is especially glad to notice a yearly increase in the inquiries from county Agricultural Instructors who have in past years been students at the College. In January the Professor attended the meeting of the Association of Economic Biologists at Cambridge. The experiments at Ballyhaise on the warble-fly problem have been continued, and the report, drawn up with the co-operation of Mr. J. W. Steen, is now complete. The published papers by the Professor during the session 1906-7 were:—

"Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. *Scotia* Collections. Collembola from the South Orkney Islands." *Proc. Royal Soc., Edinb.*, vol. xxvi., part 6, 1906.

"A new Cabbage-eating Larva—*Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Linn.)." *Journ. Econ. Biol.*, vol. i., part 4, 1906.

"On the Marine Hemiptera (*Halobates*)."
Suppl. Report, xxxii. to *Ceylon Pearl Oyster Fisheries*, Royal Society, 1906.

"Some Injurious Orchard Insects." *Journ. Dept. Agric. Tech. Instr., Ireland*. 7th year, No. 2, 1907.

"Contributions to the Natural History of Lambay, Co. Dublin, Aptera," *Irish Naturalist*, vol. xvi., part 2, 1907.

"Injurious Insects and other Animals observed in Ireland during the year 1906." *Econ. Proc. Royal Dublin Soc.*, vol. i., part 11, 1907.

ENGINEERING.

Professor—J. LYON, M.A.

Lecturer—J. TAYLOR, M.A.

The courses of instruction as set down in the Calendar were carried out, and attended by the numbers of students enumerated below.

The inconvenience of teaching our students at the Technical Schools, Kevin-street, continues, and in view of the growing importance of Engineering training, as shown by the increased number of students who take up the subject, it is a matter for congratulation that there is a prospect in the near future of suitable buildings being provided for this section of the College work. Several of our students who took the Diploma in Engineering obtained posts in Messrs. Siemens' and other works.

First-year students,	25
Second-year (Engineering),	4
(Agricultural),	7
Third-year (Engineering),	3
(Agricultural),	12
Non-Associate,	12
	—
Total,	63
	—

A Summer Course in Mechanical Science (3rd and 4th years) was given by the Lecturer, assisted by Messrs. H. Elliott, B.Sc., and J. Ingram, B.E.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND FOR THE SESSION 1906-7 AND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

The number of students who attended the College during the Session 1906-7 was 101. Of these 33 were non-associate students and 68 associates undergoing a three-year course.

The corresponding numbers for the past five years are as follows:—

Session 1901-2,	Associates	60,	Non-Associates,	68
" 1902-3,	"	80,	"	48
" 1903-4,	"	94,	"	22
" 1904-5,	"	101,	"	23
" 1905-6,	"	83,	"	38

The 68 associate students were divided as follows:—

First year,	.	.	25
Second year,	.	.	18
Third year,	.	.	25

The following third year associate students passed their final examinations and were awarded Diplomas as follows:—

Faculty of Engineering.—Mr. John Ingram, Mr. Henry O'Reilly.

Faculty of Applied Chemistry.—Mr. John Cogan, Mr. Cornelius J. Dennehy, Mr. Robert B. Forster, Mr. Herbert C. Northing.

Faculty of Agriculture.—Mr. John Brennan, Mr. John Getty, Mr. Francis J. Hanley, Mr. John Lucey, Mr. Patrick McGinnis, Brother Adolphus Ryan, Mr. John Scully, Mr. Thomas Ward.

Senior Teachers' Group (Physics Division).—Mr. P. J. Dempsey, Mr. Richard Feely, Mr. Andrew Moynihan.

Science Teachers' Group (Chemistry Division).—Mr. Edward Moynihan.

Science Teachers' Group (Natural Science Division).—Miss Edith Kelly, B.A.

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition each year to associate students of the first year, who are not Science Scholars, Teachers-in-Training, or Local Exhibitioners, were awarded to Mr. Charles O'Reilly and Mr. Richard Coulson, these students having obtained the highest marks at the Sessional Examinations for the first year's course.

The Silver Medal offered for competition to *all* first year associate students was awarded to Mr. Charles O'Reilly.

The following is a complete list of the Medal, Scholarships, and Prizes awarded at the Sessional Examinations:—

1906-7.

Silver Medal,	Mr. Charles O'Reilly.
First Royal Scholarship, .	Mr. Charles O'Reilly.
Second Royal Scholarship, .	Mr. Richard Coulson.

PRIZES.

First Year.

Mathematics, Up. Division, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. S. E. Blues.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. H. Fletcher.
Mathematics, Lr. Division, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Sullivan.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. P. O'Keeffe.
Mechanics,	1st Prize, .	Mr. C. G. Shankoy.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. O'Reilly.
Practical Geometry, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. Coulson.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. H. H. Broderick.
Physics,	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. Coulson.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. G. Shankoy.
Chemistry,	1st Prize, .	Mr. C. O'Reilly.
"	2nd Prize, .	Mr. C. G. Shankoy.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics,	1st Prize, .	Mr. P. Cormack.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. H. Clarke.
Mechanics	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Barrett.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. H. Clarke.
Machine Construction, . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. P. Cormack.
Physics,	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. H. O'Connor.
"	2nd Prize, .	Mr. I. J. Graham.
"	2nd Prize, .	Mr. H. R. Read.
Electro-technology, En- gineers,	—	Mr. P. Cormack.
Electro-technology, Tea- chers,	—	Mr. W. H. O'Connor.
Organic Chemistry, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. I. J. Graham.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. O. H. Little.
Mineral Analysis, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. O. H. Little.
Geology,	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. H. O'Connor.
Zoology,	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. H. O'Connor.

SECOND YEAR AGRICULTURE.

Geology,	1st Prize, .	Mr. D. Collins.
"	2nd Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Davidson.
Botany,	1st Prize, .	Mr. D. Collins.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. D. Twomey.
Zoology,	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Davidson.
"	2nd Prize, .	Mr. D. Collins.
Surveying,	1st Prize, .	Mr. W. D. Davidson.
"	2nd Prize, .	Mr. P. McGovern.

THIRD YEAR.

Thermodynamics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. B. Feely.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Ingram.
Applied Mechanics, . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Ingram.
Mechanism,	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Ingram.

Engineering, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. H. O'Reilly.
Surveying, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Ingram.
Electro-technology, . .	2nd Prize, .	Mr. H. O'Reilly.
Experimental Physics, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Ingram.
Mathematical Physics, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. Feely.
Analytical Chemistry, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. R. Feely.
Geology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. H. O. Northing.
Botany, . . .	1st Prize, .	Miss E. Kelly.
Zoology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Miss E. Kelly.

THIRD YEAR AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, . . .	1st Class, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Scully.
Agricultural Bacteriology, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Brennan.
Agricultural Chemistry, .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Ward.
Veterinary Science, .	{ 1st Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
	{ 1st Prize, .	Mr. P. McGinnis.
Rural Economics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. P. McGinnis.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
Soil Physics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
	2nd Prize, .	Mr. T. Ward.
Engineering, . . .	{ 1st Prize, .	Mr. J. J. Getty.
"	{ 1st Prize, .	Bro. A. Ryan.

P. A. E. DOWLING,
Registrar.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

REPORT OF THE ACTING HEAD-MASTER FOR THE SESSION 1905-6.

The total number of students who attended the School during the Session 1905-1906 was 405, of whom 219 attended the day, and 186 the evening classes; these included 234 males and 171 females.

In the Personal Art Examinations held under the Board of Education the following number of successes were obtained in the subjects named:—

Freehand Drawing in Outline,	33
Model Drawing,	30
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast,	16
Geometrical Drawing,	22
Perspective,	16
Drawing on the Blackboard,	20
Memory Drawing of Plant Form,	19
Drawing of Common Objects from Memory,	2
Design, Stage 1,	19
Design, Stage 2,	5
Design, Honours,	1
Architecture,	2
Anatomy,	4
Drawing from the Antique,	7
Drawing the Antique from Memory,	1
Historic Ornament,	1
Painting from Still Life,	3
Principles of Ornament,	7
Painting Ornament,	6
Modelling from the Antique,	1
Modelling from Life,	2
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Stage 1,	3
Building Construction,	2
Elementary Modelling (held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ire- land),	16
	<hr/> 238

A King's Prize in respect of the Examination in Modelling from the Antique was awarded to Edwin Wm. M'Gowan.

The total number of works submitted to the Board of Education for Teachers' Certificate and for the National Competition was 252.

The total number of works accepted for Certificates was forty-five, of which thirty-four were for the Art Class Teacher's Certificate, and eleven for the Art Master's Certificates, Groups I, II and III.

In the National Competition, the School was awarded one Silver Medal, five Bronze Medals, nine National Book Prizes and four Commendations.

Fourteen works were purchased by the Department for addition to the School Permanent Collection.

The *Silver Medal* was awarded to William Hughes for a set of *Studies of Historic Styles of Ornament* (Subject 22d).

The Bronze Medals as follows:—

- Rebecca Gröne, for Modelled Anatomical Figure (Subject 9c).
 Janet M. Holmes, for Set of Designs based on a Flowering Plant (Subject 14-22).
 Elizabeth Johnstone, for Enamelled Plaque (Subject 24a).
 Renée Kane, for Enamelled Plaque (Subject 24a).
 Jeanie Mullally, for Design for Stencilled Wall Decoration (Subject 23c).

The Book Prizes were obtained by:—

- James J. Burke, for Enamelled Silver Cloak Clasp (Subject 24a).
 Florence Doran, for Enamelled Copper Card Case (Subject 24a),
 and for Enamelled Panel for a Book Cover.
 Elizabeth Kelly, for a Design in an Historic Style (Subject 22b).
 Arabella Lewis, for Design for Irish Poplin (Subject 23c).
 Effie Luke, for Group of Still Life in Oil Colours (Subject 15a).
 Norah Murphy, for Enamelled Plaque (Subject 24a).
 Albert G. Power, for Model of Figure from the Nude (Subject 19c).
 Ethel E. M. Symes, for Enamelled Decanter Label (Subject 24a).

Works Commended were:—

- Norah Brien, for Enamelled Panel for a Book Cover (Subject 24a).
 Mary Doran, for Enamelled Panel for Book Cover (Subject 24a).
 Margaret M. Ross, for Studies of Historic Costumes (Subject 22d),
 and for Design for Painted Silk Fan (Subject 23d).

Under the Local Prize Scheme, 1905-1906, prizes were awarded as follows:—

For the best set of works executed in the Junior Section of the Day Class—Flora Mitchell.

For the best sets of similar works executed in the Evening Class—James C. Campbell, John C. Harrison, and Robert C. Kidd.

For the best set of works executed for the Art Class Teacher's Certificate—Nora O'Kelly.

For the best set of studies of plants, chosen with a view to and executed with appreciation of their decorative possibilities—Kathleen Fox, Jennie FitzHarris (equal merit).

For sets of historic studies—

- 1st—William Hughes.
 2nd—Margaret M. Ross.

For the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given subjects—Ethel Symes.

For the best set of designs adapted to the technical requirements of various materials—Ethel Symes.

For lace designs—

- 1st—Hilda S. Gray.
 2nd—Margaret Kennedy.

For the best painting of the full-length nude figure from the life—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Effie Luke | } Equal merit. |
| Margaret Ross | |

For the best drawing in light and shade from the full-length nude figure from life—Effie Luke.

For the best painting of a head from life—Effie Luke.

For the best set of extremities from life—Ethel Symes.

For the best set of twelve time-studies from the full-length nude figure—Thomas Scott.

For the best painting of a head from an approved cast—Gladys Day.

For the best drawing of an antique figure in light and shade—Louisa Meadows.

For the best drawings of a head, hand and foot from approved casts, in light and shade—Gladys Day.

For the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given figure subjects—Arthur M'Lean.

For the best painting of a group of Still Life—Effie Luke.

For the best model of a figure from Life, in the round—Albert G. Power.

For the best model of a figure from Life, in relief—Joseph Hanrahan.

For the best anatomical figure, in the round—Rebecca Gröne.

For the best model of a head, hand and foot from approved casts—Isabel Armstrong.

For the best model of ornament—Daniel M'Cashin.

For the highest number of marks for a series of modelled designs for given subjects—William Megahey.

For the best piece of Stained Glass—Ethel Rhind.

For the best piece of Enamelling—Elizabeth Johnstone.

For the best piece of Metal Work—Dora K. Allen.

The prizes were presented to the successful students by Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, on the 30th January, 1907.

In consideration of the progress made during the past session, the Department have extended for another session the Teacherships-in-training held by Mr. Ernest Corr, Miss Meave O'Byrne, and Miss Ethel Symes.

The Enamelling Scholarships held by Mr. James Burke and Miss Norah Murphy have been renewed for an additional session.

The Stained Glass Scholarship which was held by Miss Catherine O'Brien has been renewed.

A Modelling Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Wm. Megahey.

Twenty-three students of the Royal College of Science received instruction in Freehand and Model Drawing during the Session from Mr. Luke and Miss Emerson.

A number of lace-workers from various centres attended, for short periods, the classes for Drawing and Design, viz.:—Bridget O'Hara, Annie Cook, Annie Quinn, Annie Howley and Kathleen O'Connor, sent by the Congested Districts Board, and Margaret Kennedy by the Trustees of the Branchardien Fund. These made very satisfactory progress, contributing several designs to the Art Industries Exhibition. Bridget O'Hara has since been appointed teacher at a newly-instituted Lace Class. Miss Kennedy obtained a prize under the Local Prize Scheme for a lace design.

A Course of twelve Lectures on Architecture was delivered by Mr. George P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., and was attended by twenty-five students.

A Course of twenty Lectures on Anatomy was delivered by Professor Alexander Fraser, and was attended by forty-three students.

During the month of July, a Landscape Class, which was conducted by Mr. J. Poole Addey, visited several places of interest around Dublin, the Class was attended by twenty-two students.

The Summer Course for Teachers of Secondary Schools was held as usual in the month of July. It was attended by eighty-nine Teachers from different parts of Ireland. The Classes were under the supervision of the Acting Head Master, Mr. Luke, assisted by Mrs. Barden, Miss Alice Jacob, Mr. Oliver Sheppard, Miss Edith Emerson, Mr. Wm. Whelan, Mr. Wm. Orpen, Miss Margaret Blackley, Miss Elizabeth Kelly and Miss Effie Luke.

At the close of the Course, examinations in Elementary Modelling and Drawing on the Blackboard were held by the Department's Inspector, Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A. (Lond.).

The progress made during the course was generally most satisfactory; a much larger amount of advanced work, such as is required for the Art Class Teacher's Certificate, having been executed than has been done hitherto.

During the Course, Sir Walter Armstrong, the Director of the National Gallery, on two occasions conducted the students through the collections in the National Gallery, giving them at the time a short account of several of the Schools of Painting, and pointing out the notable features of each School as represented by the works in the Gallery. On another occasion the students attending the Course made a special visit to the Art and Industrial Museum and were shown through some of the sections by Mr. Buckley, Keeper of the Art Section, and by Mr. Toppin, Assistant in the Irish Antiquities Section, each pointing out the more notable features of the collections under their care.

Those visits were very much appreciated, and the thanks of all engaged on the Course are due to Sir Walter Armstrong and to Messrs. Buckley and Toppin for their kindness.

In the Competition for the Taylor Art Scholarship, conducted by the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. Albert G. Power, student of the Metropolitan School of Art, was awarded a prize value £15 for the modelled statuette entitled "A Dancer," and Miss Florence Gillespie, also a student of the School, a prize value £10 for a painting entitled "A Garden at Evening."

At the Art Industries Exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society, sixteen prizes were gained by students of the School. These included nine designs for lace and embroidery; one for wood-carving; two for repousse, design and work; one for Stained Glass, and three for Enamelling. In the last-named subject the remaining three prizes offered were obtained by past students of the School.

The Annual Exhibition of Students' Work was as usual open to the Public during the Christmas Vacation.

During the period under review an Inquiry was held by a Royal Commission into the work carried on by the Royal Hibernian Academy and this School.

FRED. LUKER, A.R.C.A. (Lond.),

Acting Head Master,

REPORT OF THE ACTING HEAD-MASTER FOR THE SESSION 1906-7.

The total number of students who attended the School during the Session 1906-07 was 370, of whom 192 attended the day, and 178 the evening classes, these included 205 males and 165 females.

In the Personal Art Examinations held under the Board of Education, the following number of successes were obtained in the subjects named:—

Freehand Drawing in Outline,	31
Model Drawing,	29
Drawing in Light and Shade from a cast,	15
Geometrical Drawing,	13
Perspective,	20
Drawing on the Blackboard,	13
Memory Drawing of Plant Form,	18
Drawing of Common Objects from Memory,	1
Design, Stage 1,	17
Design, Stage 2,	1
Architecture,	1
Anatomy,	4
Drawing from the Antique,	5
Drawing the Antique from Memory,	2
Drawing from Life,	2
Painting Ornament,	4
Painting from Still Life,	5
Principles of Ornament,	5
Modelling from the Antique,	1
Modelling from Life,	1
Modelling Design (Honours),	1
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Stage 1,	3
Elementary Modelling (held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ire- land),	14
Total,	206

King's Prizes in respect of the examinations in Drawing of Common Objects from Memory and Modelling from Life were awarded to J. Ernest Corr and Albert Power, respectively.

The total number of works submitted to the Board of Education for Teachers' Certificates and for the National Competition was 297, of these, 93 were for Teachers' Certificates.

The total number of works accepted for certificates was fifty-three, of which forty-two were for the Art Class Teacher's Certificate and eleven for the Art Master's Certificates, Groups I. and III.

In the National Competition the School was awarded three Silver Medals, five Bronze Medals, three National Book Prizes, and nineteen Commendations.

The set of Anatomical Studies for which Miss Symes was awarded a Bronze Medal was purchased by the Board of Education acting on behalf of one of the Colonial Governments.

The Design in Outline in an historical style (Celtic), for which Miss O'Byrne was awarded a Bronze Medal, was purchased by the Department for their Circulating Collection, and nine works were purchased by them for addition to the School Permanent Collection.

The *Silver Medals* were awarded as follows:—

To James J. Burke, for an Enamelled Copper Candlestick (Subject 24c).

J. Ernest Corr, for four Enamelled Plaques (Subject 24c).

Jennie FitzHarris, for a set of studies of Historic Styles of Ornament (Celtic) Metal Work (Subject 22d).

The *Bronze Medals* as follows:—

To Norah Murphy, for set of Historic Styles of Ornament (Subject 22d).

Meave O'Byrne, for Design in Outline in an Historic Style (Subject 22b).

Margaret M. Ross, for Design for an Embroidered Costume (Subjects 23c and 24c).

Ethel G. Stopford, for Designs based on a Flowering Plant (Subject 14-23).

Ethel E. M. Synes, for a set of Anatomical Studies (Subject 9a).

The *Book Prizes* to:—

Jennie FitzHarris, for a Study of Historic Ornament executed in Stained Glass (Subject 24a).

Alice M. Halpenny, for Design for a Lace Fan Cover (Subject 23c).

Albert G. Power, for a Modelled Figure from Life (Subject 19c).

The *Commendations* were obtained by:—

Hugh Barden, for Studies of Historic Styles of Ornament (Subject 22d).

Zeta Curran, for a Design based on a Flowering Plant (Subjects 14-23c and 24a).

Edith Emerson, for Repoussé Copper Dish (Subject 24a).

Anna L. Graham, for Designs based on Seaweed (Subjects 14-23c and 24a).

Hilda S. Gray, for Designs for Crochet (Subject 23c).

Rebecca Gröne, for Modelled Study of Drapery (Subject 19f).

James Hoey, for Designs based on a Flowering Plant (Subjects 14-23c and 24a).

Olive Hunter, for Head Shaded from the Cast (Subject 8b-1), and Studies of Historic Styles of Ornament (Subject 22d).

Elizabeth Kelly, for Design for Crochet (Subject 23c).

Margaret Kennedy, Design for Limerick Lace (Subject 23c).

Effie Luke, for Repoussé Copper Card Tray (Subject 24a).

Nora Murphy, for Stained Glass (Subject 24a).

Kathleen O'Conner, Design for Limerick Lace (Subject 23c).

Nora M. O'Kelly, Studies of Plant Form (Subject 10).

Margaret M. Ross, for Shaded Studies of Drapery on the Living Model (Subject 8d).

Nina E. Roesiter, Studies of Plant Form (Subject 10).

Thomas Scott, Painting the Figure from Life (Subject 17c).

Ethel G. Stopford, Studies of Plant Form (Subject 10).

Under the Local Prize Scheme, 1906-1907, prizes were awarded as follows:—

For the three best sets of works executed in the Junior Section of the Day Class—

Mary Becker.

Kathleen Quigley.

Marion Tyler.

For the three best sets of works executed in the Junior Section of the Evening Class—

Charles Cullen.

Ivy Murray.

R. J. Long.

For completed Art Class Teachers' Certificates—

James J. Burke.
Nora O'Kelly.
Kathleen Fox.

For completed Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificates—

Mary Becker.
David Dick.
Emilie Ross.
Kathleen Doyle.
Eileen Manning.

For the best set of studies of plants, chosen with a view to, and executed with appreciation of their decorative possibilities—

Nina Rossiter—1st.
Kate Burke
James Golden } Equal—2nd.

For the best set of historic studies—Jennie FitzHarris.

For the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given subjects—Hilda Gray.

For designs adapted to the technical requirements of various materials—

James Hoey—1st.
Anna L. Graham—2nd.

For the best Lace Designs—

Margaret Kennedy—1st.
Alice Halpenny—2nd.

Design for a Costume—Margaret M. Ross.

Drawing of Classic Orders—Eddie Luka.

Measured drawings from an approved example—J. Ernest Corr.

For the best painting of the full length nude figure from life—Thomas Scott.

For the best drawing in light and shade from the full length nude figure from life—Catherine O'Brien.

For the best painting of a head from life—Ethel Symes.

For the best set of extremities from life—Elizabeth Kelly.

For the best set of twelve time-studies from the full length nude figure—

Margaret M. Ross
Gladys Day } Equal.

Set of Drapery Studies—Margaret M. Ross.

Anatomical Studies—Ethel Symes.

Painting of an Antique figure—

Gladys Day
Florence Gillespie } Equal.

For the best painting of a head from an approved cast—Joseph Batchelor.

For the best drawing of an Antique figure in light and shade—Ethel Symes.

For the best drawings of a head, hand and foot from approved casts in light and shade—Olive Hunter.

For the best painting of a group of Still Life in Oil colour—Helen Carolan.

For the best group of Still Life in Water colour—Catherine Hanbury.

Model of a figure from life (in the round)—William Pearce.

Model of a head from life (in the round)—Albert Power.

Model of a draped figure—Rebecca Gröne.

Three modelled designs based on a flowering plant—Effie Luke.

Monthly modelled designs for given subjects—Rebecca Gröne.

Modelled Design—Albert Power.

Stained Glass—Kathleen Fox.

Enamelling—J. Ernest Corr.

Enamelling and Metal Work—James Burke.

Metal Work—Effie Luke.

The prizes were presented to the successful students by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Aberdeen, on the 20th February, 1908.

In consideration of the progress made during the Session the Department have awarded special general Art Scholarships to Mr. Ernest Corr, Miss M. O'Byrne, and Miss E. Symes, who held Teacherships-in-training during the Sessions 1905-6 and 1906-7, but Miss Symes was unable to take up the Scholarship.

A special general Art Scholarship has also been awarded to Miss M. Crilly, who was engaged as a temporary Assistant Teacher during the Session.

The Enamelling Scholarships held by Mr. James Burke and Miss Norah Murphy were renewed for the Session.

The Stained Glass Scholarship held by Miss Catherine O'Brien was renewed for another Session.

A Modelling Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Albert Power.

An examination for three Teacherships-in-training was held in the month of July, when the following were successful: Gladys Scott, student of this Londonderry Municipal School of Art; Kathleen Fox and James Golden, students of this School.

As in former years, a number of lace-workers from various centres attended, for short periods, the classes for Drawing and Design, viz.:—Margaret Kennedy, Cahirciveen; Alice Halpenny, Ardee; Margaret M. Brennan, Sligo; M. Ellen Brennan, Sligo. These students were sent under the Branchardiere Trust Scheme, and during the time they were in the School made very satisfactory progress, two of them on leaving taking up positions as Mistresses of Lace Schools under the Congested Districts Board.

A Course of twelve Lectures on Architecture was delivered by Mr. George F. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., and was attended by nine students.

A Course of twenty Lectures on Anatomy was delivered by Professor Alexander Fraser, of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was attended by twenty-three students.

During the month of July a Landscape Class, which was conducted by Mr. J. Poole Addey, visited several places of interest around Dublin, the Class was attended by twenty-one students.

The Summer Course for Teachers of Secondary Schools was held as usual in the month of July. It was attended by ninety-nine Teachers. The Classes were under the supervision of the Acting Head Master, Mr. Luke, assisted by Mrs. Barden, Miss Alice Jacob, Mr. Oliver Sheppard, Miss Edith Emerson, Miss Elizabeth Kelly, Miss Effie Luke, Mr. Ernest Corr, Mr. Albert Power and Mr. Wm. Orpen.

At the close of the Course, examinations in Elementary Modelling and Drawing were held by the Department's Inspector, Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., Lond. The progress made during the course was most satisfactory, a large amount of advanced work suitable for the Art Class Teachers' Certificate was executed, and considerable progress made towards obtaining the qualifications required by the Department for recognition after 1908.

The Mollesworth-street Improvement Committee offered prizes, to be competed for in the School, for modelled statuettes and designs in terra cotta suitable for their scheme of decoration. Mr. Albert Power

obtained a prize value £4. Miss Rebecca Gröne and Mr. W. Pearse, prizes of £1 each for their statuettes; Miss Nina Rossiter, prize of £1 10s.; Miss Anna L. Graham and Miss Nancy Raverty, prizes of 10s. each for designs to be executed in terra cotta.

In the Competition for the Taylor Art Scholarship, conducted by the Royal Dublin Society, two students of the Metropolitan School of Art obtained prizes for modelled works: Mr. Edwin W. M'Gowan, prizes value £30 and £10, and Mr. Albert Power, a prize value £10; and Miss Beatrice Moss Elvery, a past student of the School, obtained a prize value £10 for painting.

At the Art Industries Exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society twenty-one prizes were obtained by students of this School. These included five awards for Enamelling, one for Stained Glass, one for Artistic Leather work, one for Design for Metal Work, and thirteen for designs for Lace and Embroidery.

An Exhibit from the School, consisting mainly of examples of Enamelling, Metal work, Stained Glass work, and Artistic Leather work, was contributed to the Art Industries Section of the Irish International Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of Students' Works was as usual open to the public during the Christmas vacation.

FRED. LUKE, A.R.C.A. (LOND.),
Acting Head Master.

TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

SUMMARY OF INQUIRIES made by the Department in regard to Complaints received respecting delays in the conveyance of Merchandise by Carrying Companies, and damage to Consignments during transit. (Complaints received during the period 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1907.)

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
30th July, 1906.	Midland Railway; Great Western Railway.	(1) That ten boxes of butter sent from Limerick to the Union Cold Stores, London, for a firm in Chelmsford suffered loss of weight, and were damaged in transit. (2) That a consignment of butter sent from Limerick to Warrington suffered loss of weight, and was damaged in transit.	(1) The matter was brought under the notice of the Midland Railway Company. (2) The Great Western Company stated that owing to the heat the butter had become liquefied and was leaking from the boxes, that there were no signs of pilferage, and that the loss complained of could only be ascribed to natural causes. The Company stated that they were giving very particular attention to the traffic between Ireland and England.
2nd August, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Castlederg and Victoria Bridge Tramway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That boxes of butter sent from Fethard, Donoughmore, Fivemiletown, Drumore Road, and Castlederg, respectively, for use of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions, were damaged in transit.	As regards the box sent from Fethard, the Great Southern and Western Company stated that it had not been subjected to any rough handling by them. The damage was attributed to defective joinery. The Great Northern Company were unable to locate the damage in the case of the other consignments.
3rd August, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That portions of two consignments—fifty boxes—of butter sent on the 27th and 28th July, 1906, from Choux to Manchester, were found on delivery to be much damaged, ten of the boxes being smashed, and the butter and broken wood being merely kept together by the canvas wrappers.	The Great Northern Company stated that two better was handed by them to the North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and London and North Western Railway Company) in good condition, with the exception of one box which was slightly broken, but not enough to admit of damage to the contents. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company stated that on arrival in Manchester two boxes of each lot were in loose order, the sides of the boxes having evidently given way in transit, but that the most careful inquiry had failed to elicit any evidence of carelessness on the part of their servants.
15th August, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company did not afford proper facilities for the conveyance of butter sent from Thurles via Waterford to Reading.	The Department understood that improved arrangements had been made for dealing with the traffic.
27th August, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company; North British Railway.	That certain boxes and casks, part of a consignment of butter sent from Bangor to Lifford on the 24th August, arrived at their destination in a damaged condition.	It appeared subsequently that consignees had signed for the butter as being in good order on delivery, and that the damage was not apparent until the canvas covers had been removed from the boxes.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
1st September, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Midland Railway of England; North Staffordshire Railway.	That two boxes of butter sent from Dringthorpe, Co. Tyrone, to Sudbury, near Derby, on the 23rd August, were not delivered until the 30th August.	It was found that the consignment was sent from Omagh on the 23rd August, and headed to Messrs. A. A. Laird & Co., at Londonderry on the same day for conveyance to Heysham. The Midland Company stated that the butter was forwarded from Heysham in due course, but owing to unavoidable detentions on the journey, did not reach Derby in time for transfer to the North Staffordshire Company on Saturday 25th August. It was headed to the Company on the 27th August, but being a small consignment it could not be loaded direct to Sudbury. Delivery took place on 29th August, not 30th August.
3rd September, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That five boxes, portion of a consignment of butter sent from Banaha and received at Leith on the 3rd September, were found to be badly broken on delivery.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that the consignment was headed to the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company at Dublin on the 31st August and signed for without remark. The Company also intimated that they were not successful in obtaining an explanation as to how the damage occurred. Complainants, writing to the Department on the 8th July, 1907, stated that they had not "any cause to complain about any deliveries of Butter this season."
9th September, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	(1) That a keil of butter (112 lbs.) sent from Durose to Manchester on the 31st August was damaged in transit. (2) That three keils of butter—portion of a consignment of twenty keils sent from Kilmallock to Manchester on the 31st of August—were badly damaged in transit. (3) That a keil of butter—portion of a consignment of twenty keils sent from Rober to Manchester on the 1st September—was damaged in transit.	(1) The Company stated that a claim made in respect of the damage to the keil was settled. (2) It appeared that while the butter was being conveyed from Holyhead to Manchester an accident occurred by which part of the consignment got damaged. Consignees were compensated for the damage. (3) It appeared that the butter passed through the hands of the Carrying Companies without remark, and that the damage to the package was only noticed in the consignees' warehouse after delivery.
12th September, 1906.	London and North Western Railway.	That consignments of poultry sent from Lurgan via Greenore and Holyhead to Oxford arrived late at their destination, being only delivered at mid-day.	The Company stated that the special train for perishable produce (by which the poultry was carried) leaving Holyhead for London at 2.30 a.m., worked somewhat badly for a short time owing to heavy traffic and other special causes, but had resumed its normal working, which permitted of the proper connection being made for traffic to Oxford.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
12th September, 1906.	Great Western Railway.	That fourteen casks of butter sent on the 30th August, and six casks on the 31st, from Mullinavat to Crewkerne via the Great Western Railway Company's route had not been delivered up to the evening of the 4th September.	The Great Western Company stated that the primary cause of delay was a dense fog which, for the time, almost completely disorganised their Cross-Channel service. Both consignments, they stated, arrived at Falmouth on 2nd September, were handed over to the London and South Western Company at Yeovil Junction at 10.20 a.m. on September 4th, and arrived at Crewkerne at 1 p.m. on the same day.
12th September, 1906.	Great Western Railway; London and South Western Railway.	That, of twelve empty churns forwarded to Mullinavat on the 30th August from Crewkerne, eight were only delivered about the 4th September, and the remaining four had not arrived at their destination up to the 12th September.	The Great Western Company stated that the London and South Western Railway Company handed them only eight of the churns at Yeovil Junction, and that these met with delay owing to a fog in the Channel. It appeared that the other four churns had been mis-sent by the London and South Western Company, but were afterwards traced and forwarded to their destination.
15th September, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); London and North Western Railway; North Staffordshire Railway.	That four boxes of butter—each 56 lbs.—sent from Drumsquin, Co. Tyrone, to Sudbury, near Derby, on the 7th September, were not delivered until the evening of the 11th September.	It was found that the butter was shipped from Drumsquin on the night of the 7th September, dealt with at Holyhead on the 8th, and handed to the North Staffordshire Company at Crewe on the morning of the 9th. The delay between transfer at Crewe and delivery at Sudbury appeared to be due to the small weight of the consignment and the intervening of Sunday (9th).
15th September, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Midland Railway of England; London and North Western Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent from Drumsquin, Co. Tyrone, to Sudbury, near Derby, on the 8th September, had not been delivered up to the morning of the 14th September.	The Companies were unable to trace the consignment. Complainant was asked to supply a copy of the forwarding entry, but failed to do so.
17th September, 1906.	London and North Western Railway.	That Irish fish and poultry which should arrive in the Manchester markets at from 6 to 6.30 a.m., did not reach the markets until between 8 and 9 a.m., with the result that the produce commanded much smaller prices.	The Company stated that owing to heavy traffic, and other special causes, the 3.30 a.m. train, which conveyed the produce, occasionally left Holyhead late, with the result that the traffic arrived in Manchester late. The Company intimated that they would do everything practicable to have the traffic sent from Holyhead as early as possible.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
19th September, 1906.	London and North Western Railway.	That four cases of eggs received at Manchester on the 30th July from Hendford, arrived in a damaged condition—the cases being broken and some of the contents pilfered.	The Company stated that they found on inquiry that "when the consignment was handed to the Midland Great Western Company at Galway, the four boxes were noticed to be 'spaced' and a signature was passed accordingly to the sender." The Company also stated that evidently the boxes were not in a very fit state to carry the contents safely.
19th September, 1906.	City of Cork Steam Packet Company; Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.	That ten 6½d. cases of eggs received at Manchester on the 7th August from Cork arrived in a damaged condition—453 eggs being either broken or missing from 7 of the cases.	The Department were informed that a claim made in respect of the damage to the consignment was met by the City of Cork Steam Packet Company.
27th September, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Glasgow, Dublin and Londonderry Steam Packet Company.	That ten 1cwt. casks of butter sent from Ransha on the 24th September to Leth arrived at their destination in a damaged condition, the casks being crushed and stained with fruit juice, which had penetrated through the casks and paper to the butter.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that some blackberry traffic had been loaded into the waggon containing the butter at Limerick Junction, which accounted for the stained condition of the casks. The Glasgow, Dublin and Londonderry Company stated that the casks were received from the Railway Company in Dublin with two of the heads loose, and that cooping was carried out before shipment. The Department subsequently learned that a claim (£2 10s.) made in respect of the damage to the consignment had been met in full.
1st October, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That fruit pulp handed to the Company at Dungarvan at 7 a.m., for conveyance to Baginbun, was not forwarded until 2.30 a.m., there being, it was stated, only one goods train service from Dungarvan in the day.	It appeared on inquiry that a goods train left Dungarvan for Waterford at 10.45 p.m., and a goods train for Rosslare at 2.38 a.m., and that by either train traffic would reach Rosslare Harbour at 7.40 a.m., and would be despatched by the mid-day boat. Traffic handed in at Dungarvan up to 6 p.m. for conveyance by goods train would be sent forward at the same time as if handed in at 7 a.m.
1st October, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway.	That fruit sent from Clonbur, Co. Galway, and conveyed by rail to Dublin was damaged in transit.	Complainant was asked to furnish the Department with a copy of his correspondence with the Company in the matter, but failed to do so.
4th October, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That sixty empty fruit tubs sent from Wigton, Cumberland on the 19th September, to a firm in Dungarvan were delayed in delivery.	It appeared on inquiry that the tubs being branded with the name of another firm, and bearing no mark to show that they were intended for the consignee, were handed over to the firm. A representative of the consignee subsequently visited Dungarvan, and it was understood that the matter was settled.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
4th October, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That two boxes of mussels better sent from Galan on the 26th September to Liverpool had not been delivered up to the night of the 2nd October.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that the consignment appeared to have met with some delay in Dublin before being transferred to the London and North Western Company. The latter Company stated that they received the consignment in Dublin at 4.35 p.m. on the 2nd October, and that delivery took place early on the morning of the 4th October.
10th October, 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	(1) That sixteen boxes of butter sent from Killeshandra to Devizes on the 2nd October, and eight boxes on each of the four following days, had not reached their destination up to the 8th October. (2) That twenty boxes of butter sent from Killeshandra on the 8th October to Dublin did not arrive in time for the market on the 9th October.	(1) The Midland Great Western Company stated that they handed the butter to the London and North Western Company on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th October, respectively, in time for the evening boat. The consignment of 2nd October was dealt with at Holyhead on the 3rd, sent thence to Shrewsbury in a Great Western wagon on that date, arrived at Devizes, and was delivered on the 10th. The bad transit in this case was accounted for by the wrong loading of the butter for Shrewsbury which necessitated transfers at Hereley and Reading. The consignment of the 3rd October was sent from Holyhead to Chester on the 4th October. It reached Chester on the 5th, but owing to pressure of traffic at that point the wagon was not berthed until the 6th October. This consignment was delivered on the 9th October. The consignment of the 4th October was dealt with at Holyhead on the 5th and handed to the Great Western Company at Chester on the 6th. The 7th October was Sunday. Delivery took place on the 9th October. The consignment of the 5th October was sent from Holyhead to Chester (Great Western Company) on 6th, and delivered at Devizes on the 10th. The consignment of the 6th October was dealt with at Holyhead on the 7th and delivered at Devizes on the 10th October. The Midland Great Western Company stated that the London and North Western Company had informed them that the traffic not being in sufficient quantities to warrant through loading could not get as good service in England as is given in the case of stations to which there is a large traffic daily.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
10th October, 1900—con.	Midland Great Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; Great Western Railway—con.	(1) That sixteen boxes of butter sent from Killesnohra to Dpivets on the 2nd October, and eight boxes on each of the four following days had not reached their destination up to the 8th October. (2) That twenty boxes of butter sent from Killesnohra on the 8th October to Dublin, did not arrive in time for the market on 9th October—con.	The Great Western Company expressed themselves as prepared on the receipt of advice at their Dublin office as to the despatch of butter by complainants to any of their stations, to have instructions telegraphed to their staff with a view to provide a satisfactory transit. (2) The Midland Great Western Company stated that the butter was forwarded from Killesnohra by the 4.35 p.m. mixed train on the 8th October, and duly reached Mullingar whence it would ordinarily be sent on by the fast goods train leaving there at 5.40 a.m., and reaching North Wall at 8.10 a.m. On this occasion, however, the fast goods train reached Mullingar with a full load, and the consignment had to be held over for the 8th goods train which was running late.
11th October, 1900.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That eight casks of butter consigned from Mullinavea on the 1st October to Crewkerne, per Waterford Steamship Company and Midland Railway Company were not handed to the Waterford Steamship Company by the Great Southern and Western Company, and that delivery had not taken place up to the evening of the 9th instant.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that owing to an error on the part of the invoicer the butter was entered to Roslaro Pier. It was delivered to the Great Western Company on 3rd October. The Great Western Company stated that the consignment arrived unentered and under mark at Fishguard on the 4th October, and that disposal instructions were not received until the 6th (Saturday), when the butter was sent on to Bristol, where it arrived on Sunday, at 8.45 a.m. It was transferred there, loaded to Crewkerne, and despatched per midnight goods train on 8th October—the first service available. The butter arrived at Crewkerne about 1 p.m. on 8th October, and was delivered on the same afternoon.
15th October, 1900.	City of Cork Steam Packet Company; Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.	(1) That a consignment of eggs consisting of twenty half cases and ten quarter cases sent on the 4th October, from Cork to Manchester, was damaged in transit. (2) That a consignment of eggs consisting of ten quarter cases sent from Cork on the 30th October to Manchester, was damaged in transit.	(1) The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company stated that the consignment was handed to them in good order at Liverpool on the 5th October by the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, and was loaded to Salford Station, Manchester, in a through waggon. On reaching Manchester the Company's checker noticed several cases leaking.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
16th October, 1905—con.	City of Cork Steam Packet Company; Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company—con.	(1) That a consignment of eggs consisting of 50 half cases and 10 quarter cases sent on the 4th October from Cork to Manchester was damaged in transit. (2) That a consignment of eggs consisting of ten quarter cases sent from Cork on the 30th October to Manchester was damaged in transit—con.	(2) The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company stated that their servants at Liverpool noticed that four of the cases were leaking when the consignment was handed to them by the City of Cork Steam Packet Company. The Company stated that no opportunity was lost of impressing on their staff the necessity for the careful handling and loading of egg traffic.
17th October, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That two cases and ten boxes of butter consigned from Mullinavat on the 15th October to Crowkno via the Waterford Steamship Company's route were not handed to the Steamship Company.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that the consignment was overcarried to Rosslare Harbour instead of being transferred at Waterford, and shipped thence. (A claim for £1 15s. 6d. made in the matter was not met, the Company stating that investigation had shown that "the butter met with no delay, and got the most rapid goods train service it could obtain, either by the route it travelled or by any other route.")
22nd October, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); London and North Western Railway; North Staffordshire Railway.	That consignments of butter—each consisting of four 50 lb. boxes—sent from Drumnaghin, Co. Tyrone, to Salsbury, near Derby, on the 10th, 15th, and 17th September, respectively, were delayed in transit.	The Great Northern Company stated that the consignment forwarded on the 10th September was not handed to them until 12.10 p.m., too late for despatch by the train timed to catch the Greenore boat on that day. The consignment was shipped from Greenore on the following day, dealt with at Holyhead on the morning of the 12th, and handed to the North Staffordshire Company at Crewe on the night of the 12th. The consignment sent on the 15th September was shipped from Greenore on that day, dealt with at Holyhead on the 16th, and handed to the North Staffordshire Company at Crewe at midnight on the 17th. The consignment forwarded on the 17th September was shipped from Greenore on that day, dealt with at Holyhead on the 18th, and handed to the North Staffordshire Company at Crewe on the morning of the 19th. The North Staffordshire Company did not consider that the service gave much room for complaint having regard to the weight of the consignments.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
23rd October, 1906.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee).	That a quantity of butter sent from Rathkeary on the 16th October to Rockdale (Milnrow Station) via Fleetwood, did not arrive at its destination until the 22nd October.	The Company stated that the butter was delivered on the 15th October. (This complaint was made in error arising from confusion of dates).
29th October, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a crate of live ducks consigned to London from Clonmel was exposed to rain at the latter station on the 29th October.	The Company stated that arrangements would be made to have crates of live fowl protected by tarpauline in wet weather.
29th October, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That a consignment consisting of four casks of unsalted butter sent from Limerick on the 23rd October to Cnewkerne had not reached its destination up to the morning of the 27th October.	It was found on inquiry that the butter was transferred by the Great Southern and Western Company to the Great Western Company at Rossare on the 23rd October and shipped thence on the same day. From Fishguard Harbour, however, the consignment was forwarded in error by goods train instead of by passenger train, and some delay was thereby occasioned. A further delay was caused by the loading of the butter at Bristol to a wrong destination. It was understood that a claim made in respect of the consignment would be met.
16th November, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That ten boxes of unsalted butter handed to the Great Southern and Western Company at Limerick early on the 6th November for conveyance to Edenbridge, Kent, had not arrived at their destination up to mid-day on the 10th November.	It was found that the butter was handed to the Great Western Company at Rossare on the 7th November, and shipped thence on the same date. Delay appeared to have taken place between Fishguard and Paddington. It was understood that the Company had taken action with a view to prevent, as far as they were concerned, delay in the conveyance of future consignments.
14th November, 1906 and 3rd December, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That seven packages of butter sent from Limerick on the 6th November to Maldon via Rossare, were not delivered until the 19th November.	It was found that the butter arrived at Rossare on the 7th November, was delivered to the Great Western Company and shipped by them on the same day. The Great Western Company stated that the delay arose through the invoice getting separated from the butter at Fishguard Harbour, and that efforts to ascertain the destination of the consignment having failed, the butter was sent to the Company's Missing Goods Depot in London. It was subsequently identified and forwarded.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
15th November, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That four loads of cattle, and one truck of pigs, which arrived at Dunsarvan loading bank at 11.30 a.m. on the 15th November, and which could have been loaded for despatch by the 12.35 p.m. train, were not sent forward from Dunsarvan until 3.50 p.m., with the result that they missed shipment from Waterford on that evening.	The Company stated that the mid-day train was a purely passenger train, and that cattle could not be carried by it unless passenger train rates were paid.
17th November, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That three 28 lb. boxes of unsalted butter sent from Callan on the 14th November to Liverpool had not been delivered up to the 17th November.	The Company stated that the consignment was sent forward from Kingsbridge to North Wall by their 9 a.m. goods train on the 15th November, that the butter arrived in Liverpool on the 15th, and that though consignment was advised by post on the same day he only took delivery on the 19th November.
20th November, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That butter sent from Callan on Saturday morning (17th November) did not reach Liverpool until Tuesday (20th November).	The Company stated that the butter was received at Kingsbridge on Sunday the 18th November, and that as the wagon which contained it was not discharged until Monday morning it was only sent forward by the 8 a.m. train to North Wall.
20th and 21st November, 1906.	London and North Western Railway.	That portions of consignments of poultry sent to Liverpool via Greenore and Holyhead, and received by consignees on the 25th August and the 9th and 21st November, were drowned in transit.	The Company stated that on the night of the 24th August their steamer from Greenore to Holyhead experienced much weather, and that there was much rain on the same night; that the consignment delivered on the 9th November was carried across Channel in a gale, the vessel rolling heavily, and that on the 21st November, the Company's steamer from Greenore to Holyhead experienced a gale, and high seas. The Company intimated that they would make the best arrangements possible for the safe conveyance of live poultry.
20th November, 1906.	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Drogheda and Liverpool Steamers).	That twenty-nine turkeys—portion of a consignment of poultry sent via Drogheda to Liverpool, and received on the 28th October—were drowned in transit.	The Company stated that the flat of poultry, part of the consignment in question, was discovered to be wet on the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool, none of the fowl being noticed to be dead, and that the flat was signed for as wet on behalf of consignee.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
20th November, 1906.	Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company.	That the poultry in a crate—portion of a consignment sent by direct steamer from Dundalk to Liverpool and received on 15th October—were drowned in transit.	The Company stated that the consignment—three boxes and one flat—was stowed on the main deck under the bridge deck, and that on the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool it was noticed that one box was wet, probably on account of some of the spray which was dashing over the ship being blown in under the end of the bridge deck on the boxes. The Company intimated that they would endeavour in future to have live poultry stowed further away from the opening in the vessel's upper deck.
30th November, 1906.	Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company ("Duke" Line).	That delay sometimes occurred in the unshipping at Glasgow of consignments of butter sent via the "Duke" Line from Dublin.	The Department made representations to the Company in the matter.
5th December, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; Taff Vale Railway.	That three boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 26th November to Porth had not been delivered up to noon on the 4th December.	It appeared that the consignment reached Fishguard on the 27th November, Bridgend on the 28th, and was handed to the Taff Vale Company at Llantrisant on the 29th November at 9.21 p.m., too late to catch the train by which, in the ordinary course, it should have been forwarded. The subsequent delay, for which the Company expressed regret, was stated to have been occasioned by the congested condition of Pontypridd Station, where the butter was transhipped before being forwarded to its destination. It was understood that delivery took place on the morning of the 5th December.
12th December, 1906.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee), Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.	That butter sent from Rathkenny on the 9th October to Rochdale (Milnrow Station) was not delivered until the 15th October.	The Department learned that the butter met with some delay at Rochdale on account of heavy traffic at that station. A claim made in the matter was met.
17th December, 1906.	Caledonian Railway.	That the Company declined to meet a claim of 6s. 2d. made in respect of a consignment of eggs which was sent from Longford on 16th November to Aberdeen, and which on delivery was found to have been pilfered.	The Company stated that the eggs were delivered apparently in the same good condition in which they were received from the Shipping Company at Glasgow, and that there was nothing to show that they had been tampered with while in the Railway Company's hands.
19th December, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent from Limerick on the 16th December to Porth did not reach its destination until the 14th December.	It was found that the butter was shipped from Rosslare on the morning of the 11th December. The Great Western Company stated that the consignment was wrongly loaded at Fishguard, a day's delay being caused thereby.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
10th December, 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That, while before the passing of the Great Southern and Western and Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway Companies Amalgamation Act (1906), delivery took place between 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., butter was not now delivered at Limerick until 12 or 1 o'clock, and sometimes not until 5 or 6 p.m.	The Company stated that the butter was usually delivered before breakfast except that sent from Falias, and that a few consignments from Brurea, Croon, and Cork were delayed during Christmas week owing to the late arrival of the goods train from Cork through pressure of traffic. Arrangements were made to have the butter from Falias forwarded by the night mail.
22nd December, 1906.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee); Caledonian Railway.	That the Caledonian Railway Company declined to meet a claim of 19s. 8d. made in respect of eggs which was sent from Castleock to Edinburgh, and which on delivery on the 1st September was found to be damaged.	The Midland Company (Northern Counties Committee) stated that "the cases passed all transfer points without remark," and that the damage was only discovered on unpacking. The claim was subsequently met.
8th January, 1907.	City of Cork Steam Packet Company; Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.	That a consignment of eggs consisting of three half-cases, and five quarter-cases sent from Cork on the 5th January to Manchester was found to be damaged on arrival, one of the half-cases being broken open and some of the eggs smashed and pilfered.	The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company stated that they received from the consignees a claim for 8s. 5d. in respect of the damage, and that instructions had been given to have the claim met.
29th January, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a consignment of butter consisting of ten 54 lb. boxes sent from Kilmallurk on the 31st August, 1906, by passenger train service to Sorbie, Wigtownshire, arrived in a damaged condition, and that 68 lbs. of the butter were missing.	A claim made in respect of the consignment was met by the Company.
4th, 5th and 11th March, 1907.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee); Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That consignments of butter sent from Rathkenney to Newry and to Newcastle (Co. Down) were pilfered in transit.	The Midland Company (Northern Counties Committee) stated that the butter in each case was handed to the Great Northern Company without remark. The Great Northern Company intimated that it did not appear that the butter was interfered with while in their possession. The Company also stated that their agents at Austin, Lisburn, Portadown and Newry had been instructed to watch the matter closely.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
11th March, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; London and South Western Railway.	That a claim for £43 7s. made in respect of a consignment of butter—seventeen casks—sent from Mullinavat on the 20th August, 1906, to Crewkerne and badly damaged in transit had not been met.	The Great Western Company stated on the 7th May, 1907, that a settlement satisfactory to all parties had been arranged.
18th March, 1907.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee); Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That four 28-lb. boxes of butter handed in on the 14th March at Rathkenny for conveyance by the goods train leaving that place at about 11.30 a.m. had not reached their destination—Newry—up to the 16th March.	The Midland Company (Northern Counties Committee) stated that they handed the butter to the Great Northern Company at Antrim on the evening of the 14th March. The Great Northern Company stated that there was some delay at one of the transshipping stations which, however, was quite exceptional.
20th March, 1907.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee); Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That two boxes of butter—portion of a consignment of four boxes sent from Rathkenny to Newry on the 18th March—were received in bad condition,—2 lbs. of the butter being missing and 3 lbs. so dirty as to be unsaleable.	A claim in respect of the damage was met. The Department learned that the Great Northern Company had made arrangements as regards the traffic which they hoped would obviate any further cause of complaint.
28th March, 1907.	Great Western Railway.	That 24-lb. boxes of butter in rolls sent from Limerick to a firm in Witney, were frequently found on arrival to be broken.	The Company stated that they had made inquiries in the matter, and found that the traffic ceased to pass in August, 1906. The Company inquired into the transit of the last nine consignments and found that in three cases some of the boxes had been slightly broken. They were, however, unable to locate the points at which the damage occurred, but stated that if any future consignments were passing, and if timely notice were sent to them, they would have the transit specially watched.
24th April, 1907.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee).	That a box of butter sent from Rathkenny, Ballymena, by passenger train service on the 5th April to Chadwell Heath, Essex, had not been delivered up to the 22nd April.	Some days after the receipt of the complaint the Department were informed by the complainants that the butter had not been delivered, and that the complaint had been made in error.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
25th April, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a premium bull sent by rail from Ballsbridge Station to Bannagher was injured during transit.	The Company stated that the animal was booked to Bannagher by the 7 a.m. special train from Ballsbridge, that the guard found nothing amiss with the bull on the arrival of the train at Porterlington, but that later on when the wagon was shunted to be attached to the 4.55 p.m. train for Athlone it was observed that the bull had fallen, and that his left hind leg was broken. The Company stated that they were in no way at fault.
29th April, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That empty butter boxes sent from Limerick to Ballymore were delayed in transit.	The Department asked the complainants to furnish them with delivery dockets in respect of the boxes, but the dockets were not received.
7th May, 1907.	Dublin and South Eastern Railway.	That four cases of eggs sent from New Ross to Waterford and delivered on the 7th May were in a badly damaged condition.	A claim made in respect of the damage to the consignment was met by the Company.
10th May, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a 56-lb. box of butter sent from Fyvere on the 7th May to Dublin for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions was damaged in transit.	It appeared that the consignment had passed Ballingrane Junction, and Limerick without any damage being noticed, but that on arrival at Kinsale the box was found to be badly smashed, apparently as the result of a fall. The butter was sent at Owner's Risk, and the Company declined to admit any liability in the matter.
28th May, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That twenty boxes of creamery butter delivered to complainants at Waterford, were found on arrival to be coal-stained.	The complainants intimated that they did not intend to proceed further in the case—a satisfactory assurance having been given them by the Railway Company.
31st May, 1907.	Dublin and South Eastern Railway.	That a consignment of cabbage plants forwarded from Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, on the 28th May to Ardagh Station, Co. Limerick, had not been delivered up to the 31st May.	The Company stated that there was a delay of one day in the hands of their carting agents, which was, it appeared, due to the consignment note having got mixed.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION in connection with complaints as to Rates charged by Carrying Companies for the Conveyance of Merchandise.

Complaint which was included in the Fifth Annual General Report of the Department and in regard to which action was completed since the preparation of the Summary in the Appendices to the Sixth Annual General Report.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
2nd May, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of dead poultry by passenger train service from Lurgan to various places in England were excessive.	During the course of the inquiry which the Department had made, the question of the reasonableness of the rates for the conveyance of live poultry to certain stations was raised, also the question of fixing through rates in certain cases. After correspondence the rates for the conveyance of dead poultry from Lurgan to places in England were reduced in thirty-one cases, and as regards live poultry, reductions were made in eleven instances. In eleven cases through rates were put into operation for the carriage of dead poultry, and in four cases through rates for the conveyance of live poultry were fixed.

Complaints received previous to the 30th June, 1906, in respect of which action was not completed when included in the Summary printed in the Appendices to the Sixth Annual General Report.

7th Oct., 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company; and Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company.	That there were no through rates in operation for the carriage of early potatoes from Rush and Lusk to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester.	After correspondence the Companies concerned agreed to the following through rates for the carriages of new potatoes from Rush and Lusk via Dublin: to Glasgow, 14s. 6d. per ton, in casks or hampers, station to station, inclusive of all port dues; to Liverpool, 11s. 8d. per ton, station to station; to Manchester, 23s. 8d. per ton, in casks and hampers, in lots of not less than 2 tons. This rate (23s. 8d.) was subsequently reduced to 20s. per ton.
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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.																																														
20th Nov., 1905	Great Southern and Western Railway.	<p>That the rates in force for the carriage of milk powder from Limerick to certain places in England were excessive, and were prejudicial to the success of the industry in Limerick.</p> <p>The rates were:—</p> <table><tr><td>Limerick to—</td><td>Per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Blackburn,</td><td>.. 46 4</td></tr><tr><td>London,</td><td>.. 47 6</td></tr><tr><td>Manchester,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton,</td><td>.. 52 6</td></tr><tr><td>Preston,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rochdale,</td><td>.. 46 8</td></tr><tr><td>Birmingham,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool, via</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Waterford,</td><td>.. 33 4</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool, via</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Holyhead,</td><td>.. 36 8</td></tr></table>	Limerick to—	Per ton.	Blackburn,	.. 46 4	London,	.. 47 6	Manchester,	.. 45 0	Nuneaton,	.. 52 6	Preston,	.. 45 0	Rochdale,	.. 46 8	Birmingham,	.. 45 0	Liverpool, via		Waterford,	.. 33 4	Liverpool, via		Holyhead,	.. 36 8	<p>After correspondence the Company agreed to the following rates for milk, dried, in bags, cases, or casks, by goods train service:—</p> <table><tr><td>Limerick to—</td><td>Per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Blackburn,</td><td>.. 40 10</td></tr><tr><td>London,</td><td>.. 38 4</td></tr><tr><td>Manchester,</td><td>.. 40 10</td></tr><tr><td>Nuneaton,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr><tr><td>Preston,</td><td>.. 43 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rochdale,</td><td>.. 45 0</td></tr></table> <p>The above are carted rates, and will apply via Dublin, Waterford, or Cork.</p> <table><tr><td>Limerick to—</td><td>Per ton.</td></tr><tr><td>Birmingham, carted via Cork, Waterford, or Dublin,</td><td>.. 43 4</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool, station to station, via Cork or Waterford,</td><td>.. 27 11</td></tr><tr><td>Liverpool, station to station, via Dublin,</td><td>.. 30 10</td></tr></table> <p>The Company also issued a rate of 38s. 6d. per ton to Holyhead, via Dublin, carted. A representation was made to the Company with a view to a reduction in this rate. No reduction was made.</p>	Limerick to—	Per ton.	Blackburn,	.. 40 10	London,	.. 38 4	Manchester,	.. 40 10	Nuneaton,	.. 45 0	Preston,	.. 43 4	Rochdale,	.. 45 0	Limerick to—	Per ton.	Birmingham, carted via Cork, Waterford, or Dublin,	.. 43 4	Liverpool, station to station, via Cork or Waterford,	.. 27 11	Liverpool, station to station, via Dublin,	.. 30 10
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26th Feb., 1906	Great Southern and Western Railway.	<p>That the rates for the carriage of eggs and of poultry (live and dead) from Rathkeale to the English markets were excessive. That complainants were debarred from using the lower (O.R.) rates in respect of eggs owing to breakages and damage in transit, and were obliged to consign at Company's risk.</p>	<p>The Department communicated in the matter with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. The Company stated that for the carriage of eggs by goods train service from Rathkeale to Birmingham, London, and Sheffield, the following rates (C.R.) had been fixed:—62s. 6d., 63s. 4d., and 72s. 6d. per ton, respectively. The previous rates were 57s. 6d., 64s. 2d., and 76s. 8d. per ton. An exceptional rate of 56s. (C.R.) for eggs from Rathkeale to Bristol and to Liverpool was arranged, the former rates being 58s. 8d. and 60s. 2d. per ton. The following exceptional and special rates were also put into operation:—</p> <table><tr><th>Exceptional Rates at O. R.</th><th>Special Rates. Passenger train service.</th></tr><tr><th>Passenger train service.</th><th>Live Poultry for Consumption.</th></tr><tr><th>Eggs.</th><th>Poultry</th></tr><tr><th>Dead.</th><th>C. R. O. R.</th></tr><tr><th>p. owl.</th><th>p. owl.</th></tr><tr><th>s. d.</th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Between Rathkeale and</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Blackrod, ...</td><td>5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3</td></tr><tr><td>Blackpool, ...</td><td>5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3</td></tr><tr><td>Northampton, ...</td><td>5 5 5 5 —</td></tr><tr><td>Preston, ...</td><td>5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3</td></tr><tr><td>Southport, ...</td><td>5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3</td></tr></table>	Exceptional Rates at O. R.	Special Rates. Passenger train service.	Passenger train service.	Live Poultry for Consumption.	Eggs.	Poultry	Dead.	C. R. O. R.	p. owl.	p. owl.	s. d.	s. d.	Between Rathkeale and		Blackrod, ...	5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3	Blackpool, ...	5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3	Northampton, ...	5 5 5 5 —	Preston, ...	5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3	Southport, ...	5 0 5 0 7 0 5 3																						
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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
15th Mar., 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland; London and North Western Railway.	That the rates—64s. 2d. per ton, C.R. and 65s. O.R.—charged for the conveyance of eggs from Becton to Birmingham were excessive.	After correspondence the following reduced rates were fixed for the traffic:—62s. 6d. per ton, O.R., and 61s. 3d. per ton, C.R. The C.R. rate—61s. 3d. per ton—was subsequently reduced to 78s. 4d. per ton.
23rd Mar., 1906.	Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee); Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges—48 ls. 7d.—made for the conveyance of 6 tons of potatoes from Kilrea to Foynee were excessive.	It appeared that there was no through rate in existence between Kilrea and Foynee, the charge made being the sum of the local bookings. The question of fixing, in respect of the carriage of potatoes, Class B. rates for 6-ton lots, and Class C. rates for lots of less than 6 tons, from stations on the Committee's line from which potatoes were likely to be sent to certain other Irish stations (Foynee included) was brought before the Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee). The proposal, however, was not adopted.
5th May, 1906.	Co. Donegal Railway Joint Committee.	That the rates charged for the conveyance of eggs from Donegal to London, viz., 67s. 6d. per ton, O.R., and 61s. 8d., C.R., were excessive.	Reduced rates of 62s. 6d. per ton, O.R., and 74s. 8d. per ton, C.R., were fixed.

Complaints received during the period, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1907.

13th July, 1906.	The Irish Railway Companies generally.	That the rate (parcel rate) for the conveyance of live fowl intended for breeding purposes was excessive, comparing unfavourably with the rates for the carriage of live poultry for consumption.	The Companies generally agreed to convey poultry intended for breeding purposes at the rates, Owner's Risk, applicable to live poultry intended for consumption.
16th July, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That while a truck could, without overcrowding, accommodate between 70 and 80 sucking pigs, only 15 were allowed as a half-truck load, no distinction, in this respect, being made between them and fully matured pigs.	The Department communicated with the Company in the matter, and were informed that the Company had increased the number of sucking pigs allowed to the half-wagon from 15 to 25 where a regular traffic in bone side sucking pigs existed, and where proper arrangements had been made between the Company and the senders. The complainant was informed accordingly.
20th July, 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That charges for delivery (in addition to the railway through rates) were made on consignments of agricultural implements sent from Wexford to stations on the Great Northern line of railway, while similar traffic from England was delivered free.	It appeared on inquiry that the rates for agricultural implements from Wexford to stations in the North of Ireland were for carriage from station to station only; while the rates from England to those places were inclusive of cartage and delivery charges. The complainants were informed accordingly.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.																												
2nd Aug., 1906.	Midland Great Western; London & North Western; London, Brighton, & South Coast Railways.	<p>That the charge—45 11s. 11d.—made for the conveyance of a cow sent from Navan to Lingfield was excessive. The charge was stated to be made up as follows:—</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Navan to Dublin</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Dublin to Wilkesdon Junction.</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Feeding, Dublin,</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Feeding, Wilkesdon,</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Wilkesdon to Lingfield.</td><td>0</td><td>12</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total, ..</td><td>45</td><td>11</td><td>11</td></tr></table>		£	s.	d.	Navan to Dublin	0	7	7	Dublin to Wilkesdon Junction.	4	4	10	Feeding, Dublin,	0	5	0	Feeding, Wilkesdon,	0	2	0	Wilkesdon to Lingfield.	0	12	0	Total, ..	45	11	11	<p>It appeared that the per truck rate—2s. 4s. 10d.—from Dublin to Wilkesdon by goods train had been charged. The London and North Western Railway Company expressed their willingness to reduce this charge to 18s. 1d.—the head rate applicable to a minimum of five beasts—and to refund the difference, thus reducing the total charge to 22 5s. 2d. The complainant was informed accordingly. (The charges for feeding should, it appeared, have been shown as follows:—Holyhead, 2s. 6d.; Wilkesdon (twice, at 2s. 6d.), 5s.)</p>
	£	s.	d.																												
Navan to Dublin	0	7	7																												
Dublin to Wilkesdon Junction.	4	4	10																												
Feeding, Dublin,	0	5	0																												
Feeding, Wilkesdon,	0	2	0																												
Wilkesdon to Lingfield.	0	12	0																												
Total, ..	45	11	11																												
25th Aug., 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the charges made for the conveyance of certain consignments of wood from Belfast to Smithboro', co. Monaghan, were excessive.	On inquiry it was found that the charges were correct, the goods having been forwarded by passenger train at the ordinary parcels rate.																												
15th Sept., 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That, while the rate for the conveyance of hay over the Great Southern and Western railway in wagons was as for a minimum load of 2½ tons per truck, the wagons (covered cattle wagons) supplied by the Company for the traffic had not a capacity of 2½ tons; and that the Company refused to provide wagons that would carry such a minimum load.	The Company stated that the difficulty as regards loading was due to the method of pressing the hay. It appeared that 2½ tons of well-pressed hay could be loaded in the wagons provided by the Company.																												
(1) 12th Oct., 1906. (2) 20th Oct., 1906.	Castlederg and Victoria Bridge Tramway; Gr. Northern Railway (Ireland); Donegal Railway; Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway Companies; A. A. Laird & Company; G. & J. Burns, &c.	That no through rates were in existence for the conveyance of woodlums from Castlederg to (1) Ballybofey, Donegal, and Letterkenny; (2) Glasgow, Harwick, Galashiels, Dundee, Perth, Tullisburgh, and Aberdeen.	<p>(1) The following through rates were arranged:—</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Woolen Goods.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>In Bales, Packages, or Trusses.</th><th>Not in Bales.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>per ton</th><th>per ton</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£ s. d.</th><th>£ s. d.</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Castlederg to Ballybofey.</td><td>13 0 14 5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Castlederg to Donegal.</td><td>17 2 20 3</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Castlederg to Letterkenny.</td><td>22 0 25 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>(2) A through rate of 28s. 4d. per ton, carried by Castlederg, was put in operation for frozen cloth from Castlederg to the Glasgow group of stations. It was not found practicable to have through rates arranged as between Castlederg and the other Scottish stations mentioned.</p>	Woolen Goods.					In Bales, Packages, or Trusses.	Not in Bales.			per ton	per ton			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Castlederg to Ballybofey.	13 0 14 5			Castlederg to Donegal.	17 2 20 3			Castlederg to Letterkenny.	22 0 25 0		
Woolen Goods.																															
	In Bales, Packages, or Trusses.	Not in Bales.																													
	per ton	per ton																													
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																													
Castlederg to Ballybofey.	13 0 14 5																														
Castlederg to Donegal.	17 2 20 3																														
Castlederg to Letterkenny.	22 0 25 0																														
20th Oct., 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges made on certain consignments of syrup and machine oil sent from Kingsbridge to Ballindine were excessive.	The charges were in each instance found to be correct, and the complainant was informed accordingly.																												

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
22nd Oct., 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway.	That the charge—11s. 6d.—made for the conveyance of a consignment of glassware weighing 3 cwt. 3 qrs. from Glasgow to Balla was excessive.	On inquiry it was found that the charge (11s. 6d.) included a sum of 2s. 10d. paid for the carriage of the consignment to Glasgow from Southwick (near Sunderland). The charges from Glasgow to Balla appeared to be correct.
27th Oct., 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway.	That while the through rate for the conveyance of grapes from Liverpool to Ballina was 3s. per ton, the rate from Dublin to Ballina was 38s. 4d. per ton.	A special rate of 25s. 10d. per ton was put into operation for the carriage of grapes from Dublin (North Wall, Midland Great Western) to Ballina, station to station.
31st Oct., 1906.	Midland Great Western Railway.	That the charges made on a consignment of whiting and soda sent from Dublin to Balla were excessive.	The delivery note in this case referred to articles in addition to the whiting and soda. On inquiry it appeared that the total of the charges made was correct, but that the details as to weights, &c., having been misplaced, the figures relating to the whiting and soda were less than the amount of the correct charges. The complainant was informed accordingly.
8th Nov., 1906.	Great Southern and Western; Midland Great Western; and Sligo, Lifford, and Northern Counties Railways.	That the rates charged for the conveyance of eggs at Owner's Risk from certain Irish stations to Glasgow were excessive.	It was found on inquiry that some of the rates complained of were incorrectly quoted. The complainant was informed as to the rates (G.R. and C.R.) actually in force for the carriage of eggs between the various stations and Glasgow.
9th Nov., 1906.	Great Northern (Ireland) and Midland Great Western Railways.	That the rate—52s. 6d. per ton—charged for the conveyance of common deal furniture from Richhill to Balla was excessive. (The consignment in connection with which complaint was made weighed 4 cwt. 2 qrs. and the charge was 11s. 10d.)	It appeared that the consignment was charged for at Class V. rate, the rate applicable to the carriage of furniture over Irish railways. The Companies concerned, however, agreed to issue a reduced rate of 48s. 4d. per ton, being the Class IV. rate, for the conveyance of common deal furniture from Richhill to Balla. The reduced rate was made applicable to the consignment, and a refund of 2s. 1d. to the consignor was arranged.
15th Nov., 1906. 20th Nov., 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—40s. per ton—for the conveyance of butter from Ardara, co. Kerry, to Belfast was excessive.	The Company stated that they considered the rate a very fair one for the distance, and that no reduction could be made.
23rd Nov., 1906.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway and other Companies.	That no rates existed for the carriage of agricultural implements at Owner's Risk.	The matter came before a meeting of the Irish Railway Managers, who decided that, except where a lower exceptional rate existed, Class 2, Company's Risk, rates were the only rates applicable to the carriage of agricultural machines and implements between stations on Irish lines. The complainants were informed of the Managers' decision. (Some descriptions of agricultural machines and implements are included in Class 3.)

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
24th Nov., 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate—2s. 10d. per cwt.—charged for the carriage of cream between Omagh and Belfast was excessive. (Cream, it was stated, was carried from Omagh to Low Row (Cumberland) for 5s. 10d. per cwt., while from Belfast to Low Row the charge was only 2s. per cwt.)	It appeared that the correct charge for the conveyance of cream from Omagh to Belfast was 1s. 6d. per cwt., not 2s. 10d.; the total charges from Omagh to Low Row being 4s. 8d. per cwt., viz., Omagh to Belfast, 1s. 6d., cartage in Belfast 2d., Belfast to Low Row, 3s. The charge of 5s. 10d. per cwt. from Omagh to Low Row had been made in error, and instructions were given for the refund of 1s. 2d. per cwt. to the parties concerned.
18th Dec., 1906.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate—7s. 1d. per ton—charged for the conveyance of coal from Belfast to Castleblayney was excessive.	The Company expressed their willingness to issue a rate of 6s. 6d. per ton for full wagon loads, station to station. Owner's Risk, owner to load and unload.
17th Dec., 1906.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—5s. 9d. per ton—charged for the carriage of grain from Dublin to Athy, a distance of 45 miles, was excessive when compared with the rate—4s. 6d. per ton—for a similar service from Dublin to Portarlington, a distance of 42 miles.	The Company stated that they looked upon the rate—5s. 9d. per ton—as a very reasonable one for the distance, that they were not prepared to make any reduction, and that the figure with which comparison was made was too low, and could not be taken as a basis for fixing rates in other directions. Complainants' solicitors were informed accordingly.
2nd Jan., 1907.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Sligo, Lifford, and Northern Counties Railway; Midland Railway of England; Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, and Sligo Steam Navigation Companies.	(1) That the charges—13s. 10d.—made for the conveyance of a consignment of milk crocks, value £1, from Castleland, co. Tyrone, to Belmullet, were excessive. (2) That the charges—14s. 5d.—made for the carriage of a consignment of lamp glasses weighing 1 cwt. 5 qrs. 7 lbs., and value for about 18s., from Birmingham to Belmullet, were excessive.	(1) It appeared that the charge of 13s. 10d. for the conveyance of the crocks consisted of 6s. 10d. for conveyance by rail to Sligo, and 4s. for carriage thence by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company. The charge—6s. 10d.—was correctly calculated according to the existing rate, and the Board of Works (for whom the Sligo Steam Navigation Company act as agents as regards the service from Sligo to Belmullet) did not see their way to reduce the charge—4s. (2) It appeared that the goods were consigned as "1 case glass," and that the rate charged (Class 5 Birmingham to Sligo) was correct. The Midland Railway of England, however, agreed to have the glass charged at the Class 2 rate, and the Department were informed that a sum of 4s. 11d. would be refunded. The complainant was informed accordingly.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
22nd Jan., 1907.	Sligo Steam Navigation Company.	That the charges made for the conveyance of porter in 2-ton lots from Sligo Railway Station to Belmullet were excessive:— <div style="text-align: right;"> a ton. s. d. Station to Steamer, 1 6 Conveyance by 4 0 Steamer. ——— 7 6 </div>	The Department communicated in the matter with the Board of Works (for whom the Sligo Steam Navigation Company act as agents as regards the service, Sligo to Belmullet) but the Board were not prepared to make any reduction in the rate, 8s. 10d.
28th Jan., 1907.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the charge—8s. 10½d.—made for the carriage of a consignment of flax seed, weighing 8 cwt. from Belfast to Carrickmacross, was excessive.	It appeared that 8s. 10½d. was entered on the advice note in error, and that when attention was called to the matter the charge was reduced to the correct figure, viz., 6s. 10½d.
9th February, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rates charged for the conveyance of stationery from Athboy to certain other Irish stations were excessive.	The Department communicated with the Railway Company in the matter, and the Company arranged through rates to a large number of stations. Correspondence is still proceeding as to the fixing of through rates to three stations.
18th Feb., 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That while the rate for the conveyance of eggs from Hamburg to Liverpool was 18s. 6d. per ton, the rates for conveyance to Liverpool from Kilkenny, Kenmare, and Tubber (co. Galway) were 20s., 42s. 6d., and 45s. 8d. per ton, respectively.	The Company stated that, in addition to the rates complained of, the following "exceptional rates" were in force for the conveyance of eggs at Owner's Risk from Kilkenny and Kenmare to Liverpool:— <div style="text-align: right;"> Per ton. s. d. Kilkenny to Liverpool via Waterford. 16 6 Kenmare to Liverpool via Cork. 38 4 The Company considered the rate from Tubber to Liverpool a reasonable one. The complainant was informed accordingly. </div>
26th Feb., 1907.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a charge of 2s. 6d. had been made for the carriage of a goose weighing 60 lbs. from Dublin to Oldcastle.	It appeared that the goose, which had been forwarded in December, 1906, had been conveyed at full parcels' scale, which then applied to the carriage of live fowl intended for breeding purposes. Since that time, however, the Railway Companies have agreed to reduce the rates for the carriage of such fowl to the charges applicable to poultry intended for consumption, viz., half parcels' scale, and a bird of 60 lbs. weight would now be conveyed at Owner's Risk from Dublin to Oldcastle at a charge of 1s. 3d. Complainant was informed accordingly.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
24th Feb., 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway Company; Clyde Shipping Company.	(1) That the rate—5s. per cwt.—charged for the conveyance of chickens from Portarliff to London was excessive. (2) That the charge per ton (25s. 6d.) for the carriage of feeding-stuffs (ground oats) from Buxted, Sussex, to Portarliff, via Waterford, was excessive.	(1) It was found on inquiry that the rate (5s. per cwt., Owner's Risk) on dead poultry had been reduced in February, 1905, from 5s. 6d. per cwt. There did not appear to be any likelihood of a further reduced rate being put into operation. (2) The charges per ton appeared on inquiry to be 25s. 6d., not 25s. 9d. The Clyde Shipping Company offered a through rate of 24s. 2d. per ton in 3-ton lots for the traffic via Dublin, if carried by rail from Dublin, and a rate of 22s. 11d. if carried by canal from Dublin. Subsequently, the Department learned that the business in connection with which the question as to the rate was raised had been discontinued.
26th March, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—1d. per gallon, or 1s. 3d. per 20-gallon can, Owner's Risk—charged for the conveyance of wine from Kilmallock to Cork was excessive.	The Company reduced the rate from 1s. 3d. to 1s. per 20-gallon can—the rate applicable to milk sent for manufacturing purposes.
8th April, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate charged for the conveyance of dressed hogs from Cork to Belfast was excessive.	The Railway Companies arranged for the issue (31st end of March, 1908, of a through rate of 35s. per ton, station to station, for dead pigs, loose, at Owner's Risk, from Cork to Belfast. Complainants, however, desired a quicker service than that to which the rate applied.
19th April, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charge—£3 9s. 3d.—made for the carriage of a bull by passenger train from Clara to Castlebar was excessive.	It was found on inquiry that the amount charged included a sum of 13s. 8d. paid at Clara by the Great Southern and Western Railway Co. for the conveyance of the bull by the Midland Great Western Railway Co. from Clara. It appeared, however, that the remaining portion of the charge—£2 16s. 7d.—had been incorrectly calculated at parcel truck rate instead of at head rate. The Company refunded £1 9s. 8d.
24th April, 1907.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rate—£2s. 6d. per ton, Owner's Risk—for the conveyance of butter from Killesnohra to Aberdeen was excessive.	After correspondence with the Company a rate of 40s. 2d. per ton for butter in casks and cases between Killesnohra and Aberdeen via Dublin, carted in Scotland, was arranged, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1907.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
28th April, 1907.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a manufacturer's rate for the conveyance of coal from Dublin to Killeshandra and Crossdoney stations should be put into operation.	Rates of 3s. 6d. per ton, Owner's Risk, for coal in 6-ton lots, for manufacturing purposes, from North Wall to Killeshandra and Crossdoney, station to station, owner to load and unload, and of 5s. 6d. per ton, with similar conditions, from North Wall (Great Southern and Western Railway Company) were fixed. (The rates previously in force were 6s. and 6s. 3d. respectively.)
29th April, 1907.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a "manufacturers' rate" for the conveyance of coal from Dandalk to Crossdoney, Killeshandra, Belturbet, and Tomkin Road should be put in operation.	A rate of 5s. a ton was fixed for the carriage of coal for manufacturing purposes from Dandalk to Crossdoney and to Killeshandra in 6-ton wagon loads at Owner's Risk and labour. The rates previously applying were 5s. 10d. per ton and 6s. per ton respectively. It appeared that the coal required for Belturbet was obtained from Newry and the Great Northern Company reduced, temporarily, the rate from that place to Belturbet from 5s. 6d. per ton to 5s. per ton in 6-ton loads, on condition that the coal would be used solely for manufacturing purposes, and agreed to fix proportionate rates from Belfast, Dandalk, and Warrenpoint. No rate was fixed in the case of Tomkin Road—a station for passenger traffic only.
4th May, 1907.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the charges for the conveyance of a consignment of goods consisting of soda, feeding-stuff, and linseed oil from Belfast to Balla were excessive.	It was found that the charges were correctly calculated on the rates in force. It did not appear that a reduction could be obtained.
27th May, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charge—11s. 3d.—made for the carriage of a box from Milford, co. Carlow, to Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, was excessive.	The Department learned that an overcharge of about 3s. 6d. had been made, and would be refunded to the consignee.
13th June, 1907.	London & North Western Railway.	That the charges—£3 19s. 6d.—for the conveyance of a bull from Pearth to Farns were excessive.	Inquiry was made in the matter, and it was found that an overcharge of 10s. 6d. had been made, due to calculation on an incorrect mileage. The amount was refunded to the consignee.
14th June, 1907.	Midland Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee)	That through rates had not been put into operation for the conveyance of butter from Rathkenny to English and Scotch towns.	It appeared on inquiry that Rathkenny was not regarded as a station for goods traffic, but merely as a siding, the loading, &c., being done by the train staff. Butter from Rathkenny was conveyed to Ballymena at an exceptional rate of 2s. 6d. per ton, and thence reboked to cross-Channel towns at the through rates in force from Ballymena.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.												
18th June, 1907.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate—51s. 3d. per ton—for the conveyance of butter from Cork to Londonderry was excessive.	A reduced rate of 40s. per ton was issued for the traffic.												
19th June, 1907.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland; Ballycastle and Ballymoney Railway and Great Northern Railway (Ireland), &c.	<p>(1) That a sum of £1 8s. 1d. was charged for the conveyance of four cases of eggs, weighing 6 cwt. 2 qrs., from Longford to Stockton-on-Tees.</p> <p>(2) That the charges for the conveyance of eggs from Longford to South Shields were excessive.</p> <p>(3) That a sum of 8s. 4d. was charged for the conveyance of a consignment consisting of one box of butter and one case of eggs, weighing about 1½ cwt. from Dublin to Hirst.</p> <p>(4) That charges at the rate of 6½d. per hhd. were made for the conveyance of eggs from Derroek to Newcastle-on-Tyne.</p> <p>(5) That the charges for the conveyance of eggs from Derroek to South Shields were excessive.</p> <p>(6) That charges at the rate of 6½d. per hhd. were made for the conveyance of eggs from Omagh to Newcastle-on-Tyne.</p> <p>(7) That the charges for the conveyance of eggs from Derroek to Spennymoor were excessive.</p>	<p>(1) The Department are in communication with the Midland Great Western Railway Company in the matter.</p> <p>(2) The Department are in communication with the Midland Great Western Railway Company in the matter.</p> <p>(3) Complainants were asked to give the name of the Company to which the consignment was handed. The information was not supplied.</p> <p>(4) Subsequently it appeared that the consignment in question was sent from Omagh, not from Derroek.</p> <p>(5) Subsequently it appeared that the consignment was sent from Longford, not from Derroek.</p> <p>(6) On inquiry it was found that the packages in this case was rebooked at Belfast, and that the total charges would represent a rate of 6½d. per 120 eggs. The Department are in communication with the Great Northern (Ireland) and North Eastern Companies as to the question of a through rate for the conveyance of eggs from Omagh to Newcastle-on-Tyne.</p> <p>(7) On inquiry the Department learned that the charges in respect of the consignment in question, which weighed 4 cwt. 2 qrs., were as follows:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: right;">s. d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Derroek to Ballymoney,</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Ballymoney to Fleetwood,</td><td>0 11</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fleetwood to Spennymoor,</td><td>6 5</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>9 0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>15 4</td></tr> </table> <p>The Department are in communication with the Midland Railway Company in the matter.</p>		s. d.	Derroek to Ballymoney,		Ballymoney to Fleetwood,	0 11	Fleetwood to Spennymoor,	6 5		9 0		15 4
	s. d.														
Derroek to Ballymoney,															
Ballymoney to Fleetwood,	0 11														
Fleetwood to Spennymoor,	6 5														
	9 0														
	15 4														

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF, OR WHOLESALE DEALINGS IN, MARGARINE OR MARGARINE-CHEESE, ON 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Borough or County in which Registrations have been effected.	No. of Premises Registered for Wholesale Deal- ings in Margarine or Margarine- Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine-Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast,	56	-	-
Clemonel,	2	-	-
Cork,	10	2	-
Drogheda,	1	-	-
Dublin,	42	-	-
Limerick,	3	2	-
Londonderry,	3	-	-
Sligo,	1	-	-
Waterford,	4	-	-
Wexford,	1	-	-
COUNTY.			
Antrim,	-	-	1
Armagh,	1	-	-
Down,	1	-	-
Dublin,	5	1	-
Fermanagh,	1	-	-
Galway,	1	-	-
Kerry,	1	-	-
Louth,	1	-	-
Tipperary, S.R., . . .	1	-	-
Waterford,	-	1	-
Westmeath,	1	-	-
Wexford,	-	1	-
Total,	136	7	1

SALE OF FOOD

II.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE,
OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY,

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Sam- ples taken.	No. of Prose- cutions.	No. of Convic- tions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Sam- ples taken.	No. of Prose- cutions.	No. of Convic- tions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	58	-	-	-	1	2	1	0 2 4
Armagh, . . .	36	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	100	4	4	3 18 0	5	2	2	0 14 6
Cavan, . . .	112	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clara, . . .	250	12	10	8 6 9	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	443	17	15	5 12 6	8	1	1	19 0 0
Donegal, . . .	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	56	3	3	1 12 10	1	-	-	-
Dublin, . . .	208	1	-	-	9	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . . .	61	5	5	0 10 0	1	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	191	11	10	7 7 7	1	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	354	29	15	8 17 3	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	65	4	4	2 6 4	3	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	78	4	4	1 4 0	1	-	-	-
King's, . . .	61	2	2	0 14 6	4	1	1	0 2 1
Leitrim, . . .	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	219	15	8	5 2 5	3	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	84	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	32	2	2	0 9 0	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	58	2	1	0 13 0	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	123	8	6	3 15 0	2	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	122	2	2	0 14 6	7	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	20	5	4	0 2 0	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	127	4	4	2 1 0	1	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	43	2	2	6 6 0	2	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	25	1	1	0 2 6	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	190	9	8	7 1 5	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.R.) . . .	88	2	1	0 2 6	2	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	104	4	3	0 12 6	2	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	61	1	1	0 1 0	5	1	1	0 1 0
Wexford, . . .	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	128	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL,	3,723	142	115	67 9 1	70	7	6	11 0 1

AND DRUGS ACTS.

CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK, TAKEN BY FOOD INSPECTORS, MEMBERS IN THE COUNTIES DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	6	6	3 6 0
9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	38	3	3	1 15 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	12	10	24 5 6
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	4	4	3 12 6
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	11	11	15 11 6
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	35	29	20 18 2
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	1	0 14 0
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	4	3	1 10 6
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	29	29	77 0 0
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	2	1 5 0
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	17	17	14 12 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	23	13	12 11 6
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	7	7	7 12 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	6	6	1 13 6
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	1	0 7 6
16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	6	3	2 8 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611	30	20	11 18 11
23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	2	1	2 0 0
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	1	0 5 0
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	7	0	5 3 6
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	8	3	8 6 6
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	7	0	6 15 6
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	13	12	8 1 11
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	11	7	5 10 7
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	18	15	21 15 4
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	4	4	1 3 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	8	5	2 19 6
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	2	0 7 8
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	6	4	2 19 6
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	4	4	13 16 0
458	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5,177	315	239	280 0 11

SALE OF FOOD

III.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE,
OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY) IN THE COUNTIES

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Poundages imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Poundages imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	44	1	1	0 17 6	4	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	43	1	1	0 4 6	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	142	8	8	6 13 9	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	136	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	45	2	2	0 16 6	1	-	-	-
Dublin, . . .	100	3	3	0 11 0	7	3	3	4 10 0
Fermanagh, . . .	31	3	3	0 8 1	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	34	2	2	0 5 0	-	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	141	10	0	3 15 0	1	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	31	1	1	0 6 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	34	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lettim, . . .	32	1	1	0 12 6	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	134	8	7	3 6 0	1	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	42	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	62	6	3	1 17 2	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	38	3	2	0 14 0	1	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	61	3	3	2 5 0	2	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	61	1	1	0 12 7	-	-	-	-
Rosecommon, . . .	22	1	1	0 11 6	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	109	7	5	5 14 7	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.R.), . . .	62	1	1	0 5 0	3	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	26	1	1	0 14 0	7	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	29	1	1	0 13 0	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	66	1	1	0 17 0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, . . .	1,864	68	54	81 16 8	34	3	3	4 10 0

AND DRUGS ACTS.

CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK, TAKEN BY FOOD INSPECTORS (MEMBERS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	3	2	0 7 6
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	3	2 14 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	2	2	1 11 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	4	4	7 6 6
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	27	22	22 18 1
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	1	1	0 5 0
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	8	3	2 0 0
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	18	15	30 10 0
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	9	9	9 3 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	15	9	6 6 2
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	1	1 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	2	1	1 0 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	0 15 0
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	2	2 1 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	9	8	4 19 9
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	2	0 11 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4	4	3 12 9
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	8	5	4 1 6
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	1	1 0 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	7	7	8 9 6
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	7	5	14 2 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	11	10	8 12 4
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	6	5	6 11 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	2	1	0 7 0
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	3	3	2 11 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	1	0 18 0
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	1	0 17 0
246	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2,621	166	129	142 10 10

SALE OF FOOD

IV.—STATEMENTS GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE,
YEAR 1906.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Belfast, . . .	366	19	18	51 5 0	34	3	2	2 0 0
Cloamell, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	92	7	6	3 16 6	2	1	1	0 15 0
Drogheda, . . .	23	3	3	3 4 0	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	931	10	10	24 15 0	10	2	1	3 0 0
Kilkenny, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	131	6	6	1 5 0	2	-	-	-
Londonderry, . .	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sligo,	33	2	2	0 1 0	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	40	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wexford,	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL,	932	47	45	84 0 6	109	6	4	5 16 0

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1907.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Belfast,	155	3	3	10 10 0	48	3	3	2 10 0
Cloamell,	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	64	3	3	2 2 6	2	1	1	0 12 6
Drogheda,	8	2	1	1 2 0	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	19	1	1	5 0 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	94	11	5	1 17 0	0	-	-	-
Londonderry, . .	19	1	1	0 19 6	1	-	-	-
Sligo,	13	1	1	0 0 6	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL,	443	22	16	21 12 0	65	4	4	3 2 6

AND DRUGS ACTS.

CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK, TAKEN IN THE BOROUGH.

YEAR 1906.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514	36	29	34 1 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	1	0 13 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	33	33	37 8 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	1	1	0 18 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,308	81	79	106 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	1	1 1 0
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	10	10	2 9 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	4	4	8 3 6
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	11	11	3 1 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,173	180	163	194 9 6

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	28	26	44 10 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	17	16	13 6 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789	34	31	31 10 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	4	4	0 17 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	3	3	9 3 6
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	3	3	0 11 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	2	1 7 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,696	81	73	104 5 0

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

V.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE, TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1906.

BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
BOROUGHES.				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
Cork, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . .	13	2	2	2 3 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	1	1	1	0 9 0	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES.								
Antrim, . . .	66	-	-	-	2	2	2	3 6 11
Armagh, . . .	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	32	3	3	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	31	4	4	0 10 1	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	31	3	3	2 15 0	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	69	11	11	6 2 9	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	64	6	6	2 9 4	1	1	1	0 3 10
Dublin, . . .	44	1	1	1 1 0	2	2	2	2 12 8
Fermanagh, . . .	17	1	1	1 2 0	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	46	3	3	1 10 1	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	33	4	4	3 3 11	-	-	-	-
Lettins, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	7	1	1	1 2 0	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	41	3	3	2 7 2	1	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	20	1	1	0 1 6	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	40	2	2	0 17 0	-	-	-	-
Recommon, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.B.), . . .	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.B.), . . .	14	1	1	2 11 11	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	12	1	1	0 17 0	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	35	3	3	3 1 4	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	946	50	50	34 15 1	6	6	6	6 3 6

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

VI.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE, TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE, 1907.

BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
BOROUGHES.				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
Gloucest., . . .	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Cork, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES.								
Antrim, . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	7	1	1	0 4 0	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	45	5	5	3 5 8	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . . .	50	1	1	1 10 0	1	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	14	1	1	0 2 6	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	33	3	3	2 14 10	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leitrim, . . .	15	1	1	0 13 6	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	25	2	1	0 2 0	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	15	1	1	0 14 6	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.R.), . . .	19	3	3	4 1 5	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	17	1	1	0 4 4	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	12	2	2	1 15 0	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	21	1	1	1 3 0	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	510	24	21	15 12 3	4	2	-	-

LIST of ANALYSTS acting under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, for the Boroughs and Counties in Ireland.

Local Authorities.	Name of Analyst.
COUNCILS OF BOROUGHES :—	
Belfast,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Clonmel,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Drogheda,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin,	Do., do.
Kilkenny,	Do., do.
Limerick,	Do., do.
Londonderry,	Professor John Robinson Leebody, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.
Sligo,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Waterford,	Do., do.
Wexford,	Do., do.
COUNTY COUNCILS :—	
Antrim,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S., and J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Armagh,	J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Carlow,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cavan,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Clare,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Donegal,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Down,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Fermanagh,	Do., do., do.
Galway,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Kerry,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Kildare,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Kilkenny,	Do., do.
King's,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Leitrim,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Limerick,	Do., do.
Londonderry,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Longford,	Charles M'Mullan.
Louth,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Mayo,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Meath,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Monaghan,	Do., do.
Queen's,	Do., do.
Roscommon,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Sligo,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Tipperary, North Riding,	Do., do.
Do., South Riding,	Do., do.
Tyrone,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Waterford,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Westmeath,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Wexford,	Do., do.
Wicklow,	Do., do.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

LIST showing the Fairs and the Auction Mart in respect of which Exemption Orders were issued between the 1st July, 1906, and the 30th June, 1907.

Fair or Mart.	County or Borough.
Ardrahan,	Galway.
Ballinacostello,	Mayo.
Ballinlough,	Roscommon.
Ballisodare,	Sligo.
Ballyconnell,	Cavan.
Ballydehob,	Cork.
Ballynacally,	Clare.
Blennerville,	Kerry.
Bunlaghy,	Longford.
Carbury,	Kildare.
Castlenackett,	Galway.
Castleplunket,	Roscommon.
Clonreddan,	Clare.
Croom,	Limerick.
Culdaff,	Donegal.
Currans,	Kerry.
Curry,	Sligo.
Dromdeer,	Cork.
Easkey,	Sligo.
Emly,	Tipperary.
Fuerty,	Roscommon.
Granlahanmore,	Roscommon.
Hugginstown,	Kilkenny.
Killmore,	Galway.
Knockaney,	Limerick.
Labasheeda,	Clare.
Limerick, Fitt's Mart ("The Paddocks")	Limerick.
Lough Mask,	Mayo.
Mount Talbot,	Roscommon.
Mullagh,	Clare.
Mulranny,	Mayo.
Rathmelyon,	Meath.
Roundwood,	Wicklow.
Russellwood,	Kildare.
Tubber,	Galway.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
For the Year ending 31st March, 1907.

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the work of the Geological Survey of Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1907.

The special Geological Map of the country around Limerick, showing superficial deposits as well as "solid" rocks, and the Memoir descriptive of the area, were published in December, 1906, and January, 1907, respectively.

The main field-work of 1906 was concerned with the completion of the survey of the country around Londonderry, and the resulting map and memoir, corresponding with those of the Limerick area, are now in the press. Mr. J. R. Kilroe and Mr. T. Hallissy have made mechanical and physical investigations on the constitution of thirty soils from the area, selected by these officers in the field. It is hoped that the results may add interest to that part of the memoir which deals with the superficial deposits. The sites from which the soils were collected have been marked on the map with symbols indicating the nature of the soil and subsoil.

The fundamental rocks of the Londonderry area are slates, schists, and altered sandstones of no great variety; but they exhibit in a very interesting manner the results of compression and movement under earth-pressures. The chief problem among the phenomena produced by the glacial epoch in this area has been the origin of the abundant boulders of red granite that have been brought into the district. Mr. H. J. Seymour has supplied a number of excellent photographs for the illustration of the memoir.

Mr. S. B. WILKINSON, Senior Geologist, surveyed the area north-west of the City of Londonderry, and superintended the general work in the field. He also examined the cuttings of the railway between Cullion and Strabane, and those of the new line between Strabane and Letterkenny, to obtain any geological information that they might afford.

Mr. McHenry surveyed the area south-west of the city, and, in addition, continued his observations on the Leinster coal-field. In response to an inquiry as to the economic possibilities of the district, he visited the outlying area of Coal-measures at Ballyroan.

In the summer he revised on Sheet 3 of the geological map the boundary-line between the coal-bearing sandstones and metamorphic rocks east of Ballycastle, and in consequence a new edition of this important sheet has been arranged for, in which certain other points will be modified in accordance with our present knowledge. Mr. McHenry has also prepared a revised copy of the memoir to this sheet, which will be used as the basis for a future publication. During the winter he reproduced, as accurately as was possible from the indications on the manuscript 6-inch maps, the boundaries of a number of high-level bogs, which had not previously been represented on the 1-inch scale. From these the draughtsman was able to add considerably to the areas of bog shown upon the map on the 1-inch scale, prepared at the request of the Department.

Mr. J. R. KILROE surveyed the area east of the City of Londonderry, and reported on the soils of the whole district included in the map, the latter work occupying much of his time during the winter.

Mr. H. J. SEYMOUR surveyed the area south-east of the City of Londonderry, and reported on the nature of the rocks throughout the whole district. He also visited Ballycumber, in King's County, where a movement of bog was reported by the Press to be in progress. In his work as officer in charge of the Survey Collections, a large number of specimens of rocks and fossils were arranged. Early in 1907, the Museum collection of Irish minerals was removed into the Survey Gallery on account of the space occupied by it being required for the division of Zoology. Though this cannot be regarded as a permanent disposition of the collection, Mr. Seymour undertook to re-arrange it in its new position, and thus to render it available for the public.

Mr. T. HALLISSY, whose services were obtained as temporary professional assistant for forty weeks of the year, devoted most of his time to experiments on the characters of soils, and to determinations of the soils of the Londonderry district. He visited the Lawes Agricultural Station at Rothamsted, Harpenden, by the kind permission of its Director, Mr. A. D. Hall, in order to obtain advice in the treatment of soils during investigations for the Survey. By arrangement with the Department, Mr. Hallissy gave valuable help to the Director in the mineralogical collections in the Museum of Science and Art, especially in the preparation of a series of simple minerals and Irish rocks for circulation among schools in the country. He also gave the benefit of his experience, gained during observations for the Survey, in assisting in the practical work of the class in Soil-Physics in the agricultural faculty of the Royal College of Science. This seems to deserve mention, as an example of the correlation that now naturally exists between various divisions of the geological work of the Department.

Mr. M. W. GAVIN, the Draughtsman, in addition to his ordinary work on the maps in progress, prepared, at the request of the Department, a map on the scale of four miles to one inch, to show the distribution of boglands in Ireland, so far as is ascertainable from the information recorded by the officers of the Survey in successive years.

The Director visited the Londonderry area, and organised the systematic collection of soils there with Messrs. Kilroe and Hallissy. He also visited the Rothamsted Agricultural Station with Mr. Hallissy, and the Ballycastle coal-field, to make himself acquainted with recent developments, and to arrange for the preparation of a revised edition of Sheet 8.

Several inquiries as to outcrops of coal, mineral lodes, road-metal, and water-supply were received during the year. Some were referred to Mr. E. St. J. LYONS, Economic Geologist to the Department, while others were answered after consultation with him. The demand for peat for industrial purposes led to the preparation and sale of copies of the manuscript 6-inch maps of certain areas. A visit in August,

1906, from Mr. T. H. Holland, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of India, provided valuable information as to the proposed utilisation in India of aluminous iron-ores (feriferous bauxites), resembling those of County Antrim.

The increased grant for travelling expenses referred to at the close of my last report satisfactorily covered the field-work required from the geologists during the year. The areas surveyed were as follows:—

Mr. WILKINSON, County Donegal (Londonderry district), 28½ square miles and 154 linear miles of boundary.

Mr. McHENRY, Counties Londonderry and Donegal (Londonderry district), 30 square miles and 116½ linear miles of boundary. County Antrim (Ballycastle district), 3 square miles and 5½ linear miles of boundary.

Mr. KILBOE, County Londonderry, 36½ square miles and 115 linear miles of boundary.

Mr. SEYMOUR, Counties Tyrone and Londonderry (Londonderry district), 39½ square miles and 281½ linear miles of boundary.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, *Director*.

DUBLIN
INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE
DUBLIN INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART
FOR THE
YEAR 1906-7.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, 1st May, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the twelve months from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907 :—

ATTENDANCE OF THE PUBLIC.—The number of visitors to the Museum has been less than in the previous year, and the number of visitors to the Royal Botanic Gardens has been more than in the previous year.

STAFF.—Mr. T. H. Longfield, owing to ill-health, which had for some time incapacitated him from work, retired from the post of Keeper of the Art and Industrial Collections, on 11th June, 1906, and died on 29th October. He was first appointed to the Museum as an Assistant in 1879, and his long experience and intimate knowledge of the history and development of his division of the collections were of great value. By his enthusiasm and devotion to the collection of objects of Art he gained the respect and esteem of those with whom he served, while his unfailing kindness of heart and the amiability of his character were appreciated by all who knew him.

Mr. J. J. Buckley was on the 17th July, 1906, appointed Keeper.

On the 9th April, 1906, Mr. Aubrey J. Toppin was appointed assistant in the Irish Antiquities, and by order of the Department, from 1st January, 1907, he took up duties in the Art and Industrial Division.

The Department, in May, 1906, arranged that Mr. T. Hallisey, an assistant in the Geological Survey Office, should give some portion of his time to the arrangement of the Mineral Collections, as assistant to Professor Cole.

OCCASIONAL PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Mr. Dudley Westropp has been employed for 44½ weeks, giving half his time to the curatorship and development of the Circulation Branch, for which he was paid by a special grant from the Department, and the remainder to work in the Art and Industrial Section. During this time he wrote the chapters of the General Guide on Japanese Pottery and Italian Pottery, and revised that on British Silver, of

which a second edition was needed. The Chapters on Arms and Armour which he had written the previous year have been printed and placed on sale.

Colonel J. Day was employed for eight weeks, and wrote the Chapters of the General Guide on Flemish and German Stoneware, on Austrian, German, Russian and Swedish Porcelain, on Persian and Turkish Stoneware, and on the Glass Collection, while he assisted Mr. Buckley to arrange in slide cabinets the Architectural Photographs, and in another the coloured copies of Oriental Carpets. He also arranged the Miniatures and the Peruvian and Mexican Pottery.

Miss Knowles was employed throughout the year in the Botanical Division; though recognised only as an occasional assistant, and paid on this item, she has now worked continuously in the Museum for nearly five years.

Mr. Edmund Armstrong came as a voluntary worker to the Museum in July in order to do research work in Irish coins. For several months he has been assisting Mr. Coffey in the arrangement of the early Iron Age, and other portions of the collections. Instructions were received that from February 1st he and also Mr. Conway were both to work in the Irish Antiquities at a small rate of remuneration out of this item.

TRAVELLING.—I was in London for ten days in May, and for a little more than three weeks in June and July, chiefly to attend sales at Christie's and Sotheby's, and to visit several dealers in works of art, and I also arranged for getting duplicates of several objects in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and for getting facsimile copies made of some of the best stained glass, and for painted copies of some of the finest pieces of Tapestry. I also obtained some remarkably good lace and other objects. On October 9th I left London for Italy and Sicily, returning on December 11th. In Naples I selected several of the best reproductions of antique bronzes, and also of silver and gold work, which should be valuable to our workers, and in Sicily was fortunate in acquiring good typical examples of the Sicilian jewellery which is now hard to find, and I also noted a very large number of examples of Mosaics and of Romanesque and Byzantine architecture, of which to get photographs for our architectural series. I also noted a good many objects of which I hope to obtain casts for our Romanesque and Byzantine court.

In July Mr. White visited Bristol to attend the meeting of the Museums Association, and also London and Birmingham to take notes of Museum fittings.

In April Mr. G. Coffey attended the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology at Monaco.

Dr. Scharff spent a month in Bristol and London from June 18th to attend the meeting of the Museums Associations, and to inspect specimens in the British Museum.

Professor Johnson went to Hamburg in September to attend the meeting of the Society of Applied Botany and the Society of Botanical Systematists, and to visit botanical collections.

Mr. Buckley went to London at the end of October for a week, principally to visit the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mr. Halbert visited Museums in Holland, Germany and France, and inspected the stocks of several dealers in the latter part of May and the beginning of June.

Mr. Lyster attended the meeting of the Libraries Association during the first week of September, at Bradford.

Mr. F. Luke and Miss Jacob went to London for a week in August to see the works sent up by art students for the National Competition.

Mr. F. W. Moore went with the Curator of Kew Gardens to Newry, and other Irish gardens in the last ten days of June, and he went to London in July for a fortnight to attend the conference on Plant Breeding, and to purchase plants there and at Liverpool and Sheffield. He went to Baltinglass in January to purchase Orchids. Mr. Moore also made journeys in connection with the Department's scheme for encouraging fruit-growing to Sligo, Limerick, London, Athy and Kells.

The indoor foreman, P. Pope, went to London at the end of May to attend the Temple Show, and to visit the Gardens at Kew.

BUILDINGS.—Almost the only work executed by the Board of Works during the past twelve months, has been the removal of the Refreshment Room and of the Gatekeeper's quarters from the National Library.

The overcrowding of the Industrial Section has not yet been diminished, but the extension of this annex by the appropriation of part of the space now occupied by workshops, will, it is hoped, be shortly carried out.

The provision of a workroom for Zoological students which was made early in the year by the transfer of the Irish Minerals to the Curved Corridor, has met a great want.

In my last report I pointed out that in re-building the annex it is important to provide a court sufficiently large for casts of Irish architecture and a room above it for the other Irish collections, and I hope that no encroachment on the space which would interfere with this arrangement will be allowed.

The long needed extension of the Natural History Museum in the direction of Merrion Square, should not be lost sight of.

The new Macerating pit, Naphtha store, Coal store, and Wash-house which were provided to take the place of the old ones on the south side of the Natural History Building, answer their purpose, but apparently a lofty building is to be erected where they stood, as a portion of the new College of Science, at little more than 30 feet from the windows of the Natural History Museum, in the lower floor of which the lighting is already insufficient.

The need for an office and workroom for the Keeper of Irish Antiquities is becoming more pressing, as the arrangement of the rooms now available for exhibition purposes approaches completion.

The lighting of one of the Museum rooms, No. X, on the upper floor, now devoted to Embroideries and Textiles, has been greatly improved by painting it in very light colours, and I hope that before long other rooms in the Museum will be similarly treated.

An improvement in the lighting of two of the Botanical rooms is still needed.

The electric lighting in the Museum has always been insufficient and it is now worse than ever; it is useless to open in the evenings the rooms containing such treasures as the Irish Antiquities in Room IV. if there is not light enough to see the works of art or to read the labels.

WORKSHOPS.—Five folding steel cases of a new pattern were made and one special long steel case for the Purbeck Model. The artificers were fully employed throughout the year, in many minor works, which included the following:—

The removal of the Irish Minerals to the Curved Corridor necessitated the alteration and re-fitting of the cases. In the Natural History Division three window cases were completed and fitted, and two more long cases on brackets were fitted and erected in the Top Gallery. Twenty-six cases in the Herbarium were made dust-proof, and four cases re-shelved and fitted. The change of the shelving and fittings for the exhibition of fossils on the east side of the Curved Corridor was completed.

Two more Irish crosses were moulded at Ahenny and casts were taken and erected in the Museum.

DUBLIN MUSEUM.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Halfpenny Guide to the Museum is now in its forty-second edition. The following additional parts of the General Guide to the Art Section have been published during the year, and are on sale.

Part VII.—Chapter VI. Dutch Pottery and Porcelain. Chapter VII. Porcelain, North, Central and Eastern Europe. Chapter VIII. Flemish and German Stoneware. Chapter X. Chinese Porcelain. Chapter XI. Persian Pottery. Part IX.—Glass.

The Parts mentioned below are now at press. Part I.—Chapter I. Greek and Roman Sculpture. II. Greek and Roman Pottery. IV. Greek and Roman Metal work. Part VI.—Chapter III. British Silver, 2nd Edition. Part VII.—Chapter III. French Pottery. Chapter IX. Italian Pottery. Chapter XII. Japanese Pottery. Part IV.—Lace.

Of the Halfpenny Guide 14,566 copies have been sold during the year, and of various chapters or parts of the General Guide 1,300 copies.

The Halfpenny Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, was on sale for the first time on Good Friday, April 13th, 1906. As 3,891 copies have been sold up to the present time, there can be no doubt that this Guide has supplied a public want.

MUSEUM LECTURES.—The eleventh series of Museum Demonstrations has been given and attended by appreciative audiences. I believe that these Floor Lectures do much good in bringing the

several sections of the Museum under the notice of the public. The following is a list of those given during the past winter :—

Date.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Numbers attending.
January 29.	Mr. Niebohr, M.A.,	Marine Animals.	43
January 31.	Count G. N. Plunkett,	Hogan and Foley.	30
February 3.	Mr. J. N. Halbert.	Extinct Birds.	45
February 7.	Col. G. T. Plunkett, O.B.	Some additions to the Collection.	33
February 12.	Prof. G. A. J. Ogle, F.R.S.	The Map of Ireland.	28
February 14.	Mr. Dudley Westropp.	Arms.	45
February 21.	Mr. A. J. Toppin.	English Pottery.	35
February 23.	Prof. G. H. Carpenter.	The Man-like Apes.	87
February 25.	Mr. W. H. Gratton	Harpsichords and early Pianos.	35
	Flood.		
March 5.	Mr. J. H. Seymour, B.A.	The Story of the Wicklow Gold-mines.	54
March 7.	Col. J. Day.	Carpets.	34
March 12.	Mr. B. Southern.	Australian Mammals.	35
March 14.	Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A.	Medieval Buildings.	54
March 19.	Mr. R. J. Ussher, J.P.	Irish Birds.	21
March 21.	Prof. T. Johnson, D.Sc.	The Sources of Rubber.	33

CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.—Mr. Dudley Westropp has had charge of these collections during the 44½ weeks that he has worked in the Museum, and they appear to be becoming better known and more appreciated by schools in different parts of the country, and by the organizers of various local exhibitions. During the twelve months the collection has been increased from 161 to 214 cases.

MUSEUM OFFICES LIBRARY.—*The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, and its predecessors, *The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, and the *Kilkenny Archaeological Society* has been obtained, and other books both on Art and Archaeology and on branches of Natural Science. This working Library now contains 2,560 volumes, 2,010 pamphlets on Natural History, and 1,100 other pamphlets, reports and Museum Guides.

ART COLLECTIONS.

A considerable amount of work has been done in this division of the Museum, and many useful additions have been made to the collections. Much more progress has been made since Mr. Toppin was, on 1st January, 1907, brought from the Irish Antiquities into this division.

IRISH ARCHITECTURE.—No additions.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.—Slight additions.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Some objects from the excavations at Deir el Bahiri have been received from the Egypt Exploration Fund.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—Some of the casts of Greek sculpture suggested by Mr. Gutch to make our series fairly representative, have been received, but there has not yet been time to set them up and arrange the collection. The casts of architectural details from the Parthenon and Erechtheon, have now been set up in Room II., where they are well seen, as are also the restorations of the pediments of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.

INDIAN, THIBETAN AND PERSIAN ART.—A re-arrangement of some of the parts which were overcrowded is in progress.

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.—The cast of a Chimney-piece in the Museo Civico at Verona, acquired last year, will shortly be placed against the north wall of the Central Court. It is a very good example of Renaissance decoration.

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ART.—Another cast of a Capital from S. Vitale, Ravenna, has been received, and this collection now well illustrates these interesting and little studied styles of architecture.

GEMS AND CAMEOS.—No additions of importance.

COINS AND MEDALS.—It is important that modellers should see the fine work produced during comparatively recent times by French Medallists, and with this object I selected last summer a considerable number of medals and plaquettes by Roty, Chaplain, Lechevreil and others. A few coins have also been added.

JEWELLERY.—I obtained in Sicily several good specimens of Sicilian jewellery, and this has enabled us to make up a case of the National Jewellery which is characteristic of that country, including some objects decorated with the enamels which have for a long time been made in Messina, Palermo, and Trapani.

COSTUMES.—This collection is being changed into new and larger cases, and a few additions have been made to it, including a complete bridal costume from the Albanian colony of Piana dei Greci, in Sicily.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Some very interesting additions have been made to this collection, including a very good set of Northumbrian Bagpipes. Our collection of these instruments is now fairly representative of the Irish, Scotch and Northumbrian forms, and with the collection of Harps of different makes, forms an important feature of this section. There have also been obtained a Harp Lyre, a Double Bassoon, made for Handel in 1739, and a Double Bass Viol made in Cork in the early part of the 19th century.

FURNITURE.—Some more very good reproductions of Chippendale and Heppelwhite furniture have been added, and a painted satinwood Table of characteristic 18th century Irish work.

CARPETS.—The copies of fine Oriental Carpets which have been obtained during the last year or two are now shown in a draw-out cabinet in the Furniture Room, No. IX.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.—By the kind assistance of General Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., a collection of Military Rifles to illustrate the evolution of that weapon during the 19th century, has been received from the War Office.

IVORIES.—The series of casts of carved Ivories removed from the wall of the Main Gallery, are now exhibited in cases in Room VI., so that all objects of this class are now shown together.

POTTERY, PORCELAIN AND GLASS.—The Peruvian and Mexican Pottery have been removed to wall boxes at one end of the room, by which a case has become available for the Dutch Enamelled Pottery

and that which is said to have been made in Youghal. The Chinese Porcelain has been re-arranged. Loan collections of Irish and English Glass are exhibited. The index case to illustrate the terms used, and the different processes of the Ceramic art, has been re-arranged by Mr. Dudley Westropp, and the series of large labels to enable visitors to find readily any particular kind of ware has been completed.

STAINED GLASS.—Copies of six portions of Stained Glass Window in the Victoria and Albert Museum, originally in the "Sainte Chapelle," Paris, French 13th century, have been added.

ENAMELS.—A bronze figure of the Saviour from a Crucifix or from a book-cover, with the drapery in blue enamel, is a good specimen of Limoges 13th century work, and there have also been added a small pair of snufflers decorated with blue stars on a white ground, probably Italian, and a Crucifix from Trapani, decorated with enamels and also with the Coral which is characteristic of the work of that place.

IRONWORK.—The reproduction of another portion of the fine Wrought Iron Gates at Wurzburg, has been received, and I hope shortly to commence putting up the whole of this interesting and very useful collection on the wall of the Gallery.

BRONZE AND BRASS.—Improvements have been made in the re-arrangement of this collection, and the casts and electrotypes are now placed with the original work on the Gallery.

FEWTER.—No additions have been made since the acquisition of the dish by Briot last year to this interesting collection, which ought to be useful in the revival of our industries.

SILVERSMITH'S WORK.—Important additions have been made to this collection, especially to the Irish silver, including another Dish Ring and two Harp-handled Loving Cups. Six 17th century Caudle Cups of thin wood covered with silver are very unusual objects, and are probably of Irish make.

SHEFFIELD PLATE.—Some additions have been made to this collection, including a Wire Dish Ring of unusual pattern.

Photographs of interesting examples of the Silversmith's art are of great use to the modern workers, and of these we are now getting together a good collection. The following have kindly allowed us to take photographs of interesting examples in their possession:—

The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne;
The Rev. Mother Prioress, St. Mary's Dominican Convent, Cabra;
Messrs. John Smyth & Sons;
Messrs. Gunning & Reynolds.

BOOKBINDINGS.—No additions of importance.

MINIATURES.—A rather interesting Miniature by R. Cross, 18th century, English, has been added.

PRINTS.—Reproductions of Line Engravings by German Masters of the 18th century.

JAPANESE ART.—No additions.

CHINESE ART.—No additions.

BURMESE ART.—No changes.

LACE.—Several additions have been made, and more frames have been incorporated in this collection. The most important additions being a Bertha of rich Venetian Needlepoint, Point-de-neige, a Collar of very fine Needlepoint made in the Presentation Convent at Youghal, and a somewhat unusual flounce of drawn and embroidered muslin. Adjacent to this collection has been placed a draw-out cabinet of photographs and designs for Lace.

EMBROIDERIES AND TEXTILES.—The arrangement of these so far as space is available in Room X., from which the Lace collection was removed last year, has been almost completed, and the objects are much better seen in the large frames hung on standards in which they are now shown. The lighting of this room must always be unsatisfactory except in very bright weather, but it has been greatly improved by the lighter colours adopted in the recent re-painting.

TAPESTRY.—Good copies in photograph and watercolour of two fine pieces of 16th century Tapestry of the Verdura kind, in the South Kensington Museum, have been obtained, and will now be exhibited in the Gallery of the Rotunda.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS.—Many important additions have been made to this collection, and I hope shortly to add a large number more to illustrate more fully the Romanesque and Byzantine Architecture in the South of Italy and Sicily. These photographs are now exhibited in five large draw-out cabinets, and form a most useful series for architectural students.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTION.—This continues to grow, and Mr Lane Joynt devotes much time and trouble to its improvement, besides contributing many examples from his own collection. It is, I believe, the most complete collection open to public inspection, of any in the United Kingdom, except that at the British Museum.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS.—The re-arrangement of this has made considerable progress, and nearly all of them are now classified according to the system which I introduced a few years ago. According to this system the objects are arranged in nine classes:—

- A. Implements for making Fire.
- B. Implements of War and Chase.
- C. Musical Instruments.
- D. Clothing.
- E. Articles of Domestic Use.
- F. Implements of Agriculture.
- G. Articles connected with Religion.
- H. Ornament.
- L. Miscellaneous.

When the whole have been completed students will be able readily to study the objects of any one of these nine groups as obtained from all parts of the world here represented, and these should greatly facilitate the study of comparative Ethnology and of the evolution of various implements and other objects. At the same time it will

in no way impede the work of a student who wishes to make a study of the objects from one locality only. It is in fact a combination of the system adopted in the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, with the older classification according to localities.

INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS.—No additions have been made to this portion, which, as previously reported, is so crowded that it cannot be properly inspected.

LOAN COLLECTIONS.—Many objects of interest have been deposited on loan in the Museum during the past year. Among the most important were the following:—

A very valuable collection of old silver, almost all Irish, lent by the Dominican Convent at Cabra, permission to photograph these pieces for the Museum series being kindly given by the lenders.

The Speaker's Chair of the Irish House of Commons, lent by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, who has also lent the Mace as mentioned in last year's report.

A collection of Glass, chiefly Irish, lent by Miss Orpin.

A Chippendale Chair lent by the Governors of Simpson's Hospital.

Old Lace and White Embroidery lent by Miss Sanderson Stewart, and several other less important but interesting objects.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Coffey has made considerable progress with the arrangement of the collections, especially in Room III., which is now approaching completion, and in which the objects arranged in their chronological sequence, form a most interesting display of the progress of the industrial arts in Ireland from the end of the Stone Age to the time when Christianity was introduced. A large new case contains the bronze trumpets and some objects of the La Tene type. In an adjacent case are the bronze bridle pendants and bits, and iron swords of the earliest type found in this country, and the early glass beads will be put with these.

In a new iron safe exhibition case the gold ornaments of the Linnavady find, and some silver ornaments, have been arranged. The wall cases at the end of the room contain the Danish objects found in Ireland, and Mr. Coffey has been very successful in cleaning the iron objects while carefully preserving the ornament. The above works involved a great deal of thought and labour in classifying and arranging the objects and writing general and other labels, and in this Mr. Toppin's assistance was very valuable.

In Room IV., the Irish Tokens have been catalogued and arranged by Mr. E. Armstrong, who has given voluntary assistance in the Museum for nearly two-thirds of the year.

The series of photographs presented by Mr. Crawford have been arranged in a draw-out cabinet on the Gallery.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Owing to the increased staff available considerable progress has been made with the arrangement of specimens during the past twelve months. Mr. Nicholls has completed the re-arrangement of the Echinoderms, and Miss Stephens that of the Protozoa and Coelenterata.

Mr. Halbert has given as much time as could be spared from the routine work connected with the very extensive collection of Insects to the general collection of Crustaceæ, and Mr. Southern has done something towards the re-arrangement of the Mammals.

The number of donations of specimens, and especially of pamphlets dealing with Natural History, steadily increases, and the question of storage of those valuable acquisitions must soon receive attention.

A large quantity of animal remains from the Caves of Doneraile, County Cork, has been received, and Dr. Scharff hopes to be able to make a critical examination of these during the coming year. Numerous recent skeletons, dissections, and cave remains from Sardinia, Corsica, and Madagascar have been acquired, and in the workroom for students a wall case has been filled with objects selected especially for their use.

Dr. Scharff reports that considerable use has been made of the room allotted for Zoological work and study last year.

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Considerable progress has been made during the year especially in the incorporation of the foreign collections in the Herbarium, Room III., which are now available for consultation as far as the Order Liliaceæ.

A card index to the Bibliography of Irish Botany commenced by the Fauna and Flora Committee of the Royal Irish Academy has been brought up to date for the use of students.

Several hundreds of plants have been named for correspondents, and about 250 teachers and students have made use of the Herbarium during the year.

The very useful work of preparing eleven more Circulation cases with explanatory leaflets has occupied much of the time of the staff.

In the Index Collection the cases are being provided with improved shelving, and I hope before the end of the coming year this collection will be completed and catalogued.

Very little time has been available for the Economic Collection, but during the coming year Professor Johnson hopes to give more attention to it and to fill up many gaps. Professor Johnson points out that in the Botanical Museum at Hamburg, the Economic Collections are arranged in two ways, in one set of rooms according to their systematic affinities, and in the other on a commercial system, and he points out the very great importance which is attached to this branch of Museum work in Germany.

A typical series of microscopic preparations of fossil plants has been acquired, and will doubtless be very useful to students.

The Cryptogamic Herbarium in Room V. has been greatly improved, and the ferns, mosses, seaweeds, fungi, and lichens have all been transferred to it, though there is still much work to be done, quite enough, I believe, to occupy the whole time of one or two workers. By painting the woodwork white the lighting of this room in the day time has been somewhat improved, but more top-light is still required.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Professor Cole reports that arrears of labelling and arrangement have now been cleared off. He has also selected specimens for the Introductory series and for the Circulation Collections, and for the latter two sets of Minerals have been arranged, while others are in progress to represent the Irish Rocks.

Some Indian minerals were obtained in exchange for a cast of the model of Barren Island.

A large model of the Isle of Purbeck, illustrating many fundamental facts in geological structure, is now exhibited in Annex Room IV.

Several additions have been made to the collection of Minerals during the year, and for gifts to this section the Museum is indebted to:—Hugh Geoghegan, Esq., Copper Ores from Allihies Mint, Co. Cork; D. L. Murphy, Esq., A.R.Sc.I., Copper Pyrites from Co. Limerick; Messrs. Peter Spence & Sons, Minerals, rich in Aluminium; Bonmahon Copper Mine Syndicate, Copper Ores from Co. Waterford; H. F. Marriott, Esq., A.R.S.M., Galena from Carnonagh Lead Mine; Geo. Taaffe, Esq., D.L., Iron Pyrites from Co. Louth; J. H. Price, Esq., LL.D., Magnetite and Garnets from Shankill, Co. Dublin; Minett Frames, Esq., and Miss R. F. Hickey.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Many greatly needed works have been carried out during the past twelve months. Important repairs have been executed, especially the strengthening of the central compartment of the Curvilinear range, which, as reported last year, was in a very bad state.

The pits have nearly all been re-constructed with brickwork, and the boilers have been put into proper order. The new system of shelving introduced during the last few years, which consists of corrugated iron covered with a layer of gravel, is a very great improvement, and the introduction of it in the Palm house is very desirable. The lath roller blinds are very much more convenient than the old system of shading, and I hope that they will be supplied in many parts of the Gardens where they are wanted, but as the weight is considerable this should be taken into consideration when renewing any of our roofs.

Two urgent wants which have been reported annually for several years have now been supplied, namely, improvement of the accommodation for the resident gardeners by giving them a proper bath-room and suitable zinc-lined presses instead of the dilapidated cupboards, and also the provision of a messroom for the men who live out, but take their meals in the Gardens.

The value of the hydraulic ram in the River Tolka was demonstrated last summer, when during the whole of an unusually dry season, with the exception of the last ten days of July, water was drawn from this source and thereby very serious losses of valuable plants prevented. A further extension of this system of river water supply is required.

The cottage by the entrance to the Gardens is being put into repair and adapted for a Refreshment Room, and a shed has been provided behind it for bicycles and perambulators. It should be ready for use in May or June, and will, I believe, meet a real public want. A few years' experience will show us whether the demand for a Refreshment Room is so great as to justify the Government in providing a better building or whether this small cottage is all that is required.

At present the entrance is outside the gate of the Gardens, but if found desirable there will be no difficulty in making the entrance from the Gardens and closing the present access from the public road.

Under Mr. Moore's directions a great deal of work has been carried out. One of the most important, which has been in progress for several years, was the taking out of the gravel from the high ground occupied by the Arboretum. This has now been completed, the gravel is screened, by which materials for the paths are obtained, and the site is rendered more suitable for the trees.

The ponds by the river in which the collection of *Nymphaea* is the chief feature, have been greatly improved, and many fine varieties of these beautiful objects have been added.

Mr. Moore has introduced a better system of labelling; instead of using iron labels which in time rust, the labels are now made of lead, and the inscriptions are punched into them, and the sunk portions filled with white lead. These labels will, it is hoped, remain uninjured by time and weather.

The beds in which the various orders of plants are arranged systematically, continue to be much used by students, and, as I have remarked in previous reports, it is of the greatest importance that this department of the Garden should never receive less attention than other departments which are more attractive to the general public.

Mr. Moore last summer, accompanied by Mr. Watson of the Kew Gardens, visited several of the best gardens in Ireland, and in July he went to Liverpool, Sheffield, St. Albans and London, and attended the Hybrid Conference; in October he attended the Show of British Grown Fruit in London.

He finds the Lecture room in the Office block is small for the numbers of the evening classes, and I hope that the enlargement of this will ere long be taken in hand.

Last November the outdoor foreman, William Parnell, died after 38 years of good and useful work, and in his place, Mr. C. F. Ball, from the Kew Gardens, where he was assistant foreman of the Herbaceous grounds, has been appointed.

I have long felt that, while the horticulturist and the botanist can get the information he requires, something more is needed for the great majority of visitors who are not experts, but who require some assistance to enable them to gain instruction from what they see, and that a cheap popular Guide is as necessary for the public in Botanic Gardens as in a Museum. A year ago, therefore, I took this matter in hand. The different walks in the Garden were all given names which are conspicuously painted on large cast iron labels, and I prepared a Guide on the model of the Halfpenny Guide

to the Museum, in which the most attractive objects in the Gardens are pointed out, and the objects for which botanic gardens are instituted are explained. A map with the walks named in it is inserted in the Guide, so that the visitor can readily find his way to any part of the Gardens. This Guide was first put on sale on Good Friday, 1906, and by the end of March, 1907, 3,891 copies had been sold.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The alterations which in my last report I mentioned as proposed by a Committee have now been carried out. The Committee met in the autumn of 1905, and in the winter of that year I was informed that they had recommended that instead of completing the unfinished wing, the refreshment room should be abolished, and the place it occupied made an unpacking store for books, and that the Gatekeeper should be removed from his quarters, and the rooms occupied by him added to the basement of the Library. I pointed out at the time that the abolition of the refreshment room would cause serious inconvenience to many students, readers and visitors, and that the removal of the Gatekeeper's quarters would entail considerable annual expense.

I enclose herewith returns of the numbers of visitors to the Museum, Gardens and Library, and also the reports of the several Keepers.

G. T. PLUNKETT,
Director.

Dublin, May 1st, 1907.

APPENDIX I.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

Months.	Totals. 1905-1906.	Week-days. 1900-1907.		Sundays.	Totals. 1900-1907.
		Mornings.	Evenings.		
April,	37,753	22,650	1,434	3,710	27,794
May,	33,497	24,555	1,354	3,323	29,232
June,	35,528	28,812	1,309	3,058	33,179
July,	38,383	29,974	1,455	5,772	37,201
August,	46,263	36,180	1,565	4,628	42,373
September,	34,796	24,476	1,221	4,499	30,193
October,	33,377	22,753	1,128	3,985	27,866
November,	18,533	20,462	824	3,041	24,327
December,	18,527	20,323	808	3,820	25,451
January,	20,066	16,536	963	2,001	19,500
February,	18,363	14,876	721	2,717	17,814
March,	23,232	18,182	1,055	3,993	23,230
Totals,	358,804	279,779	13,837	44,544	338,160

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Months.	Totals. 1905-1906.	1902-1907.		Totals. 1906-1907.
		Week-days.	Sundays.	
April,	42,771	19,323	24,254	43,577
May,	44,014	7,100	25,859	32,959
June,	50,578	20,584	27,338	47,917
July,	57,255	14,519	35,210	49,729
August,	50,598	20,684	33,835	54,069
September,	43,062	14,771	36,696	51,467
October,	37,464	6,324	25,482	31,806
November,	18,081	6,225	19,575	25,800
December,	18,468	6,146	8,247	14,893
January,	10,329	4,235	7,667	11,202
February,	12,174	4,492	10,062	14,554
March,	18,859	13,754	16,861	30,616
Totals,	403,651	138,157	270,631	408,788

**SUMMARY of Attendance at the various Institutions for 12 Months,
from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907.**

	Number of Days open.	Total Attendance.	Daily Average.
Museum,	363	338,160	931
Botanic Gardens,	364	408,788	1,123
National Library,	290	178,974	617

The average Sunday Attendance 1906-1907 was as follows:—

	1906-1907.
Museum,	856
Botanic Gardens,	5,204

APPENDIX II.

ACQUISITIONS, DONATIONS, AND LOANS.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES SECTION.

ACQUISITIONS.—482 objects have been registered and numbered separately. The greater part of these were bought by or presented to the Royal Irish Academy, by whom they have been transferred to the Museum.

They include a collection of Irish Antiquities formerly belonging to St. Columba's College, recently acquired by the Royal Irish Academy. This contains some notable objects, viz. :—

A Bronze Plaque with interlaced and fret ornament in enamel (an important specimen).

A Bronze Fibula, found in Navan Rath (Emaine), ornamented with a fine example of the Trumpet pattern.

A collection of Bronze objects, mostly brooches, pins, daggers, and rings, said to have been found together at Derryohal, Co. Armagh, in 1837.

A Gold Bulla, two bronze rings, a spear-head and socketed celt, said to have been found together in Kinnegoe Bog, Co. Armagh, in 1840.

A collection of glass and amber beads (one of the former being particularly fine).

A fine Bronze Sword, from Dawson Grove, Co. Armagh.

Several fine bronze spear-heads, celts, halberds, chisels, etc., a silver bracelet, and several stone implements more or less rare.

There has also been acquired:—a very fine and rare celt of green stone from Tristia, Co. Mayo; two copper celts from Glontoo near Kenmare; a very fine bronze spear-head found near Tempo, Co. Fermanagh, etc., etc.

DONATIONS.—The following are the principal donations:—A collection of objects from Kitchen-middens of Rath in Co. Waterford.

Given by R. J. Ussher, M.B.I.A.

Two Sepulchral Urns—one from Fermoy, Co. Cork, given by W. Wrixon-Becher—the other found with a stone arrow-head, at Mountfield, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone, given by Seaton P. Milligan, M.B.I.A.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS.

Principal Acquisitions by Purchase for the Year 1906-1907.

Greek and Roman Antiquities (Room I., G.F., and Rotunda).

Cast of the Hera of Samos.

Cast of Stele of Hegeso, 5th century, A.C.

Cast of Spartan Tomb Slab at Chrysapha.

Cast of Portion of Metope of Temple of Jupiter, Olympia.

Models of the Pediments of the Temple of Jupiter, Olympia.

Ethnographical Collections (Room III., G.F.).

Stilt-step, Marquesas.

Indian, Persian, and Tibetan (Rooms IV. and V., G.F.).

Lotus Bed Incense Burner, Bronze, Indian.

Musical Instruments (Room VII., G.F.).

Set of Bagpipes, Northumbrian.

Musical Glasses (portion of set) Irish.

Furniture (Rooms VIII. and IX., G.F.).

Knocking Trough with Panotière. Northern French.

Copies of Hepplewhite and Chippendale Chairs (three).

Copy of a Window-seat in the Adams style.

Two early 19th century English Chairs, one with inlaid frame, the other with cane seat and back and painted panel.

Painted Table, Irish (Dublin), late 18th century.

Costume, &c. (Central Court):

Peasant Woman's Lace Cap. Brittany.

Silk Cashmere Shawl.

Woman's Costume from the Albanian Colony of Piana dei Greci, Sicily.

A Lord Chancellor's Purse.

Bijouterie, Medals, &c. (Central Court):

Gold-mounted Tortoise-shell Snuff-box, French, 1758.

Etui, French, 18th century.

Silver Saffron-box.

Silver Buckle, Irish, 18th century.

Amber Rosary (fifteen decades). Palermo.

Gold Crucifix, Palermo.

Crystal and Gold Crucifix, Venice.

Several Pieces of Sicilian etc. Peasant Jewellery.

Seventeen Medals and Plaquettes by modern artists—Roty,

Chaplain, Vernon, Dupuis, etc.

Silver Medal of the College Historical Society

Ouzel Galley Medal, gold.

Arms and Armour (Room V., First Floor):

Main Gauche, Spanish.

Sporting Gun, Portuguese.

Carved Ivories (Room VI., F.F.):

Leaf of a Diptych, 14th century, French style.

Tablet, perhaps a Pax, Early.

Tau Cross—Coptic.

Pottery, Porcelain, and Glass (Room VIII., F.F.):

Eight Examples of Ruskin Pottery, Modern English.
 Wedgwood Medallion, Vase, Cup and Saucer, and Coffee-can.
 Blue Delft Plate—perhaps Youghal.
 Dresden Plate.
 Crown Derby Tea-set.
 Figure of Konan-Yin.
 Several Specimens of Irish Cut Glass.
 Cut Glass Casket—probably German, 18th century.
 Copies of Portions of 13th century French Stained Glass
 Windows in the V. & A. Museum.
 Four Pieces of Modern Doulton ware.
 Worcester Porcelain Dish.
 Nantgarw Porcelain Plate.

Embroidery, Textiles, &c. (Room X., F.F., and Rotunda Gallery):

Portière, Persian.
 Seat-covers (2) Figured Velvet.
 Piece of Silk Brocade.
 Two large coloured photographs of 16th century Flemish Ver-
 dura Tapestries in the Victoria & Albert Museum.
 (These are placed on wall of Rotunda Gallery).

Miniatures (Main Gallery):

Two Miniatures by Richard Cross.

Bookbindings (Main Gallery):

Three examples of Irish and English Bindings.

Lace (Main Gallery):

Sixty-two specimens, including a Berthe of fine point-de-neige,
 a Collar of Youghal needle-point, a Flounce of fine-drawn
 and embroidered work, and an exceptionally fine drawn and
 embroidered Collar, French.

Ironwork (Main Gallery):

Copy of Gate Pier in Gardens of Royal Palace, Würzburg.

Enamels (Main Gallery):

Crucifix Figure, Limoges, 13th century.
 Snuffers, Italian, 18th century.

Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture (Main Gallery):

Cast of Capital from San Vitale, Ravenna.

Silver Plate (Rotunda Gallery):

Irish: Chalice and Paten,	Dublin.
Sauflers and Tray,	"
Gravy Spoon,	"
Salver,	"
Pair of Candlesticks,	"
Sugar-bowl,	"
Cream Ewer,	"
Do.	"
Two Forks,	"
Mounted Cocoa-nut Bowl,	"
Sugar Tongs (3),	"
Salt Cellar,	"
Dish Ring,	"
Mug,	Cork.
Sauce-boat,	Galway.
Sugar Tongs,	Limerick.
Candle Cups (6),	Perhaps Irish.
English: Mounted Wooden Cup,	London.
Foreign: Spoon, Knife, and Fork,	Nuremburg.

Sheffield Plated Ware (Rotunda Gallery):
Wire Dish-ring.
Paten.
Communion Cup.

DONATIONS.

- British Museum, Trustees of.
Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum, Part XV.
- Browne, C. R., Esq., M.D.
Five-chambered Colt Revolver.
- Brunskill, H. O., Esq.
Amulet from Sierra Leone.
- Deane, T. M., Esq., A.R.H.A.
Moorish Lantern, Water-bottle, and Pouch.
Cast Iron Plaque—"Music."
Letter-box Flap—By J. B. Burgess, R.A.
Carved Wood Crucifix Figure.
Carved Wood Capital.
Etruscan Bronze Brooch.
Three Malahide Bank Notes.
Two Pencil Drawings by Ruskin.
Three Spanish Wall Tiles.
Five Casts of Heads in Westminster Abbey.
Seal of Louis XVIII.
- De Tuite, Mme. Falret (Bequest).
Ivory Fan, formerly the property of Maria Edgeworth.
- Dix, E. R. McCl., Esq.
Specimen of 18th century Bookbinding.
- Egypt Exploration Fund.
Collection of objects from the site of the 11th Dynasty Temple
of King Mentuhetep at Deir el Bahari.
- Esposito, Signor Mario.
Strip of Tapa Cloth, S.S. Islands.
- Hare, Miss Lilah.
Coins (23) various.
- Mayne, Major A. B.
Three pieces of Irish Glass.
- Phillips, Louis, Esq.
Collection of Ethno. Objects from Nigeria.
- Ruddock, Mr. W. E.
Fourpenny Piece of William IV.
- Scriven, Dr. Geo.
Collection of Roman Coins (67).
- Smith, Capt. G.
Stone Implement from Barbadoes.
Two Macusi Indian Necklaces.
- Tennant, Dr. Elizabeth.
Portions of a Mummy.
- Villeroy & Bosch (per Messrs. Whyte & Sons).
Stoneware Vase.
- War Department.
Series of Rifles showing improvements between 1800 and 1900.
Ten pieces in all.
- Westropp, M. S. D., Esq.
Silver Spoon—Ennisceorthy.
Bronze Medal of Pope Clement XI
Two Pewter Candle Moulds.
- White, H. B., Esq., M.A.I.
Practice Rifle by Rigby, Dublin

- Wilkinson, Capt. Nevile.
Enamelled Pottery Plate, said to have been made in Wexford.
- Williams, Miss F.
Cut Glass Scent-bottle; Bone Finger-ring; Bead Purse; Lace Lappet.
- Wärth, C. A.
Durana Metal Flower and Stem.
- Wynne, Mrs. A. K.
Nine pieces of Lace, mostly Valenciennes.

LOANS.

- Alexander, Col. W. H.
Four Pieces of English Porcelain.
- Cabra Convent, Rev. Mother Prioress.
Collection of Silver Altar Plate, mostly early 18th century, Irish.
- Davidson-Houston, Major W. B.
Collection of Gold Rings and Amulets from Ashanti.
- Duncan, Geo., Esq.
Two Brass Drinking Vessels.
- Finucane, M., Esq., C.S.I.
Small Collection of Tibetan Curios.
- Fishbourne, Miss M.
Pair of Brussels Lace Lappets.
Ten examples of Irish Needlepoint Lace.
- Gannon, J.P., Esq.
Silver Mug—Dublin, 1695.
- Knox, Mrs.
Gold Bracelet, enamelled and set with Amethysts.
- McClean, Miss M. C.
Pieces of Old Mechlin Lace.
- Miller, Miss M. C.
Williamite Wine-glass.
- O'Brien, Mrs. Lucy.
Two Silver Maces—The Clonmel Maces.
- Orpin, Miss.
Collection of Ornamental Glass—mostly Irish Cut Glass.
- Prendergast, Miss M.
Mug and Plate of blue and white enamelled pottery.
- Purcell, Miss Milian.
Three pieces of Satsuma Ware.
Lacquered Dressing-case.
Nest of Drawers, Lacquered and Basket work. } Japanese.
Two English Porcelain Bowls.
Pair of Sheffield Plated Coasters.
- Sanderson Stewart, Miss H.
Collection of old Lace and white Embroidery.
- Simpson's Hospital.
"Chinese Chippendale" Chair.
- Skeffington, C. A., Esq.
Gold-mounted Weaver's Shuttle—presented to Rt. Hon. John Foster, in 1804.
- Westropp, M. S. D., Esq.
Blue and white enamelled pottery Dish.
Blue and white enamelled pottery Plate.
Polychrome enamelled pottery Plate.
Pack of early Dublin Playing Cards.
Enamelled Pottery Shaving Dish.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION.

DONATIONS.

- Baily, John J.
Wolf Dog.
- Bagnall, R. S.
Six specimens of *Trichoniscus pygmaeus* from Winlaton-on-Tyne.
- Baring, Hon. Cecil.
A Mouflon, and a Kingfish (*Lampris luna*) from Lambay, Co. Dublin.
- Burnside, Miss.
Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*) from Collinstown Castle, Co. Wexford.
- Cary, Capt. G. S.
A large and valuable collection of Irish Sea-weeds mostly from Skerries, Co. Dublin.
- Clarke, J.
Head of Horse (*Equus caballus*).
- Clinton, Rev. T. W.
A Collection of Marine Shells and a Snake from Mauritius.
- Cooke, J.
Animal Remains from Crannogs in Mannin and Island Lakes, Ballyhaunin.
- Colgan, N.
Corophium grossipes from Newcastle, Co. Wicklow.
- Corrigan, Patrick.
Fragment of Antler of Irish Elk (*Cervus giganteus*) from Crossakiel, Kells, Co. Meath.
- Cuffe, Major O. Wheeler.
Swift (*Oypselsus apus*) from Woodlands, Co. Waterford.
- Dade, W.
Freshwater Polyzoa from Basingstoke Canal.
- Darcus, S.
Young Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) from Killiney, Co. Dublin.
- Denny, Anthony.
A Mantid from Ceylon.
- Donovan, Major C.
Small Collection of rare and local Lepidoptera from Co. Cork.
- Dunn, Constable.
Two canine teeth of Pig (*Sus scrofa*) from 16 to 18 feet below surface, Castle Yard, Dublin.
- Esposito, Mario.
Specimens of Yttrotitanite, &c.
- Gardiner, S. J.
Two specimens of Pycnogonida from the Indian Ocean.
- Good, W. H.
Skin and Egg of Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*) from Lough Mask.
- Grant, Col.
Collection of Silurian Fossils from Ontario, Canada.
- Gregory, Jas. R.
Twelve Casts of Fossils.
- Halbert, J. N.
Mite (*Trachyuropoda celtica*) from Lambay, Co. Dublin.
A Collection of Insects and Spiders from Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.

- Hamilton, W. A.
Young Glaucous Gull (*Larus glaucus*) from Donegal Bay.
- Hamilton, W. J.
Long-tailed Duck (*Harlelda glacialis*) from Lough Swilly.
- Heard, Capt.
Two Skins of *Varanus niloticus* and Nest of Weaver Bird and three Eggs from Sierra Leone.
- Keys, J. H.
Small Collection of British Lepidoptera
- Kirkwood, Capt.
Glaucous Gull (*Larus glaucus*) from Bartragh, Co. Mayo.
- Leonard, D. H.
A few Marine Shells from Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
- Longfield, R. E.
Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*),
Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), and
Young Merlin (*Falco aesalon*) from Mallow, Co. Cork.
- McWeeney, Dr. E. J.
Two Specimens of *Niphargus kochianus* from Limestone Well,
Tulla, Co. Clare.
- Moore, Mrs. F. W.
Young Turtle Dove (*Turtur communis*) from Co. Dublin.
- Murphy, D. L.
Eisania veneta, var. *cabra*, from Co. Limerick.
- Norris, J., M.R.C.V.S.
Small Collection of Parasitic Worms.
- O'Brien, M. S. (Bro.).
Collection of Coleoptera, &c., from Himalaya Mountains.
- Pack-Beresford, D. R.
Arrhenurus octagonus from Fenagh, Co. Carlow, and
Trichoniscus roscus from Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow.
- Patten, Dr. C. J.
An English Hare (*Lepus europaeus*) from Sheffield.
- Pebbles, W. E.
An Albino Haddock.
- Pillar, W. H.
A specimen of Porphyritic Granite from Shapfell, Westmoreland.
- Richardson, A.
Polyprion americanus from 170 fathoms, 200 miles off Tuskar
Rock, Wexford.
- Royal Society.
Collections of Insects, &c., from Cos. Donegal and Kerry.
Collection of Animal Remains from the Caves of Doneraile,
Co. Cork.
- Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.
Birds, Mammals, &c.
- Russell, C. E. M.
A series of 10 Pheasant's Eggs of different sizes, and a Mon-
golian Pheasant (*Phasianus mongolicus*) from Hythe, Kent.
- Scharff, Dr. R. F.
Two specimens of *Zonites algerus* and a few Woodlice, &c.,
from the South of France.
- Southern, R.
A collection of Earthworms including type specimens of *Enchy-
traeus sabulosus* and *Acheta minima*.

- Stephens, Miss J.
A few Invertebrates and Frogs from Switzerland.
- Thornely, Miss L. R.
A small collection of Hydroids from Ceylon.
- Thornhill, H. E. B.
Abramis drama from River Glyde at Milestown, Castlebellingham.
- Traill, Lieut. H. L. N.
A collection of Fishes from North Nigeria.
- Trevelyan, Major H.
Sandwich Tern (*Sterna coriacea*) from Lower Lough Erne.
- Tyrer, Sergeant.
Horns of Water Deer, &c., from South Africa.
- Waller, Miss.
Egg of Emu (*Dromæus nova-hollandia*) from S. Australia.
- Ward, Rowland.
Portion of Skeleton of Cape Jumping Hare (*Pedetes capter*) from Africa.
Head of Jackal from Abyssinia.
- Webber, W. D.
Rough-legged Buzzard (*Buteo lagopus*) from Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
- Williams & Son.
Two skulls of *Bos taurus* from Limerick.
A few bones of Irish Elk and Reindeer, from Ballybetagh Bog, Co. Dublin.
- Williams, Miss.
Two "Eggs," (artificially worked minerals).
- Wright, C. E.
Little Owl (*Athene noctua*) from Kettering, Northamptonshire.
- Wright, R.
Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) from Tuskar Rock Lighthouse, Wexford.

Books and Pamphlets.

- Adams, L. E.
Pamphlet.
- Alcock, A.
Catalogue of the Indian Decapod Crustacea in the Collection of the Indian Museum, Part III., Fasc. 1. Calcutta, 1906.
- American Museum of Natural History.
Report for 1905. New York, 1906.
- British Museum, Trustees of.
Guide to the Gallery of Reptilia and Amphibia in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). By R. Lydekker. London, 1906.
A Synonymic Catalogue of Homoptera, Part I., Cicadidae. By W. L. Distant. London, 1906.
A Descriptive Catalogue of the Tertiary Vertebrata of the Fayûm, Egypt. By C. W. Andrews. London, 1906.
The History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Department of the British Museum, Vol. II. London, 1906.
Guide to an Exhibition of old Natural History Books, illustrating the origin and progress of the Study of Natural History up to the time of Linnæus. London, 1905.
List of Casts of Fossils reproduced chiefly from the specimens in the Department of Geology. London, 1906.
Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenæ in the British Museum, Vol. VI. By T. H. Hampson. London, 1906.

British Museum, Trustees of—continued.

A Synonymic Catalogue of Orthoptera, Vol. II. By W. F. Kirby. London, 1906.

Illustrations of the British Blood Sucking Flies. By E. E. Austen. London, 1906.

Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Vol. VI. By H. M. Bernard. London, 1906.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Science Bulletin, Vol. I, Nos. 4, 8, 9. New York, 1904-5.
Coldspring Harbour Monograph, VI. Brooklyn, New York, 1906.

Carpenter, G. H.

Report on the Marine Hemiptera (Halobates) collected by Prof. Herdman, at Ceylon in 1902. London, 1904.
Two Pamphlets.

Chilton, C.

Five Pamphlets.

De Seabra, A. F.

Two Pamphlets.

Donald, Miss Jane.

Pamphlet.

Farrington, O. C.

Pamphlet.

Field Columbian Museum.

Report for 1904-5. Chicago, U.S.A., 1905.
Publications, 111, 114, 116. Chicago, U.S.A. 1906.

Gidley, J. W.

Pamphlet.

Grimshaw, P. H.

Pamphlet.

Halbert, J. N.

Notes on Irish Hydrachnida with descriptions of a new Genus and two new Species. Dublin, 1906.

Hedley, C.

Studies on Australian Mollusca, Part IX. Sydney, 1906.
Two Pamphlets.

Hilzheimer, M.

Pamphlet.

Hopkinson, J.

Four Pamphlets.

Hoyle, W. E.

Two Pamphlets.

Biscayan Plankton collected during a cruise of H.M.S. "Research," 1900. Part VIII. The Cephalopoda. London, 1906.

Hrdlicka, A.

Two Pamphlets.

Janet, C.

Two Pamphlets.

Longe, F. D.

Two Pamphlets.

Manchester Field Club.

Proceedings, Vol. I., Part III. (1902-3). Manchester, 1905.

Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland, Committee of.
Annual Report for 1905. Glasgow, 1906.

Mark, E. L.

Two Pamphlets.

- Mathew, W. D.
Two Pamphlets.
- Mathew, W. D. and J. W. Gidley.
New or little known Mammals from the Miocene of South Dakota. New York, 1906.
- Nash, C. W.
Check List of the Vertebrates of Ontario, and Catalogue of specimens in the Biological Section of the Provincial Museum. Birds. Toronto, 1906.
- Natal Government Museum.
Annals, Vol. I., Part I. London, 1906.
- Nichols, A. R.
Pamphlet.
- Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee.
Report on the Scientific Investigations for the year 1905. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1906.
- Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
Proceedings and Transactions, Vol. VI., Part 2. Halifax, 1906.
- Osborn, J. H.
Revised list of Casts, Models, and Photographs of Fossil Vertebrates. New York, 1904.
- Pallary, P.
Two Pamphlets.
- Regan, C. Tate.
Pamphlet.
- Riggs, E. S.
Pamphlets. *
- Römer, F.
Two Pamphlets.
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, The Director of.
The Wild Fauna and Flora of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. London, 1906.
- Royal Irish Academy.
Proceedings, 3rd Series, Vol. VI. No. 4; Vol. VII. Dublin, 1901-2.
Vol. XXIV., Section B., Parts 1-5. Dublin, 1902-4.
" XXV. " " 1-6. " 1905.
" XXVI. " " 1-7. " 1906-7.
- Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.
Report on the Collection of Fishes made by Dr. W. A. Cunningham, during the third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904-5. London, 1906.
- Scharff, Dr. R. T.
Transactions of the Linnean Society, 2nd Series, Zoology, Vol. IX. (Parts 9, 10).; Vol. X. (Parts 4, 5). London, 1905-6.
- Secretary of State for India.
The Fauna of British India. Coleoptera. Vol. I. London, 1906.
- Smithsonian Institution.
Report of the United States National Museum for the year ending June 30th, 1904. Washington, 1906.
Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vols. XXIX., XXX. Washington, 1906.
- Southwell, T.
Pamphlet.
- Stebbing, Rev. T. R. R.
Pamphlet.

- Steindachner, F.
Notizen. Jahresbericht für 1904, 5. Wien, 1905, 6.
- Stephens, Miss J.
Six Pamphlets.
- Symington, J.
Two Pamphlets.
- Ward, Messrs. Rowland.
Records of Big Game. By Rowland Ward, F.Z.S. London,
1907.
- Wolterstorff, W.
Two Pamphlets.

LOAN.

- Day, Col. J.
Mounted Head of Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) from India.

BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

DONATIONS.

- Bateman, T., The Green, Malahide.
Rope made of the bark of the Larch, used for binding thatch
on houses.
- Clinton, T. W. Revd., Sandymount.
Leaves of Lace Plant, *Oxtrandra fenestralis*, from Mauritius.
- Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Specimens of *Citrus Aurantium*, *C. Limonum Saccharum*
officinatum, *Myristica moschata* *Dionaea muscipula*, *Gossy-*
pium herbaceum var *egyptiaca*.
Specimens of Scrap Rubber, Para Rubber, Para "Biscuit"
Rubber, Ceara Scrap Rubber, Liberian Rubber, Tuberous
Roots of Ceara Rubber, Seeds of Ceara Rubber Tree, Pala-
quin Gutta Percha, Knife for tapping *Castilleja elastica*.
- Elastes Co., Ltd.
Specimens of Elastes.
- Gunn, W. F.
Linaria purpurea and *Sisyrinchium californicum* from
Wexford.
- Horrocks, Miller & Co.
2 cases showing process of manufacture of Cotton.
- Knowles, M. C.
Specimens of *Glyceria festucaformis* from Co. Limerick.
- Linton, E. F. Revd.
41 specimens of Foreign Plants.
- MoArdle, N.
31 sheets of Irish Flowering Plants.
- Montmorres, Viscount.
50 herbarium specimens of plants of economic interest.
West African Expedition, 1905.
- O'Brien, R. D.
A log of Spindle Tree from Tahynore, Co. Clare.
- Pack-Beresford, Denis R., D.L., Fenagh House, Bagnelstown.
A small collection of Irish Flowering Plants chiefly from
Co. Carlow.

- Parke Davis & Co.
Specimens Materia Medica.
- Pethybridge, G.H.
Specimens of *Fomes ribis* on Gooseberry.
- Torrend C. Revd.
A number of Fungi collected in Ireland; chiefly those causing diseases of Forest Trees.
- Waterfall, C.
Lathyrus palustris from near Beverly Park.
- Westropp, Dudley.
2 seed pods of Trumpet Flower, 1 Butter Nut.

Books and Pamphlets.

- Agricultural Gazette, N. S. Wales, Vol. XVII.
- Agricultural Ledger.
- Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, England.
Leaflets 144, 150, 157, 158, 160-168, 171-179, 180-182, 185, 189, 190.
Memorandum on the American Gooseberry Mildew.
Returns of the produce of Crops in Great Britain.
Agricultural Statistics, 1906, Vol. XLI., Part 11.
- Contributions from United States Nat. Herbarium.
Vol. X., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Vol. XI.
- Gutta Percha from a Chinese Tree (*Eucommia ulmoides*) by Prof. F. E. Weiss, D.Sc., F.L.S. (From Vol. 51, part 1, of Mem. and Proc. of the Manchester L. and Ph. Society).
- Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies
Cultivation and curing of Tobacco.
Manurial Experiments with Sugar Cane in Leeward Islands, 1904-1905, No. 39.
Seedling Sugar Canes and Manurial Experiments at Barbadoes, 1903-5, No. 40.
Tobago—Hints to Settlers. 1906. No. 41.
Manurial Experiments with Sugar Cane in the Leeward Islands. 1904-5. No. 42.
- Journal of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Vol. XIII.
- Mackay, A. H., LL.D.
Bibliography of Canadian Botany, 1905.
Comments on the Phenological Observations conducted in the Public Schools, Nova Scotia, 1905.
Report of the Botanical Club of Canada, 1905-1906.
- Maiden, J. H., Director, Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
Critical Revision of the Genus, *Eucalyptus*, Parts V. and VI.
Report of Botanic Gardens and Government Domain, N. S. Wales, 1906.
- Records of Botanical Survey of India, Vol. IV., No. 3.
- Report of the Botanical Exchange Club.
- Trustees, British Museum.
Catalogue of the Fossil Plants of the Glosiopteris Flora, in the Dep. of Geology, British Museum, by E. A. Newall Arber.
Guide to Books and Portraits illustrating History of Plant Classification in the Dep. of Botany, British Museum.
- West Indian Bulletin, Vol. VI. 4, Vol. VII. 1, 2, 3.
- Arkiv för Botanik utgivet af K. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien.
1 Stockholm Band V. Häfte 3-4.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SECTION.

ACQUISITIONS BY PURCHASE.

Cabrerite from Laurium, Greece.
 Algodonite from Calumet, Michigan.
 Keweenawite from Calumet, Michigan.
 Mohawk-Whitneyite from Calumet, Michigan.
 Stibio-Domeykite from Calumet, Michigan.
 Graphite from Pennington, Dakota.
 Bayldonite from Cornwall.
 Kunzite from California.
 Three doubly terminated crystals of Tourmaline from Pala, California.
 A crystal of Ilmenite of exceptional size from Froland, Norway.

DONATIONS.

Chalcedonic replacement of Krokydolite, and Calcite stalactites, from South Africa, given by Miss R. F. Hickey.
 Copper ores, from the Allihies Mine, Co. Cork, given by Hugh Geoghagan, Esq.
 Copper Pyrites, from Newport, Co. Limerick, given by D. L. Murphy, Esq., A.R.C.S.I.
 Six specimens of minerals rich in Aluminium, given by Messrs. Peter Spence & Sons, Alum Works, Manchester.
 Copper Ores, from Bonmahon, Co. Waterford, given by the Bonmahon Copper Mines Syndicate.
 Galena, from Carndonagh Lead-mine, given by E. F. Marriott, Esq., A.R.S.M.
 Iron Pyrites, from near Ardee, Co. Louth, given by Geo. Taaffe, Esq., D.L.
 Monazite (large crystal) from the Transvaal, given by Minett Frances, Esq.
 Magnetite and garnets, etc. from marl, Shankill, Co. Dublin, given by J. H. Price, Esq., LL.D.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Purchases.

Amongst the rarer plants purchased were the following:—

Alsophila incana.
Araucaria elegans.
Astrophytum ornatum.
Blakea gracilis.
Campanula pulloides.
Celmisia incana.
 Mackayi.
Cyathea conaliculata.
Cypripedium insigne var. *citrinum.*
Dendromecon rigidum.
Distylium racemosum.
Encephalartos *Laurentianus.*
 Lomarinellianus.
Leuchtenbergia principis.
Lupinus lepidus.
Michelia compressa.
Miltonia Binoti.
 Lubbersiana
Oncidium falcipetalum.
Paeonia lutea.
Pilocereus senilis longisetus.
Rodgersia tabularis.
Rubus lasiostylus.
Vanda Dearei.

Exchange of Plants and Seeds.

This continues to be a very important part of the work of the garden, and much time and attention are devoted to it.

The authorities at Kew have given material assistance, and the Director has been very generous in giving rare and newly-introduced plants, which otherwise could not have been obtained.

Specially valuable donations have been received from:—

The Director, Royal Gardens,	Kew.
W. E. Gumbleton, Esq.,	Queenstown.
Messrs. Walpole,	Mt. Usher.
J. H. Grogan, Esq.,	Baltinglass.
Miss Willmott,	Warley.
The Earl of Aunesley,	* Castlewellan.
P. D. Williams, Esq.,	Cornwall.
Messrs. J. Veitch and Sons,	Chelsea.
Messrs. H. Low and Co.,	Engield.
Messrs. Barr and Sons,	London.
Mr. James O'Brien,	Harrow.
Mr. C. G. Van Tubergen,	Haarlem.
Jun.,	

The number of donations to the garden was 154, coming from ninety-seven donors living in the following countries:—

Ireland,	35
England,	29
Scotland,	3
Germany,	6
Africa,	4
America,	3
New Zealand.	3
India,	2
Australia,	2
Austria,	2
Wales,	1
Belgium,	1
France,	1
Italy,	1
Holland,	1
Portugal,	1
Spain,	1
Trinidad,	1

Donations to the Garden.

Plants,	...	...	...	...	556
Seeds,	...	...	...	...	1,254 pkts.

Amongst the rarer plants received were the following:—

Anemone magellanica.
Aloe Doovei.
Borassus Macadonii.
Cistus purpureus.
Calandrinia Leeana.
Cattleya intermedia alba.
Calamus Laurentii.
Caltha polypetala.
Dendrobium muricatum.
Echeveria metallica var. *undulata.*
Gloriosa Carsoni.
Impatiens Pectersiana.
Kniphofia Northiae.
Lissochilus arenarius.

Donations to the Garden—continued.

Lomatia obliqua.
Liparis tabulara.
Metrosideros nummularifolia.
Manicaria saccifera.
Narcissus "Cresset"
 " "Duke of Bedford."
 " "Incognita."
 " "Viscountess Falmouth."
Nymphaea gigantea Hudsoni.
Picea morindoides.
Senecio Munroi.
Spathoglottis Soutteriana.
Stevensonia grandifolia.
Tococa formicaria.
Thalia Schumanniana.
Trachetia Blackburniana.
Tulipa Tubergeniana.
Vitis flexuosa major.

Donations from the Garden.

Plants,	...	...	...	...	1,694
Seeds,	...	...	...	...	1,333

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, THE NATURAL
HISTORY COLLECTION, AND THE ROYAL BOTANIC
GARDENS, GLASNEVIN,*For the Year ending 31st March, 1907.*TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

The Visitors have again the satisfaction of reporting that the Museum of Science and Art continues to be maintained at a high level of excellence and efficiency; and they are pleased to find that useful and valuable improvements and additions have been made during the year.

But in dealing with those matters affecting the control and custody of the Museum Collections to which it is customary to refer in some detail in their Annual Report, the Visitors again find themselves hampered by the same difficulty to which they have repeatedly drawn attention. A knowledge of the contents of the Report of the Director of the Museum for the preceding year appears to the Visitors an almost indispensable condition precedent to the satisfactory discharge of their duty. The Visitors are unable to conjecture any sufficient reason for their being left to prepare their Report for any given year without the advantage of knowing the views of the Director as expressed in his Report to the Department for the year before. The Director's Report for the year ending March 31, 1906, which, the Visitors understand, was sent forward early in the month of June, had not become available when on February 12th of this year the Visitors made their Annual Inspection of the Museum, nor has it yet been published or otherwise made available for the consideration of the Visitors. This question of the withholding of the Director's Report, and of the prolonged delay which habitually occurs in presenting it to Parliament is one of the matters to which the attention of the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland was directed by representatives of the

*Director's
Report.*

Board of Visitors at the sittings of that body in Dublin in October, 1906; and the Visitors earnestly trust that before the date of their next Report means will have been found to obviate this difficulty.

*College of
Science plans.*

The non-compliance with the request of the Visitors that they should be allowed to inspect the plans for the new College of Science, which was fully dealt with in their Report for 1904-5, and further adverted to in that for 1905-6, is another of the matters upon which evidence was given on the part of the Visitors before the Committee of Inquiry. Pending the Report of the Committee, the Visitors abstain from any further observations on this head, beyond remarking that the progress of the new buildings is already sufficient to show that the misgivings they have felt and expressed as to the injurious effect of such buildings on the lighting of the Museum were but too well founded. It is already apparent that the lighting of the lower room containing the Irish branch of the Natural History Collection must be very seriously interfered with. As stated in the last Report, the lighting of this portion of the Museum was already insufficient, and the further diminution of light involved in the erection of the new building threatens to render almost useless one of the most popular and most frequented sections of the Museum. The Visitors regret that their efforts to impress the proper authorities with the urgency and importance of this matter have hitherto had no satisfactory result. (Appendix I).

*Electric
Lighting.*

In connection with the subject of lighting, the Visitors regret to find that the electric lighting of the Museum, which in January was transferred to the Corporation electrical mains, is in many parts of the building altogether insufficient; and inasmuch as a principal object in keeping the Museum open in the evenings is to enable members of the working classes and others whose occupations do not permit them to visit the collections by daylight to see their contents, it is hoped that this defect will be remedied without delay.

*Removal of
Refreshment
Room and Gate-
keeper's
quarters.*

The most important alteration in the internal economy of the Museum during the past year has been the removal of the Refreshment Room and the withdrawal, in accordance with the suggestions of the Treasury Committee on Library accommodation, of the accommodation previously given to the gatekeepers quarters under the Library premises. With regard to the abolition of the Refreshment Room the Visitors do not desire to make any further comment on an alteration which, though made without their concurrence, must now be treated as an accomplished fact. But with reference to the appropriation of the Gatekeeper's quarters for library purposes, the Visitors feel bound to observe that the new arrangement has not been unattended by the disadvantages to which they drew attention when the change was first mooted. The Gatekeeper being no longer resident, the employment of a second man for evening duty, became indispensable. Even when this expense had been incurred it was found that to satisfy the requirements

of the Police authorities an extra man was needed as a night watchman. When to the wages of these assistants there has been added the increased pay to the Gatekeeper by way of allowance for house accommodation, it will be seen that the alteration has been effected at a cost quite disproportionate to the advantages gained by it.

The Visitors have learned with pleasure that the Workshops, ^{Museum Workshops} whose proximity to the Museum they have often deplored as an obvious source of possible danger, will shortly be removed from their present position. Under an arrangement, the particulars of which are stated in a Minute of the Department dated September 20, 1906, and which involved an exchange of sites between the Museum Workshops and the Engineering Laboratory of the Royal College of Science, workshop accommodation has now been provided for on a suitable site. The arrangement referred to was approved by the Visitors, subject to the provision of a proper and conveniently situated timber store. (See President's letter of October 19, 1906, Appendix II.). It is now proposed that, in order to provide for the storage of timber, some of the shops, viz. : the printer's and formator's, should still remain in close proximity to the Museum. To this proposal the Visitors are unable to agree. They strongly deprecate the retention in the near neighbourhood of the Museum of buildings composed of inflammable materials. They therefore consider that it would be better to utilise portion of the Garden of No. 3 Kildare Place (which will not, they believe, be encroached upon by the proposed Engineering Laboratory of the Royal College of Science) for the Workshops, and to appropriate the site offered by the Board of Works for the Workshops to the timber store. This plan would place the Workshops in a more convenient position, and would obviate the loss of time entailed through certain of the employes being left to work at a considerable distance from the Foreman. In this connection the Visitors must observe that it appears to them unfortunate that the Engineering Laboratory is to be placed in a position which, when the annexe is rebuilt, may seriously hamper the much-needed extension of the Museum in that direction.

With regard to the proposed reductions in the Museum ^{Workshop Staff} Workshop staff, and certain alterations in the methods of executing the Museum work which were desired by the Treasury (as to which the views of the Board of Visitors were fully expressed in their resolution of November 1, 1905, printed as Appendix III. to their Report for 1905-6), the Visitors are glad to be able to report that, as the result of a somewhat lengthened correspondence, their objections have been partially met. While the staff of the Workshops will be reduced considerably below the number of 23 recommended by the Director, and affirmed by their resolution above referred to, the representations of the Board of Visitors as stated in the President's letter of October 19, 1906, (Appendix II.) have been so far deferred to that the employment of a temporary staff for the next two

years has been sanctioned. Though the Visitors are unable to consider that the staff, as now provided, will be sufficient for the work of the Museum, they believe the arrangement to be one which may reasonably be given a fair trial.

*Office for
Keeper of Irish
Antiquities.*

The Visitors have in previous reports commented repeatedly on the necessity of providing a proper office and workroom for the Keeper of the Irish Antiquities Collection and his Assistant. They have recently suggested that an upper floor should be placed in Room IV. to provide the required accommodation. They trust that this recommendation may shortly be carried out, as Room I., which is now used for this purpose, is urgently needed for other purposes to which it is more appropriate.

*Professional
Assistance
Vote.*

The Visitors desire to direct attention to the extent to which the Vote for occasional professional assistance has been drawn upon to provide the payment of persons who are in effect permanently employed. Assistance which has been continuously rendered since 1902 can scarcely be regarded as "occasional"; and though the Visitors are glad to know that Miss Knowles's work in the Botanical Collection is about to be placed on a proper and permanent footing, they regret to see that the Professional Assistance Vote is reduced by an amount nearly equivalent to that hitherto paid to Miss Knowles from that source, leaving a sum which is likely to prove inadequate to the remuneration of the gentlemen engaged on the Museum Guides and other much-needed work.

*Committee
of Inquiry.*

As already noted, representatives of the Board of Visitors attended before the Committee of Inquiry into the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in October, 1906. In addition to the matters already adverted to, evidence was given as to the powers and duties of the Board of Visitors and the proper relation of the Board to the Department.

ART COLLECTIONS.

In noticing with satisfaction the considerable additions which have been made to the various sections of these collections during the past year, the Visitors regret to find that in some important directions progress has been hampered by the inadequacy of the provision for new purchases. In more than one instance opportunities of acquiring desirable objects have been perforce let slip for want of funds. Especially is this the case in fields distinctively Irish, as for example in the Department of Irish Silver, where the Director has more than once been obliged to look on while examples of importance, which ought not to be absent from a national collection, have passed to private ownership. The Visitors are of course aware that the Dublin Museum is not alone among institutions of the kind in having frequently to own itself worsted by private enterprise in the competition of the auction rooms. The most enlightened public munificence cannot always cope successfully

with the sometimes unintelligent acquisitiveness of wealthy patrons of the arts. But it ought always to be within the power of the Director to offer at any rate the natural market value for articles of a really representative character. This is especially true of those collections which illustrate the progress of the manual arts in our own country, and which should naturally hold a chief place in our National Museum. There appears to be some danger lest the development of the Museum in this direction should be unduly retarded for want of a fuller purse, and the Visitors feel bound to sound a note of warning in this regard.

The following are among the additions noticed by the Visitors as having been made to the Art Collections during the past year :—

Further casts have been received of the capitals from San Vitale, which were noticed by the Visitors in their last report, and other examples will shortly be placed on view.

With a view to aiding students of Egyptology, Col. Plunkett's valuable and instructive key to the Hieroglyphs has been placed in a conspicuous position beside the examples of the results of recent Egyptian exploration.

The Visitors are glad to note that further progress has been made in the troublesome work of re-arranging the Ethnographical collection on the system lately adopted. Two more cases have been completed during the year; but much still remains to be done. More rapid progress can however hardly be expected with the present staff.

The case of bronze articles in the Indian Section, noticed in the last report as not having been classified, remains in the same condition. It appears to the Visitors to call urgently for attention.

Among Musical Instruments a remarkable grand double bassoon, said to have been made in London for Handel in 1739, has been added to this collection; and to the Furniture Section several copies of Heppelwhite, Adams, and Chippendale chairs and other pieces have been added; as well as some good examples of inlaid and painted chairs.

Some very charming examples of Sicilian jeweller's work have been acquired, and form a very interesting addition to the collection of jewellery.

In the Porcelain Section, the arrangement of the very instructive synopsis illustrative of the development of the ceramic art has been completed. In Glass, the chief addition during the year has been a very fine Waterford or Cork bowl with turned over lip of rare design.

A 13th century copper gilt crucifix, with champleve enamels—Limoges work—is the principal addition to the collection of enamels; but some interesting enamel work is also to be seen in the Sicilian jewellery.

The whole of the ironwork is now in process of re-arrangement on the walls for greater convenience of inspection. A fine wrought iron gateway from Wurtzburg is especially remarkable.

Several additions have been made to the collection of silver and plated ware, though for the reason already mentioned

enough has scarcely been done to make the collection of Irish silver effectively representative. The most important acquisition is a Dish Ring of Dublin manufacture by Joseph Jackson, 1788, and a harp-handled loving cup by William Williamson, 1730. Some pieces in this collection are believed to be of Galway and Cork manufacture. It would be very interesting if the progress of the Silversmiths art in the Irish provinces during the 18th century could be adequately illustrated. In Pewter, the most important new object is a fine 16th century salver, embossed with medallions, by François Briot.

Much the most attractive of the new examples in the lace department are an admirable needlepoint lace collar, the work of the Youghal Presentation Convent, and a needlepoint "point-de-neige" Italian bertha (17th century). Mr. Buckley has completed the re-arrangement of the lace collection, and is preparing a guide to it.

The embroidery collection has been newly arranged; and the re-colouring of the walls of the room in which it is displayed is a decided improvement.

A series of photographs of ancient buildings of great interest and much educational value, designed to illustrate the development of architectural styles, and likely to be of much assistance to students, has been placed in Passage Room No. 1. The collection for which the Museum is indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., is now displayed as part of this series.

Among recent loans the most attractive to the general public are the Chair of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and the Mace of that assembly, which were lent, as noticed in the Visitors' last report, by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. The latter object, which is of silver-gilt and bears the hall-mark of 1765-6, was admirably displayed in a steel safe case. It would be interesting if the date of the former, which is a curious piece of workmanship, could be ascertained. An interesting object was also shown with the Mace, viz.: a gold-mounted weaver's shuttle—presented in 1804 to the Right Hon. John Foster, by the Guild of Irish Weavers. A Chair lent by the Trustees of Simpson's Hospital is a singularly fine example of Chinese Chippendale.

The Halfpenny Guide to the Museum continues to be in great demand and has reached its 43rd edition, upwards of 126,000 copies having been sold since the first issue in December, 1897. The following parts and chapters of the Guide to the Art Collections have appeared during the year:—

Part VII., Chapter VI.—Dutch Pottery and Porcelain. By Col. J. Day.

VII.—Flemish and German Stoneware. By Col. J. Day.

VIII.—Porcelain, Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe. By Col. J. Day.

X.—Chinese Porcelain. By Col. J. Day.

- Part IX. Glass. By Col. J. Day.
 Part X., Chapter I.—Armour. By M. S. Dudley Westropp.
 II.—Arms. By M. S. Dudley Westropp.

The Visitors note with satisfaction the progress made during the past year in providing these most necessary companions to a visit to the Museum, and desire to express their sense of the assiduity displayed by Col. Day and Mr. Westropp, whose work appears to them admirably accurate and concise. They trust that equally satisfactory progress will be made by these gentlemen in the coming year in supplying the guides still needed for certain sections in the Museum.

After close on twenty-seven years service in the Museum, Mr. Thomas H. Longfield, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., retired in June last from the post of Keeper of the Art and Industrial Section, which he had filled since 1890. The Visitors regret to have to record that Mr. Longfield's retirement was followed after a very brief interval by his lamented death. The Art Collection owes much of its present excellence to the care, knowledge, and artistic feeling of Mr. Longfield, who had been associated with it since 1879, and who devoted himself with zealous enthusiasm to its development. Mr. Longfield has been succeeded in the charge of the Art and Industrial Section by Mr. J. J. Buckley, Assistant Keeper, who was appointed to the post of Keeper on the 17th July, 1906.

INDUSTRIAL AND CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.

The Board of Visitors regret that they are still unable to report any improvement in the condition of these Collections as set forth in last year's Report, within this financial year; but they are glad to know that a prospect is now held out of a substantial enlargement of the space devoted to this section.

No exhibits have been added, nor are any changes apparent in the arrangement of the Collections, except the increased congestion rendered necessary by the extra space required for the Circulation department, which has been considerably developed during the last year; the number of cases now available being 214, an increase of 53 over the previous year.

The actual number of cases sent out to various Schools during the year amounted to 692, being 92 in excess of last year, while the number of Schools, etc., which have made use of this collection during the year amounts to 45 as compared with 35 in the previous year.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

The Visitors regret to have to report again that no steps have yet been taken (other than the annual measurement) to prepare a proper office and workroom for the Keeper and his Assistants over Room IV. Accordingly the most spacious

of the south rooms, and from its position the most lightsome, has to be retained as an office and workshop and is not available to the public or for the exhibition of the collection. The new lighting arrangements are even less satisfactory than the old ones. Save by daylight important objects like the Cross of Cong cannot be seen to advantage, and even the labels cannot be read with ease.

Mr. Coffey, the Keeper, with the aid of the newly appointed assistant, Mr. Toppin, who entered on his duties in April, 1906, has been able to make very considerable progress in the arrangement of the collections.

As previously reported, Room II. is now in a most satisfactory condition; some minor improvements have been recently effected.

In Room III. great progress has been made and many valuable additions to the collection are exhibited. The Dowris find has been brought together, as well as the interesting group consisting of a golden bulla with a bronze celt, rings and spear-head, found in Kinnegoe bog, Co. Armagh. Among the objects purchased during the year and exhibited in this room the beautifully designed and very perfect fluted spear-head found at Dorishes Mountain on the border of Tyrone may be noted. A fine sepulchral vessel found at Castle Hyde and presented by Mr. W. Wrixon Becher, and the unusually large cinerary urn from the Buick collection are now displayed. The gold finds of Brighter and Limavady are placed in an upright safe-case, also the earliest silver ornaments and the bronze specimens with La Tène decorations; the valuable collection of bronze trumpets has been brought together in one case, also the bronze horse trappings. The advance made in the very instructive labels on the cases devoted to the Viking period should also be noted. In short so little remains to be done to complete the arrangements in this room that it is a matter of the greatest importance that no further avoidable delay should be made in preparing the new office, etc., and thereby rendering Room I. available for the exhibition of further specimens and additions to the Collection.

In the gallery of the Central Court the photographs of Irish crosses presented by Mr. H. Crawford have (with some further additions by the same donor) been re-arranged.

A large number of valuable objects formerly preserved at St. Columba's College have been purchased by the Royal Irish Academy since the date of our last report, and most of them are now incorporated in the Collection.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

An important work is being carried out in this department, namely, the re-arrangement of the great collection of the Invertebrates, of which the Protozoa, the Echinodermata, the Coelenterata, and part of the Mollusca have been completed. The principal groups of the Infusoria are shewn by drawings or large models for the purpose of instruction.

The Mammalia Collection is being arranged. The Bird Collection which is now very complete is very fine. The students have great advantages for the study of Birds in the specimens classified and kept in drawers, which amount to about 10,000 in number.

A student's Working Room has been established in which specimens and skeletons can be examined and studied with great advantage.

The work of exploration of the Cave at Doneraile, County Cork, performed by Mr. Ussher under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy, has produced important results. A large collection of bones and other animal remains has been made and is now deposited in the Museum. These remains are now undergoing examination. Specimens of Cave Animal remains have been recently acquired from Madagascar and Sardinia; and it is hoped that these will help to throw light upon those obtained from the Cave at Doneraile.

The Natural History Museum, second floor, being boarded, suffers very much from dust, which injures the valuable specimens and entails great labour in cleaning them and keeping them fresh. In Museums of the kind in other countries this is guarded against by providing some covering for wooden floors, or by the application of some varnish which lessens, if it does not prevent, the accumulation of dust. The Visitors feel that it is important that some provision should be made in the Estimates to have this remedied as soon as possible.

MINERAL COLLECTION.

The transfer of the Irish Minerals to the Curved Corridor has been completed, and they are arranged in new cases in the centre of the Corridor in which they can be better seen than in the Passage Room II., in which they were previously arranged. As mentioned in our report last year this transfer sets free a room for students and others to carry on research work in Zoology and to have close at hand any specimens which they require for their work. The gain of this additional workroom, as previously stated, is a great benefit to the Natural History Division.

Rather more time than in previous years has been given to this Collection by Professor Cole, and his Assistant, Mr. Hallissey, has worked in the Museum in his place, so that progress has been made in registering specimens and adding new ones to the Collection.

THE BOTANIC AND ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS.

The Visitors have for the last four years pointed out in their annual reports that in their opinion it was absolutely necessary that a trained permanent assistant should be appointed. They have learned with satisfaction that something has been recently done to improve the position of Miss Knowles, and they hope that their repeated recommendations in this matter will be before long acted upon. The Visitors further consider

it desirable that in addition to a trained assistant for the flowering plants and economic collections there should also be another assistant to take charge of the cryptogams or flowerless plants (ferns, mosses, liverworts, algae, and fungi) and to pursue investigations especially with reference to plant diseases.

In former reports the Visitors mentioned the increasing use that was being made of the Herbarium by students, and they are glad to be able to say that such use still continues, and that the *Materia Medica* Collection is now being largely utilised by Medical Students, several of whom have from time to time expressed to the officers of the department their feeling that the information derived by them from careful inspection and study of this particular collection had been of great service in assisting them to pass their examinations.

In their last report the Visitors spoke with satisfaction of the arrangements which had been made as to "circulating cases," and they are glad now to be able to report that these cases are still found to be of much utility. Eleven additional cases have been provided and thirteen others are in course of preparation; but it must be borne in mind that this work occupies a good deal of the time of the staff.

Owing to the time occupied upon the preparation of the "circulating cases," and the arrangement of the foreign collection it has not been found possible to complete and catalogue the teaching collection in Room 1., or to add much to the economic collection.

Cases are in course of arrangement in Room 1. for the purpose of showing clearly the seat of storage of food matter in the roots, stems, leaves, and seeds of plants, and these will be accompanied by illustrations of the nutritive value of typical vegetable foods.

Some cases have been provided for portion of the foreign collection in the Herbarium, but many more are necessary.

Some time ago a valuable collection known as the A. G. More Collection was presented to the Museum, but the case in which it is contained is by no means adequate to the importance of the collection. A larger case should be provided, which should be dust proof, if these valuable plants are to be properly preserved.

A slip catalogue of Irish Botanical Bibliography has been completed and is now available for use by students, to whom it is likely to prove of considerable advantage.

As regards the collection of fossil plants its value would be considerably enhanced if the set of Microscopic sections illustrating the structures of such plants which has been procured were suitably exhibited.

As regards the lighting of the Herbarium some slight improvement has been made since the Visitors drew up their last report, but there is still room for further action. If the mufing of the glass, which still remains as portion of the roof, were removed and blinds which could be drawn when required were substituted, it would be more satisfactory.

The Visitors stated in their last report that the lighting of Room V., to which the flowerless plants had been transferred, was not satisfactory, and though some improvements have been effected they are still of opinion that the lighting of this room is not sufficient. Much of the work to be done there entails the use of microscopes, and in such work minute differences cannot be detected unless ample light is provided. It seems to the Visitors that there would be little or no structural difficulty in enlarging the present skylight.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Visitors repeat with satisfaction the testimony which they have borne on former occasions to the thoroughly satisfactory condition of these gardens, and to the skill and care with which they have been managed.

In former reports the Visitors called attention to the absence of suitable accommodation for the workmen in the Garden. They note with pleasure that their recommendations have been carried into effect in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The gardens have now been supplied with a commodious tool-house, and with a convenient room in which the workmen can have their dinners. The new lavatory and bathroom are also important additions to the pupils' lodge.

In their last report the Visitors noted with concern the dilapidated condition of the central compartment of the iron curvilinear range of conservatories, and they expressed their opinion that unless repairs of a thorough character were carried out the structure would certainly collapse. They are glad to find that the serious character of the position has been fully realised. This range has been thoroughly repaired and strengthened throughout by iron rods and supports. The corroded iron has been removed and the house is now in a satisfactory condition.

The Visitors note also that the recommendation in their last report with regard to the substitution of pits constructed on brick foundations for the old wooden pits is being carried into effect.

The new Sectional boilers supplied to several of the houses in place of the old boilers have proved satisfactory.

In several of their reports the Visitors stated in some detail the advantage which they thought would be derived from the establishment of a Refreshment Room and a place for the reception of bicycles for the use of visitors to the Gardens. The Visitors are glad to find that an effort has been made to give effect to their repeated recommendations. The small cottage which was acquired adjoining the gate of the Gardens when the field was added, will serve well enough for an experiment when certain necessary repairs have been completed.

The shed for bicycles requires sheeting at the side and it should be furnished with a stand. A proper place for the reception of bicycles would add to the attractiveness of the Gardens.

A very few matters remain to be noticed, which can be dealt with at a moderate cost.

The alteration of the staging which has been found so beneficial ought to be extended to the large fern house, and to the large palm house, and a tank to hold rain water at the back of the curvilinear range is required, as the Vartry water does not reach that part of the Gardens. The Lecture Room requires extension, which could be easily effected at a small expense.

The Visitors learn with pleasure that the preparation of a catalogue of the contents of the Gardens, by Mr. Moore and his Assistant, is in contemplation. Such a work would not only be of interest and of assistance to students, but it would, in addition to the Kew Catalogue, aid materially in rendering the nomenclature of Botany and horticulture more certain and uniform. The Visitors think that a moderate sum of money would be well expended in expediting this useful work, which necessarily involves considerable labour and research.

The Visitors are glad to find that the Halfpenny Guide to the Gardens, which, as mentioned in their last report, was prepared by the Director, Colonel Plunkett, has been fully appreciated, 3,891 copies having been sold within twelve months.

D. H. MADDEN,
President.

23rd April, 1907.

APPENDIX I.

11th February, 1907.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 2nd May last in reply to my letter of 25th January, 1906, which, owing to the recess, did not come before the Board of Visitors until the 6th instant, I beg to inform you that the Board of Visitors, after due consideration, cannot accept as satisfactory the explanation given by the Board of Works, as they had called attention to this matter on the 6th December, 1901, long before any steps had been taken for the erection of the buildings. The Visitors discharged their duty in this matter at a time when it would have been possible to allow them to inspect the plans, and no responsibility will rest upon them if it should unfortunately be found hereafter that the lighting of the Museum is injuriously affected by the new buildings.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. H. MADDEN,
President of Board of Visitors.

The Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
21st February, 1907.

No. 3502.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Visitors of the Science and Art Museum, that the correspondence with this Department on the subject of the application of the Board of Visitors for permission to examine the plans of the new College of Science, has been brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Public Works.

I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed), J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Right Honourable Mr. Justice Madden,
President of the Board of Visitors
of the Science and Art Museum,
Leinster House,
Dublin.

APPENDIX II.

19th October, 1906.

SIR,—The Department's Minute of 20th September last, No. 22573/06, addressed to the Director, and a block plan showing the proposed exchange of sites between the Museum workshops and the Engineering Laboratory of the Royal College of Science, and also the additional ground which it is proposed to allocate for extension of the Museum, were laid before the Board of Visitors.

The Board desire to express their approval of the proposals contained in your Minute and shown on the plan for removing the workshops to a safe distance from the Museum, and also to draw attention to the fact that neither in your Minute or on the plan does it appear that any provision has been made for the storage and drying of the timber, a considerable quantity of which is in stock. The Visitors feel sure that this is an oversight, and that a conveniently situated timber store will be also provided.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

D. H. MADDERN,

President of the Board of Visitors

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

APPENDIX III.

19th October, 1906.

SIR,—The Board of Visitors have considered the Treasury letter of 10th ultimo, No. 5637-06, relative to the question of the Workshop Staff as referred to them by the Department on the 19th ultimo (see Department's Minute, No. 22581-06). While the Board regret that their opinion as expressed in my letter of 28th February last, as to the probable effects of "the breaking up of a system which, according to their experience has worked both well and economically" has not been adopted, they hope that the final determination of Their Lordships of the Treasury to reduce the Workshop Staff may, if carried into effect, receive the following modifications:—

(1.) Apprentices taken on for two years, especially in the Carpentry and Joinery Shop would be useless, as they would only be becoming serviceable by the time they had to be dismissed. The Visitors would suggest that in place of the apprentice in the Joinery department a Joiner should be substituted.

(2.) They also note that Their Lordships allow two Polishers. They are of opinion, however, that it is much easier to have polishing work done through a contractor than the work done by the specially

trained Joiners, and they therefore would suggest that in place of the two Polishers the number of Joiners, including the one in lieu of the apprentice above referred to, should be increased to five, and they have formed this opinion from the following facts:—

One Joiner has been and still is completely occupied in the Antiquities Division in mounting and fitting up the priceless unique collection transferred to the Museum under agreement by the Royal Irish Academy, and which is continually receiving valuable acquisitions. This work must be done by a trustworthy, specially trained Joiner, and takes up his entire time, though the space occupied is less than about a twentieth part of the Museum.

The greater part of the time of the second Joiner is employed in looking after, fixing, and moving locks on cases according as necessity arises for their transfer from one section of the Museum to another, and when locks, as they frequently do, go out of order. He must be a thoroughly trustworthy man, as it is obvious that it would not be wise, where such value is concerned, to allow outside contractors to meddle in this matter. This, according to the present proposal, would leave but one Carpenter and a small portion of the time of another available for mounting, setting up, and repair of the countless objects placed throughout the remaining nineteen-twentieths of this large establishment. This would be quite inadequate to cope with work which is vital to the Museum, as no matter how costly a specimen may be it is of little value for educational purposes unless properly mounted. There are at present experienced men among the Joiners who do this work and could not be replaced without years of training, and an injury to a valuable specimen might cost the country much more than the wages for many years of two Joiners.

The Visitors trust that their Lordships will see the reasonableness of the above proposals, which would not only enable the work to be more satisfactorily carried out, but would reduce the numbers of the staff proposed by their Lordships by one employee.

The Visitors, of course, understand that on occasions of special emergency, temporary additional labour may be employed for short periods.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed), D. H. MADDEN,
President of Board of Visitors.

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland.

REPORT

CP

THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND

For the Year 1906-1907.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

SIE

As Chairman of the Council of Trustees, I have the honour to submit the following Report for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1907, which included four days of the Easter recess of 1906 and two days of the Easter recess of 1907. During this period the Library was open on 289 days. The Library was closed on Saturday, December 15, 1906, for alterations in the electric light fittings. The year began with a Sunday, April 1, 1906, and concluded with a Sunday, March 31, 1907. Thus it is seen how the comparatively short year of 289 working days is accounted for, it being five days shorter than the working year 1905-6.

The attendances of readers numbered 178,974, a decline of 14,488 on the return for 1905-6 (294 days) :—

Attendances (gentlemen), morning (10 to 6),	125,950
" " evening (6 to 10),	44,043
Attendances (ladies), morning and evening (10 to 10),	8,981
	<hr/>
	178,974

During the year ending 31st March, 1907, the number of volumes added to the Library and made accessible to readers has been 3,946; of these 741 are folio, 485 quarto, and 2,720 octavo and smaller sizes. A classification of these by topic is given in Appendix I., where also will be found statistics as to the book-binding of the Library, as to the borrowing by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Science and Art Institutions; also lists of donors, and of societies, institutions, and public bodies which made presentations to the Library.

The Author and Title Catalogue, in one alphabet, for the two years 1902 and 1903, has been printed and issued since the date of the last report; the Catalogue for 1904 is in type, proofs of the whole having been received, while rapid progress is being made with the preparation for the press of the remaining arrears of cataloguing, concerning which the Librarian's report furnishes particulars.

The Trustees have pleasure in noting that valuable additions to the shelving of the book-stores and improvements to the cabinet-work furniture of the Library have been made during the year. Further, the work recommended by the Treasury Committee upon accommodation in the Library building has been carried into execution. The Refreshment Room was closed on July 1st, and since that date alterations have been made which considerably relieve the congestion of the Library. These alterations are detailed in the Report of the Librarian, but it is necessary to state once again that the natural growth of the collections will notwithstanding, before many years, necessitate the completion of the Library building in accordance with its original plan.

During the past year the methods of lighting and heating the Library have been improved. The electric current for the lighting of the building is now supplied by the Corporation of Dublin; new electric lamps have been furnished, and a large increase in their number made, an improvement which the Trustees record with much satisfaction. For the first time, electric light has been introduced on the basement floor. The Joly Collection is also at length adequately provided with lamps. The attic floor of the western Book-store has been benefited by the opening of three new sky-lights; this is particularly important, because some of the most valuable sections of the Library are now placed there in presses previously occupied by specifications of patents.

The method of heating the Library building has also been improved by the removal from the Library building of the heating furnaces and the substitution of injected steam supplied from the boilers in the central heating installation near the Museum buildings.

The Trustees are compelled again to express their regret at the continued postponement of the work necessary to make the Attic room in the East Wing of the building accessible,

and to fit it up for Library purposes. Now that the works already sanctioned by the Treasury are practically completed, the need of the Attic room has grown apparent. The Trustees refer to preceding Reports for their representations on this topic, and here only urge that as it takes a considerable time to estimate for and carry out work of the kind, no delay should be incurred in proceeding therewith.

The Librarian, by the authority of the Trustees, attended the Annual Meeting of the Library Association, held at Bradford, September 3 to 7, 1906.

The Trustees submit the Librarian's Annual Report on the Library. See Appendix II.

EDWARD DOWDEN,
Chairman.

26th April, 1907.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS AND LISTS.

Subjoined is a brief general statement of the attendances of readers since the Library was founded in 1877:—

Yar.	Note.	Attendances.
1878	The first complete year of the Library	27,452
1889	The latest year of lodgment in Leinster House,	51,325
1893	The first reliable record after the transfer, in 1890, to the present building,	113,888
1894		119,500
1895		125,500
1896		136,365
1897		137,832
1898		142,218
1899		154,878
1900		148,405
Three months, January—March, 1901,		40,763
Year, April 1, 1901—March 31, 1902,		150,780
Year, April 1, 1902—March 31, 1903,		174,786
Year, April 1, 1903—March 31, 1904,		181,385
Year, April 1, 1904—March 31, 1905,		198,274
Year, April 1, 1905—March 31, 1906,		193,462
Year, April 1, 1906—March 31, 1907,		178,974

The volumes added to the Library and made accessible, during the year 1906-7, may be grouped as follows:—

Bibliography, Library Economy, Book	Rarities, and Cyclo-	177
pedic works,		238
Newspapers, General Periodicals,		63
Philosophy,		272
Religion, Theology, Ecclesiastical History,		91
Sociology, Statistics, Political Science,		65
Political Economy,		40
Law,		155
Parliamentary Papers,		124
Administration,		5
Associations,		69
Education,		14
Commerce,		50
Amusements, Customs, and Manners,		55
Philology,		48
General Science,		38
Mathematics,		69
Astronomy,		54
Physics, Light, Heat, Electricity,		43
Chemistry,		41
Geology,		7
Paleontology,		35
Biology, Anthropology, &c.,		44
Botany,		144
Zoology,		20
Useful Arts in General,		143
Patent Office Publications,		119
Medicine,		96
Engineering,		30
Agriculture,		2
Domestic Economy,		62
Communication, Commerce, Railway Guides, &c.,		73
Chemical Arts, Manufactures, and Trades.		

Fine Arts in General, ...	...	...	...	...	35
Landscape Gardening, ...	...	...	...	...	43
Architecture, ...	...	...	...	...	32
Sculpture, ...	...	...	...	...	44
Drawing and Design, ...	...	...	...	...	28
Painting, ...	...	...	...	...	26
Engraving, ...	...	...	...	...	5
Photography, ...	...	...	...	...	19
Music, ...	...	...	...	...	20
Archæology, ...	...	...	...	...	49
General Literature, ...	...	...	...	...	11
English Literature (Essays, Poetry, Periodicals, &c.), ...	...	...	...	...	368
German, ...	...	...	...	...	167
French, ...	...	...	...	...	93
Italian, ...	...	...	...	...	24
Latin, ...	...	...	...	...	14
Greek, ...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Literatures, ...	...	...	...	...	34
General History, ...	...	...	...	...	9
Geography and Travel, ...	...	...	...	...	98
Biography, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	125
Ancient History, ...	...	...	...	...	33
History of Europe, ...	...	...	...	...	133
" " Asia, ...	...	...	...	...	7
" " Africa, ...	...	...	...	...	2
" " America, ...	...	...	...	...	22
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	3,946

Subjoined is the return as to binding done for the Library during 1906:—

In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1906, ...	...	555 vols.
Sent to the binder during 1906, ...	...	4,500 "
		<hr/> 5,055 "
Returned by the binder during 1906, ...	...	4,455 "
In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1906, ...	...	590 "

Subjoined is the account of books borrowed from the Library during twelve months ending March 31, 1907, by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Institutions of Science and Art:—

In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1906, ...	...	167
Lent between April 1, 1906, and March 31, 1907, to members of the Royal Dublin Society, ...	...	910
Lent to officers of the Institutions of Science and Art, ...	...	429
		<hr/> 1,506
Returned during the twelve months, ...	...	1,382
In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1907, ...	...	124
With members of the Royal Dublin Society, ...	...	68
With officers of the Institutions of Science and Art, ...	...	56
		<hr/> 124

The number of members of the Royal Dublin Society entitled to borrow, according to the last official list published by the Society, is 391.

The following are some of the more noteworthy special gifts received during the year:—

Mr. E. R. McC. Dix continued the long series of gifts recorded in preceding reports by presenting a Manuscript list of Dublin printers, with addresses; R. A. Peddie's *List of early printed books*; Johnson's *Musings by the Nore*; Jones' *Two Catalogues of the Sale of two Dublin printing offices*; *Wexford Herald* No. 1-12, Ap. 3—May 12, 1906; *Wexford Journal*, Dec. 7, 1895; Brunton's *Discipline* 1852; Töpffer's *Parsonage*, 1848; Downing's *Remembrances of a monthly nurse*, 1852; Oldfield's *Two Friends*, 1851 (Parlour Library); La Fontaine's *Family Pictures* (Parlour Library); Pigot's *Commercial Directory of London*; *Magazine of Magazines*, years 1751, 1752, 1754-62, July—Dec., 1763, 1764, 1766-69, Limerick, 1751-69; Justini *Historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio libri XLIV.*, Dublin, 1728; Druitt's *Songs of Leisure Hours*, Belfast, 1736; Cummins' *Miscellaneous Poetic Works*, Dublin, 1808; Shée's *Rhymes on Art*, 1809; Power's *The Outlaw*, Dublin, 1816; Grubb's *Gerald FitzGerald*, Waterford, 1845; *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, 1892 (2 copies); *Catalogue of the Collection of M. J. Hurley of Abbeylands*, 1898; *A collection of Irish airs for the flute, violin, or flageolet*, Dublin, n.d.; MS. *List of Bibliographical articles*, by E. R. McC. Dix, with dates of publication, 1906; Dix's *Early printing in the S.-E. of Ireland*, pt. 1-2; Morgan's *Rental of the Estates of the city of Dublin*, 1834; Wagner's *Irish Economics*, 1700-83, 1907; Hatchell's *Abstract of the Deeds enrolled in Chancery*, 1834-9, 1840; Harty's *Map of the Burial Place at Whitechurch, Co. Dublin*, 1840.

Mr. Norman Penney, the *Annual Monitor*, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1903, 1905.

The Trustees of the late James Young of Kelly, *Bibliotheca Chemica*: Catalogue of the Alchemical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young of Kelly, F.R.S.

Mr. T. G. H. Green, Swansy and Green's *Family of Green of Youghal*; and *Index to Marriage Licence Bonds of the Diocese of Cloyne*.

Mr. Orlando J. Smith, his *Agreement between Science and Religion*.

Mr. Alfred Webb, Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*, 5th ed.; *India*, 1904-06, 6 vols.; *Wages Book* of a Dublin printing firm, 1828-88, 2 vols. *Men's Bill Book* of a Dublin printing office, 1846-50.

Dr. J. G. Cronin, 4, Clare-street, about 30 volumes, chiefly medical works.

The Dublin Statistical Society, a number of foreign economic and statistical journals and pamphlets.

Sir James B. Dougherty, *Local and Personal Acts*, 1803-07, 1810, 1813, 1817-21, 1837, 1838.

The Editor, *Woman's Tribune*, the first volume of the *Journal*, with kind promise to continue the same annually.

An anonymous donor, Shaw's *Knights of England*, 2 vols.

Mr. George Coffey, Holmberg's *Skandinaviska Hållristningar*, Stockholm, 1848.

The late Miss Mary Bateson, Davenport's *Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor*, 1086-1565.

The Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, a number of their publications relating to Geology, Anthropology, Botany, and Zoology.

The Royal Dublin Society made a valuable gift of weekly periodicals, including:—*Journal of Education*, Vol. 23-28, 1901-06; *Tramway and Railway World*, Vol. 11-19, 1902-06; *Irish Investor's Guardian*, Vol. 5-13, 1898-1906; *Church Bells*, Vol. 31-36, 1900-06; *Guardian*, 1885-1906; *Church of Ireland Gazette*, Vol. 23-48, 1881-1906; *Lady*, 1903-06; *Ladies' Field*, Vol. 16-33, 1901-06; *Puck* (imperfect), 1903—Feb. 1906; *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Vol. 112-126, 1899-1906; *L'illustration*, Vol. 83-127, 1889-1906; *Ireland Illustrated*, Vol. 2-5, 1901-1906; *Sphere*, Vol. 8-24, 1902-06; *Tatler*, Vol. 16-19, 1905-06; *Tablet*, Vol. 87-100, 1896-1902.

An anonymous donor, Hamilton's *Historical Record of the 14th (King's) Hussars* from 1715-1900.

Mr. F. E. Ball, Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* for 1779 and 1780, and the last part of his *History of County Dublin*.

Mr. Louis Shillman, *Watson's Gentleman's and Citizen Almanack* for 1776.

Miss Sarah Purser, a number of German works, including the following by Baur:—*Kirchengeschichte der neueren Zeit*, 1863; *Die christliche Lehre von der Dreieinigkeit*; *Paulus der Apostel*, 1866-7; *Kirchengeschichte der drei ersten Jahrhunderte*; *Kirchengeschichte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*, 1862; *Kritische Untersuchungen über die kanonischen Evangelien*, 1847; *Lehrbuch der christlichen Dogmengeschichte*, 1857; *Die christliche Kirche des Mittelalters*, 1869; *Die christliche Kirche . . . in den Hauptmomenten ihrer Entwicklung*, 1863; also Böhringer's *Die alte Kirche*, 11 vols.; Hayn's *Romantische Schule*, 1870; Düntzer's book on *Faust*; Abeken's *Beiträge für das Studium der göttlichen Comödie*, 1826; Heinze's *Lehre vom Logos*, 1872; Zeller's *Staat und Kirche*, 1873; Ritschl's *Entstehung der alt-catholischen Kirche*, 1857; Roskoff's *Geschichte des Teufels*, 2 vols., 1869; Hilgenfeld's *Historisch-Kritische Einleitung in das Neue Testament*, 1875; Keim's *Geschichte Jesu von Nazara*, 3 vols.; Goethe und Marianne von Willemer, *Briefwechsel*, 1878; Laveleye's *Essai sur l'économie rurale de la Belgique*; Simrock's *Niebelungenlied*, 1868; Goeschel's *Dante Alighieri*, 1863; Schwarz's *Geschichte der neuesten Theologie*, 1869; Petzholdt's *Bibliographia Dantea*; Duhamel's *Méthodes dans les sciences de raisonnement*, 3 vols., 1865; Zeller's *Apostelgeschichte*, 1854; Hilgenfeld's *Jüdische Apokalypth*, 1857; Blackburn's *Notes on Pictures* (8 years); *Salon*, 1887-9; A number of catalogues of Exhibitions, shows, concert programmes (40); also of odd numbers of periodicals, reviews, etc., about 300 items.

Mons. Louis Maisonnier, his treatise *De la bonorum possessio contra tabulas*, 1906.

The Lady Meux, the *Life and Miracles of Takla Hāymināt* (in the version of Dabro Libanās) and the *Book of the Riches of Kings*, ed. and trans., Wallis Budge, 2 vols., 1906.

The Rev. Fr. Coleman, the *Irish Rosary*, Vols. 1-10, 1897-1906.

The Rev. G. Paget Ford, *Lismore, Petrus Forestus Observationum et curationum Medicinalium sive Medicinæ theoreticæ at practicæ libri XVIII.*, Frankfurt, 1602.

Mr. J. J. Perceval, some odd *Army and Navy Lists*, years 1809 to 1825.

Messrs. Henry Roscoe and Arthur Harden, their *New View of the Origin of Dalton's Atomic theory*, 1896.

The Institution of Civil Engineers, London, Beanfort's *Civil and Ecclesiastical Maps of Ireland*, 1838; *Map of Ireland showing the importance of the Shannon as a means of commercial intercourse*, 1830.

Dr. John Purser, a number of medical journals, including the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, Vols. 19-41, 1882-1904; *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv*, Band, 6-23, 1874-90; *Revue Générale des Sciences*, 30 pts., 1892-4; *Lancet*, 1861-70, 13 vols.; *International Congresses of Medicine*, 13 vols.; *Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports* (14), etc.

The Commissioners of Public Works made a valuable gift of unpublished maps of Irish Mail Coach Roads, contained in 13 portfolios, prepared about 1806 to 1811, showing the proposed new mail coach roads, and the improvements of or deviations from existing roads. These maps furnish itineraries of the Ireland of the day. They precede the Ordnance Surveys. The routes are as follows:—1. Dublin to Sligo; 2. Dublin to Slane and to Enniskillen; 3. Dublin to Londonderry; 4. Dublin to Ballinasloe, to Westport; 5. Limerick to Galway, Kinegad to Galway; 6. Newry to Coleraine, Newry to Antrim; 7. Slane to Tullamore, Ennis to Kilrush; 8. Dublin to Waterford, Waterford to Dunmore; 9. Waterford to Cork, Cork to Youghal, Youghal to Tallagh; 10. Dublin to Wexford; 11. Cork to Cove, Cork to Kinsale, Cork to Skibbereen, Bandon to Bantry; 12. Dublin to Cork; 13. Waterford to Limerick, Limerick to Tralee, Killarney to Tralee.

Miss Fournier, Dalkay, a fine copy of *Luther's Bible*, printed at Wittenberg, 1700.

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, their *Annual Reports* (26 vols.), ranging between 1870 and 1906.

A complete list is subjoined of the names of persons from whom gifts have been received between April 1, 1906, and March 31, 1907:—

Adolphe, Francis, Ltd.
 Baird and Tatlock, Glasgow.
 Ball, F. Elrington.
 Bateson, the late Miss Mary, Cambridge.
 Bellingham, Sir H., Bart.
 Best, R. I.
 Bewley, Sir Edmund T.
 Bradford, Miles I.
 Carson, T. G., Coleraine.
 Coffey, George.
 Cole, Prof. G. A. J.
 Coleman, Rev. Fr.
 Condon, John.
 Cosgrave, Br. Dillon.
 Cosgrave, E. Macdowel.
 Deane, T. M.
 Devany, J. A.
 Dix, E. R. McC.
 Dougherty, Sir James B.
 Douglas, J., Waterford.
 Evans, T. H.
 Ford, Dr. A. H.
 Ford, Rev. G. Paget.
 Fournier, Miss, Dalkey.
 Garnier, Prof. Ch.
 Geisler, Victor.
 Gibson, Miss, Earlsfort-terrace.
 Gillespie, Mrs. Honyman.
 Glasgow, J. H. & L.
 Green, T. G. H.
 Haslam, Mrs.
 Hayden, Miss Mary.
 Horden, Arthur.
 Hurry, Jameson B., M.D.
 Jaffé, Sir Otto.
 Janet, Charles.
 Lawrence, W. J.
 Lyster, T. W.
 Macdonald & Co., Edinburgh.
 Macmillan & Co., London.
 McCready, Rev. C. T., D.D.
 Maisonnier, Louis.
 Martin, Archer E. S.
 Meux, The Lady.
 Millin, S. Shamon.
 Mills, W. H.
 Morgan, Mooney & Co.
 O'Carroll, Denis.
 Odell, Herbert.
 O'Neill, J. J.
 Penny, Norman.
 Percival, J. J.
 Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace.
 Praeger, R. Lloyd.
 Pullen, George.
 Purser, John Mallett, D.D.
 Purser, Miss Sarah H.
 Reade, T. Mellard, F.G.S.
 Robert, James, M.A., LL.B.
 Roscoe, Henry.
 Salazar, Count Lorenzo.
 Scriven, George, M.D.

Stead, W. T.
 Stubbs Publishing Co., Ltd.
 S. Veitch & Sons.
 Volta Bureau, Washington.
 Walmsley, Ben., Bowden, Cheshire.
 Webb, Alfred.
 Weekes, Charles.
 Welch, Robert.
 Westropp, Robert.
 White, H. Bantry, M.E.
 White, Rev. Newport, J. D., D.D.
 Wright, C. T. Hagberg, LL.D.
 Young, James, of Kelly, Trustees of.

Gifts have been received between April 1, 1906, and March 31, 1907,
 from the following Public Departments, Public Bodies, Public Institu-
 tions, and Learned or Literary Societies:—

Municipal Council of the City of Dublin.
 Belfast Harbour Commissioners.
 His Majesty's Stationery Office.
 Lords Commissioners, H.M. Treasury.
 The Education Department.
 British Museum.
 Patent Office.
 Office of the Registrar-General of Scotland.
 Astronomer Royal, Scotland.
 " " Greenwich.
 Ordnance Survey of England and Wales.
 " " " Ireland.
 Geological Survey of Great Britain.
 " " " Ireland.
 " " " Canada.
 " " " India.
 " " " United States of America.
 " " " the Transvaal.
 Agency General of Tasmania.
 " " " New South Wales.
 " " " South Australia.
 " " " Western Australia.
 " " " Queensland.
 United Provinces Government, Allahabad.
 New Zealand Government, Tourist's Resort Department.
 India Office, Whitehall.
 Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.
 Congested Districts Board.
 Board of Education, South Kensington.
 Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.
 Bengal Government.
 Department of the Interior, U.S.A.
 Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.
 Department of Commerce and Labour, U.S.A.
 Douglas Official Information Department.
 Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, U.S.A.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S.A.
 Smithsonian Institution.
 Corporation of London.
 Royal Society, London.
 South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.
 London County Council.
 London School Board.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
 First Church of Christ Scientist, Dublin.
 General Medical Council, London.

Royal Institute of British Architects, London.
 Society of Accountants and Auditors, London.
 Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
 Chemical Society, London.
 Society of Arts, London.
 Field Columbian Museum, U.S.A.
 American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
 Boston Museum and Art Gallery.
 Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York.
 Council, Indian National Congress.
 Royal College of Science, Dublin.
 Royal Dublin Society.
 Royal Irish Academy.
 Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.
 College Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin.
 Dublin Society of Friends.
 Dublin Fire Brigade, per T. P. Purcell.
 Institute of Bankers, Ireland.
 Irish Unionist Alliance.
 Irish Central Bureau for the Employment of Women.
 City of Dublin Technical Schools, per L. E. O'Carroll.
 Gaelic League, Dublin.
 Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.
 Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, U.S.A.
 Royal Zoological Society, Ireland.
 Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists.
 Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.
 Library Association.
 Belfast Public Libraries and Museum.
 Battersea Public Libraries.
 Birmingham Free Libraries' Committee.
 Boston Public Library.
 Fulham Public Library.
 Westminster Public Library.
 Hampstead Public Library.
 Stanley Public Library.
 St. Helen's Public Library.
 New South Wales Public Library.
 Warrington Public Library.
 Gray's Inn Library.
 Royal University of Upsala Library, Stockholm.
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.
 Rathkeale District Council Library.
 Cambridge University Library.
 Library of Congress, U.S.A.
 Cardiff Free Libraries.
 Harvard University Library.
 Johannesburg Public Library.
 Bibliotheca Publica Provincial de La Plata.
 Liverpool Public Library.
 Joan Rylands Library, Manchester.
 Milwaukee Public Library, U.S.A.
 Nottingham Library.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, U.S.A.
 Victorian Public Library, Western Australia.
 Cork Public Library.
 City of Dublin Public Libraries.
 Aberdeen University Library.
 Aberdeen Public Library.
 Bibliotheca Nacional Cuba.
 Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts.
 Girton College, Cambridge.

Trinity College, Dublin: The Board.
 Royal University of Ireland.
 Royal College of Physicians, Dublin.
 Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
 Aberdeen University.
 Queen's College, Belfast.
 Queen's College, Cork.
 Queen's College, Galway.
 Dublin University Defence Committee.
 Durham University.
 Edinburgh University.
 Glasgow University.
 Harvard University.
 University of London.
 University College, London.
 University of California.
 College of Preceptors, London.
 University College, Liverpool.
 Owens College, Manchester.
 Melbourne University.
 St. Andrew's University.
 Sydney University.
 Johns Hopkins University.
 Catholic University, Washington.
 Yale University.
 Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
 " " College of Science and Engineering.
 Sapporo Agricultural College, Japan.
 University of Rennes, France.

The following societies present publications annually:—

The Royal Society of Edinburgh: *Transactions and Proceedings*.
 The Royal Society: *Proceedings*.
 The Royal Dublin Society: *Proceedings*, and *Scientific Proceedings and Transactions*.
 The Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings and Transactions*.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland: *Journal*.
 The County Kildare Archaeological Society: *Journal*.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: *Report and Proceedings*.
 Royal Institute of British Architects: *Journal and Calendar*.
 Society of Chemical Industry: *Journal*.
 Sanitary Institute: *Journal*.
 Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: *Report*.
 Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland: *Transactions*.
 Institute of Bankers in Ireland, 3, Kildare-place, Dublin: *Journal*.
 Limerick Field Club.

The following periodical publications have been presented in the year 1906 to the National Library of Ireland, either by the publishers, or by private donors, or by public bodies:—

Alliance News.
Board of Trade Journal.
Board of Agriculture Journal.
British Medical Journal.
Bulletin, Department of Labour, U.S.A.
Christian Science Journal.
Civil Service Competitor.
Civil Service Weekly.
Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, "Journal."
Drapers' Record.
Free Russia.

Gentlewoman.
International Theosophist (formerly *The Irish Theosophist*).
Irish Cyclist.
Irish Field.
Irish Homestead.
Irish Packet.
Kew Bulletin.
Land and Water.
Library Association Record.
National Democrat.
New Century Path.
New Church Magazine.
Propriété Industrielle.
Speaker.
T.C.D.
Visitor.

The following Irish newspapers, presented during the year 1906 free of charge, are filed for reference when bound:—

<i>Anglo-Celt</i> (Cavan).	<i>Limerick Chronicle</i> .
<i>Armagh Guardian</i> .	<i>Limerick Leader</i> .
<i>Ballymena Observer</i> .	<i>Lisburn Herald</i> .
<i>Ballymoney Free Press</i> .	<i>Londonderry Standard</i> .
<i>Banbridge Chronicle</i> .	<i>Lurgan Mail</i> .
<i>Belfast News-Letter</i> .	<i>Meath Chronicle</i> (Kells).
<i>Bray and South Dublin Herald</i> .	<i>Mid-Ulster Mail</i> (Cookstown).
<i>Carrickfergus Advertiser</i> .	<i>Nationalist, The</i> (Carlow).
<i>Cavan Weekly News</i> .	<i>Nationalist, The</i> (Clonmel).
<i>Coleraine Chronicle</i> .	<i>New Boss Standard</i> .
<i>Coleraine Constitution</i> .	<i>Northern Star</i> (Belfast).
<i>Cork Constitution</i> .	<i>Northern Whig</i> (Belfast).
<i>Cork Examiner</i> .	<i>Rathmines News</i> .
<i>Clare Journal</i> (Ennis).	<i>Rosecommon Messenger</i> .
<i>Donegal Independent</i> (Ballyshannon).	<i>Peasant, The</i> (Dublin).
<i>Donegal Vindicator</i> (Ballyshannon).	<i>People's Advocate</i> (Monaghan).
<i>Dundalk Democrat</i> .	<i>Portadown News</i> .
<i>Dungannon News</i> .	<i>Saturday Record</i> (Ennis).
<i>Echo, The</i> (Enniscorthy).	<i>Sinn Féin</i> .
<i>Enniscorthy Guardian</i> .	<i>Skibbereen Eagle</i> .
<i>Evening Herald</i> (Dublin).	<i>Sligo Champion</i> .
<i>Evening Telegraph</i> (Dublin).	<i>Sligo Independent</i> .
<i>Fermanagh News</i> .	<i>Sport</i> (Dublin).
<i>Freeman's Journal</i> .	<i>Sunday Independent</i> .
<i>Galway Express</i> .	<i>Tuam Herald</i> .
<i>Ireland's Own</i> (Wexford).	<i>Tyrone Constitution</i> (Omagh).
<i>Irish Catholic</i> .	<i>Warder, The</i> .
<i>Irish Independent</i> .	<i>Waterford Chronicle</i> .
<i>Irish News</i> (Belfast).	<i>Weekly Freeman</i> .
<i>Irish People</i> .	<i>Weekly Irish Times</i> .
<i>Irish Weekly Independent</i> .	<i>Westmeath Examiner</i> (Mullingar).
<i>Irish Weekly</i> (Belfast).	<i>Western News</i> (Ballinasloe).
<i>Kildare Observer</i> (Naas).	<i>Wexford Independent</i> .
<i>Kilkenny Journal</i> .	<i>Wexford People</i> .
<i>Kilkenny Moderator</i> .	<i>Wicklow News-Letter</i> .
<i>Leinster Express</i> (Maryborough).	<i>Wicklow People</i> .
<i>Leinster Leader</i> (Naas).	<i>Witness, The</i> (Belfast).

The Federalist, published at Genada, West Indies, was presented during 1906.

The proprietors of *The Tribune* (London) continued kindly to present their paper.

The Royal Dublin Society has continued its generous gift of daily and weekly papers as follows:—

<i>Belfast News-Letter.</i>	<i>Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.</i>
<i>Cork Constitution.</i>	<i>Le Figaro (Paris).</i>
<i>Daily Express (Dublin).</i>	<i>Journal des Débats (Paris).</i>
<i>Evening Mail (Dublin).</i>	<i>Lady's Pictorial</i>
<i>Evening Herald (Dublin).</i>	<i>Morning Post (London).</i>
<i>Evening Telegraph (Dublin).</i>	<i>New York Tribune.</i>
<i>Daily Graphic.</i>	<i>Leslie's Weekly (New York).</i>
<i>Daily Mail.</i>	<i>Pall Mall Gazette.</i>
<i>Freeman's Journal.</i>	<i>Queen, The.</i>
<i>Financial News.</i>	<i>St. James's Gazette.</i>
<i>Globe, The.</i>	<i>Sketch, The.</i>
<i>Graphic, The.</i>	<i>Sphère, The.</i>
<i>Irish Independent.</i>	<i>Standard, The.</i>
<i>Irish Times.</i>	<i>Tatler, The.</i>
<i>Daily News (London).</i>	<i>Times, The.</i>
<i>Daily Chronicle (London).</i>	<i>Truth.</i>
<i>Daily Telegraph (London).</i>	<i>Westminster Gazette.</i>
<i>Scotsman, The.</i>	<i>World, The.</i>
<i>Illustrated London News.</i>	

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, 1906-7

To the Council of Trustees—

GENTLEMEN

This is the eighth report of the new series ordered by the Trustees in January, 1900, in which the Librarian reports upon the work or portions of the work done within the Library during the preceding year.

Alterations in Library Building

A brief note of the alterations in the Library building during the past year will possess historical interest in the future. On July 1st, 1906, the Refreshment Room was closed, and the task of painting, altering and shelving that room and the adjoining room was completed by the beginning of August. The room which had formerly been the Gate-keeper's quarters, however, was not ready for the older Patents volumes until December; and the fitting and shelving of the Reading Room Gallery for the newer Patents was only finished by January, 1907. The Map Room had been connected by the end of July, by a bridge and gallery with the Delivery Room, and this timely alteration, affording a very convenient route, made the transfer of books to the Delivery Room much more easy than it would have been otherwise. In the Map Room itself some of the map-presses which had stood on the floor were superimposed on other presses, thus freeing the floor-space. Additional space for readers was gained in the present newspaper section on the ground floor of the book store by the removal of a portion of one of the book-stacks to another position; and in the basement more newspaper crates, three stages or tiers in height, were provided, while a third tier was added to several of the older ones. In the attic of the present book store, and in the Ladies' Reading Room, parts of the wall spaces were fitted with shelving by January, 1907. The large supply of tables necessary for the new rooms and their work were provided before the close of 1906. The improvement of the electric lighting has been noted in the Report of the Trustees.

Consequent Re-arrangement of Books

During the fortnight in August, 1906, when the Library was closed as usual for dusting and arrangement, the hitherto uncatalogued groups of books in the building were gathered into the Delivery Room. The packing cases, numbering over one hundred, which contained publications of the Government of the United States, and of the Smithsonian

Institution, were opened; and all the contents, numbering perhaps 20,000 volumes, deposited in the Delivery Room on shelves and floors. During this fortnight also the older patent-specifications, numbering over three thousand heavy volumes, were carried to the basement, and placed in readiness for transfer to their new quarters in the portion of the building which had been the house of the Gatekeeper. But as the fitting up of this space was not quite completed until December, the said volumes of Patents were not placed on their shelves until January 1907. By February, 1907, the Gallery of the Reading Room was ready for the newer Patents (from the year 1892 to the present date) and all the periodicals which relate to Patents, and they were brought thither. To the book-presses vacated by the removal of these patent-specifications, and their periodicals, were removed from a lower floor the sections, Religion, Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Statistics, and Politics, and opportunity was taken in this transfer to revise the arrangement of the books where desirable. The change of these sections to new quarters renders it possible to diminish the congestion, and improve the arrangement, of books in the neighbourhood whence they are taken; and the important section, Political Economy, has already been examined and revised. The increase of speed and accuracy in the service of readers has been marked, and will grow as re-arrangement proceeds.

Progress of Cataloguing

All completed books acquired by purchase have of course been catalogued. Moreover, a large inroad has again been made on the numerous important volumes acquired by recent and former donations. Among these an interesting mass of pamphlets, tracts, and books relating to Ireland, Irish History, Politics, and Biography have been catalogued and bound. A large number, especially noteworthy and rare, dealt with the reigns of James II and William III.; while a small group *The Patriotic Miscellany*, is concerned with the second term of office of the Duke of Dorset as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Many most difficult questions of Irish bibliography and authorship have been solved.

Preparation of Catalogue for the Press

It is possible to report a considerable advance in the preparation for the press of the Decennial Subject-Catalogue, 1894-1903. This work when complete will furnish a useful key to an extremely valuable collection of over thirty thousand volumes acquired during the period to which it relates. Before it is printed and issued the preparation of a Quinquennial Subject-Catalogue of the years 1904-5 will be far on its way.

The slips for the Author-Catalogue of the year 1905, are being revised and will be sent to the printer upon the issue of the Catalogue of 1904, already in type. The slips of 1906 and also of 1907, have been arranged in alphabetical order, and are ready for revision when the Assistant-Librarian responsible for this department, is freed from his work on the years 1904 and 1905.

Card Cataloguing of recently acquired books

In last year's Report the beginning of a systematic Author-Catalogue on cards, of recently acquired books was noted. This is now in working order, and all books acquired during the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 are catalogued by Author on cards, which are alphabetically arranged in a cabinet to which the readers have free access. The books added to the library each morning are accessible through this catalogue to all who consult it each afternoon.

Subject Index on Cards

This useful index to lately acquired books, made by typewritten copies from the subject references prepared by the cataloguers, is described at length in last year's Report. It has been continued during the year, and its usefulness has been greater than we had ventured to expect before it was tried.

Donations

In the report of donations in Appendix II. the most remarkable feature is the steady continuance of the generosity of Mr. M. R. M'Clin-tock Dix. From Miss Sarah Purser the library received a valuable addition to its section of Theology; from Dr. John Mallet Purser nearly one hundred volumes of medical and scientific works; from the Commissioners of Public Works the very remarkable and valuable set of manuscript maps of Irish Mail Coach Roads. Attention may be drawn afresh to the fact that the library benefits very largely by the generosity of donors, and that its acquisition by this agency tends to increase in importance.

Treatment of Works published in Parts

In the National Library are very many valuable scientific, historical, and artistic works in several languages published in "parts,"—not complete volumes, which are not ready for binding, cataloguing and shelving until some years have passed. These "parts" are generally issued at irregular intervals, they are expensive, and flimsily bound in paper covers. It is of course desirable to make each part useful at once, and yet, being only paper covered, they may be easily injured, or mislaid, if kept on open shelves. If laid aside in drawers without classification they may be forgotten at the moment when needed by a student. It is worth recording that during the past two years, this difficulty has been fairly solved by arranging in large dust-proof boxes these valuable fasciculi, so classified and labelled that they can be easily procured, while they are safe until ready for binding. This reform is of particular importance in a large library so very wealthy in the kind of book described.

Maps

During the year progress has been made in the arrangement and cataloguing of the collection of maps. The Ordnance Survey of Co. Cork $\frac{1}{62500}$ scale has been bound in thirty-four large folio volumes. Of miscellaneous maps about fifty volumes have been arranged and bound. In last year's Report the formation of 100 volumes of miscellaneous Irish maps was noted. In the Irish collection some forty additional maps have been catalogued and bound. The collection of maps of Great Britain is ready for binding, and the large mass of miscellaneous extra-British maps has been arranged preparatory to binding. The most important incidental accession of the year in this department of maps is of course the already described splendid set of the M.S. maps of the roads of Ireland.

Transformation of the Desk Catalogue

Owing to the growth of the Library and the great increase in cataloguing, the large folio volumes which stand in the Reading Room, and which form the printed General Author-Catalogue of the Library, had become much confused in many places owing to overcrowding, and the consequent irregularity in alphabetized order. It became plain that this evil would increase with extreme rapidity in the near future, owing to the continuous effort to overtake arrears in cataloguing, now being made. The problem of rectifying this confusion with the least possible labour, and the least inconvenience to the public, was solved by sending the volumes one by one to the binder, interleafing them, and then rebinding them, some in two volumes, some in three. This renders it possible to spread over some years our rectification of the confused portions of this General Catalogue, and also averts the growth of further confusion by giving room for the insertion henceforth of printed entries in their exact places.

THOMAS W. LISTER

Librarian

May 10, 1907

DUBLIN: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALEX. THOM & CO. (Limited), 27, 28, & 29, Abbey-street.